



# Bulletin

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## A TESTING TIME FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

*Terrorism, nuclear testing, protection of human rights, economic co-operation between the developing and the industrialized world, protection of the environment and amendment of the United Nations Charter, were among the topics reviewed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, in an address to the UN General Assembly on September 28.*

*By way of preface to his remarks endorsing the Secretary-General's initiative in having terrorism placed on the UN agenda, Mr. Sharp reminded his audience that Canada had itself gone through a "tragic experience of violence of this sort" and stated that the Canadian Government understood "only too well the agonizing choices governments face when called upon to deal with a sudden nightmare of violence". "Terrorism in the end affects everyone; it is an attack on civilization at large," he declared. "Violence breeds violence, murder answers murder, and order dissolves in chaos."*

*Part of Mr. Sharp's speech follows:*

...It is a current commonplace, to take a dark view of the performance and prospects of the United

Nations. One respected international commentator observed just the other day, "the United Nations organization has never been weaker than it is now", while your predecessor, Mr. Secretary-General, has called the phase through which the organization is now passing "a time of trials".

There is ample evidence to justify a sense of defeatism. The international community often seems incapable of preventing war, powerless in the face of acts of terrorism, apathetic at the spectacle of starvation and misery, and irresponsible in its willingness to risk permanent damage to the environment. We seek to explain this by observing that, in a world of sovereign nation states, the United Nations is bound to reflect the weaknesses of the international society which produced it. Time and again, national egotism seems to be the ruling principle of that society.

This is at the root of the world's deep anxiety. For the better part of this century, we have known nationalism has imperfections. Yet mankind is not about to do away with sovereign states. Indeed, the events of the century, by breaking up old empires and multiplying new sovereignties, have acted as a stimulus to nationalism. New states are not willing to deny themselves the advantages they believe older states have gained from national independence. Certain great tasks of social and economic construction are indeed impossible except in conditions of independence. And while some advantages of independence may prove illusory, even this is irrelevant since the Charter establishes national sovereignty as a fundamental principle.

These are powerful considerations. In the face of them, it is unrealistic to plan for an international order in which the system based upon sovereign national units has been replaced. Instead it is more hopeful and more sensible to work to transform the existing system, encouraging it when necessary to produce the antidote to its own poisons.

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#### BAN NUCLEAR TESTS

There have been encouraging developments in this sense recently. Even in the brief space of time since we last met, relationships between the great powers have undergone a remarkable transformation. Earlier this year in Moscow, the two nuclear super-powers signed a Declaration on Basic Principles governing their relations, an agreement limiting anti-ballistic missile systems, and an interim agreement on the limitation of strategic arms. Furthermore, the Soviet Union and the United States have reaffirmed the undertaking in the Non-Proliferation Treaty to pursue their negotiations to end the nuclear arms race and bring about actual measures of nuclear disarmament. The nuclear sponsors of the Non-Proliferation Treaty have a particular responsibility to adopt measures to curtail the nuclear arms race and thereby prevent further nuclear proliferation. One such measure would be a ban on all nuclear testing. Surely it is time for the two super-powers to end underground tests, for the two states which continue to test in the atmosphere to cease their testing and for a complete test ban to be concluded.

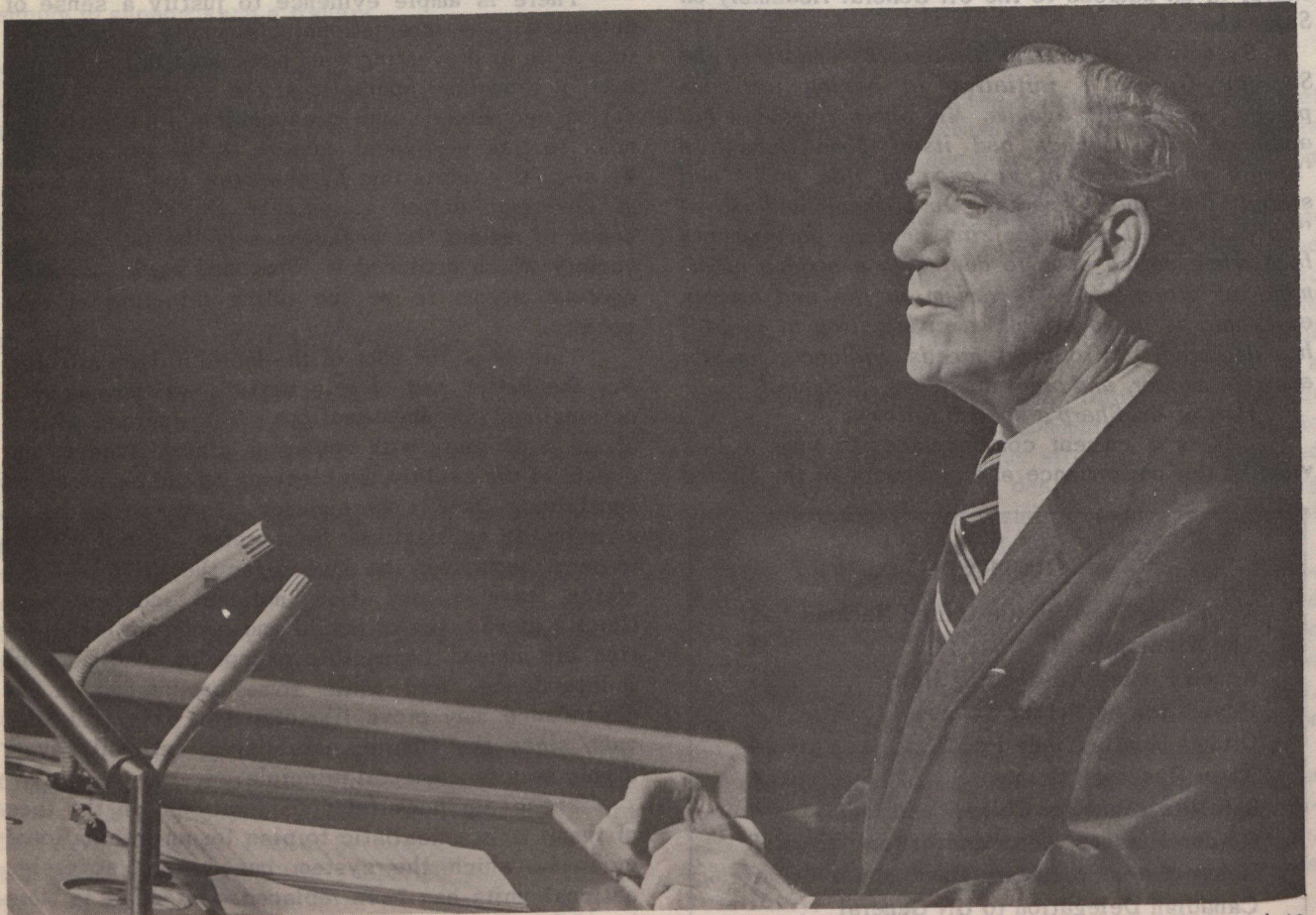
The international community has a right to expect that the agreements concluded in Moscow will open the way to more far-reaching nuclear arms control and disarmament measures. But it by no

means underestimates the historic significance of what has already been accomplished. Surely this amounts to a recognition that the search for a one-sided strategic advantage has become self-defeating and illusory, and that the way ahead lies through a stabilized nuclear balance to nuclear disarmament itself.

#### STEPS TO INTERNATIONAL ORDER

In this same brief space of time, to Canada's great satisfaction, the People's Republic of China has taken its rightful place in the United Nations. Relations between China and the United States, and between China and Japan, have witnessed a dramatic improvement. In Europe, breeding-ground of two world wars, the most significant steps in this generation have been taken to reconstruct relations between the Federal Republic of Germany on the one hand and the German Democratic Republic, Poland and the Soviet Union on the other. The first general negotiations on co-operation and security in Europe since before the Second World War will soon begin, as well as negotiations to bring about a mutual and balanced reduction of forces in Europe.

Caution says that all these developments are only beginnings. But they could mark the greatest change in the international order since the United



United Nations photo

*The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, addresses the UN General Assembly on September 28.*

## THE WINNING GOAL

On September 28 in Moscow, 3,000 Canadian fans attending the final game of the Canada-U.S.S.R. hockey series, and millions watching it on television in Canada, went wild with joy when Paul Henderson of Team Canada scored the winning goal just 34 seconds before the end of the game. Phil Esposito, Canada, seen opposite, raises his stick jubilantly, while Russian goalie Vladislav Tretiak falls after his attempt to stop the puck.

The eight-game series — four played in Canada, four in the Soviet Union — ended with Canada winning four, the U.S.S.R. three, with one game tied. The Henderson goal broke a 5-5 tie in the final game after they had lagged two goals behind the Russians up to the start of the third period.

On their arrival at Montreal International Airport on the evening of October 1, the triumphant Canadian players were greeted by Prime Minister Trudeau, Montreal's Mayor Jean Drapeau and about 10,000 frantic fans.

Jamming a special civic reception in Toronto later the same evening were another 80,000 fans, some of whom had waited all day in the pouring rain to welcome home Canada's hockey heroes. (UPI photo)



## ARMED FORCES AIR-SENSING UNIT

Space-age equipment and techniques are helping one of the newest units in the Canadian Armed Forces make significant advances in pollution control and in forestry and agricultural management.

The Canadian Forces Airborne Sensing Unit (CFASU), based at Canadian Forces Base, Uplands, near Ottawa, has just completed a year of service in a co-operative venture with the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, an element of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (EMR). The unit was formed July 1, 1971.

During this period, the sensing unit has flown 28,000 "sensor-line miles" in most of Canada's ten provinces and in the two territories, performing aerial coverage for a list, at last count, of 102 customers.

EMR, the driving force behind the work, is the scheduling organization. Universities and various federal and provincial government departments contract with EMR for information that ranges from details on thermal pollution in the Ottawa River to insect infestation in the forests of British Columbia; from silt formation in Montreal harbour to pollution in the potash fields of Saskatchewan. While the scientific know-how for the work is mainly the domain of scientists with EMR, credit for the aerial skill goes to CFASU.

The commanding officer of the unit is Major E.W. Gardiner, a 42-year old career pilot with the Forces from Prince Albert and Kinistino, Saskatchewan. While a staff officer at headquarters in Ottawa, he designed the unit he was later appointed to command.

The unit started off with a CF-100 all-weather

interceptor and a *Dakota* transport aircraft. Its staff includes eight pilots, two navigators and 23 support personnel, for a total of 33 all ranks. A modern *Falcon Fanjet* has since been added, bought by EMR and operated by the squadron.

A fourth aircraft, another *Dakota*, has recently been acquired and converted for service with the airborne sensing unit.

## WORK WITH EARTH SATELLITE

With additional personnel and equipment, Major Gardiner hopes to fly more than 100,000 miles in the second 12-month period. One of the unit's most challenging jobs will be to interrelate information it gets, at altitudes from 1,000 to 40,000 feet, with that obtained by Canada in "reading-out" the U.S. satellite ERTS A (Earth Resources Technology Satellite).

Placed in orbit in July, ERTS A will be "read-out" from Prince Albert. So far, Canada is the only nation that has contracted with the U.S. to receive images from this satellite. Data retrieved will be processed at the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing in Ottawa.

Major Gardiner explained that the satellite, to be in orbit for a year, completely scans Canada in 17 revolutions of the earth. "What they're trying to do is devise a method by which they can study the surface of the earth from a high altitude and on a continuing basis without launching aircraft," he said.

By comparing various photographs and other types of imagery, taken from both satellite and aircraft, this may be possible before too long.

## POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE

The 1971 census showed that English was the mother tongue of 13 million residents of Canada, French of 5.8 million, and other languages of 2.8 million. Of this 2.8 million, 561,085 listed German (a decline of 0.5 per cent from the 1961 figure), 538,360 Italian (up 58.5 per cent from 339,626), 309,855 Ukrainian (down 14.3 per cent), 144,920 Dutch (down 0.1 per cent) and 134,680 Polish (a reduction of 16.7 per cent).

More than 60 per cent of the German-speaking population were located in the West, with 33 per cent in Ontario and only 6 per cent in Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces. The Italian population was more concentrated with 63.9 per cent in Ontario, 25 per cent in Quebec and barely 10 per cent in the four Western provinces.

## OTTAWA-MANILA TRADE PACT

The first trade agreement between Canada and the Philippines was concluded recently in Manila, according to Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

The instrument was signed on behalf of Canada by Mr. Bruce Howard, Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. Pepin, and by General Carlos P. Romulo, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines.

The Philippines is Canada's fourth-largest export market in the Pacific, after Japan, China and Australia. In 1971, Canadian exports totalled \$39.4 million and imports amounted to \$6.2 million. Canadian exports include newsprint, trucks with parts and accessories, telephone equipment, aircraft engines, mining machinery, woodland handling equipment, chain saws, and wire and cable. Imports from the Philippines are made up of canned pineapple, desiccated coconut, chrome ores, hardwood lumber and veneers.

In August, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced that agreement had been reached to raise the level of Canadian representation in the Philippines from consulate-general to embassy status. He indicated that this step would reflect better Canada's relations with the Philippines, which have grown considerably, particularly in the commercial sphere, since the establishment of the consulate-general in 1950.

## WATER RESEARCH GRANTS

A quest for better understanding of water and how to keep it wholesome is being supported by Environment Canada through grants of \$1,413,675 for projects at 29 universities this fiscal year.

Of this money "\$930,000 goes to six universities to aid in the development of interdisciplinary re-

search and training," said L. Edgeworth, Assistant Deputy Minister, Water Management, in making the announcement. "Personnel in both the natural sciences and social sciences will be involved."

He explained that the Department's water-resources research support program was meant to help develop the knowledge and expertise of university staff in matters relating to water and to allow graduate students to assist in water research. Thus it not only financed essential investigations but also augmented the supply of personnel qualified to deal with water who were available for employment by industry or government.

The remaining \$478,675, Mr. Edgeworth said, would support 89 projects at 29 universities across Canada. These research activities were related to water-resources development and management, water quantity and quality, and the better understanding of surface and ground waters and the processes that affect them.

## SATELLITE LINKS FOR CHINA

RCA Limited, Montreal, is to provide complete facilities for two Intelstat-type satellite-communications stations for the People's Republic of China, Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, announced recently.

The contract, valued at about \$5,700,000, was signed late in August by RCA Global Communications and the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation. Under terms of the contract, RCA Ltd. will provide a complete, new satellite-communications earth station in Peking and significantly expand the existing earth station in Shanghai, constructed by this firm last February. RCA Limited will assume complete responsibility for systems engineering, equipment supply and general co-ordination of this major project.

The earth stations will greatly enhance China's ability to expand its direct television, telephone, telex and telecommunications links with all parts of the world. They will be installed under a co-operative arrangement with the Chinese Telecommunications Administration. Chinese civil and electronic engineers and technicians will be responsible for site-preparation and building construction and will collaborate with RCA on all aspects of the construction and installation of the electronic equipment.

RCA Limited in Montreal is the designated centre within RCA for the supply of earth-terminal facilities for commercial satellite-communications to world markets. The Montreal-based company has provided 17 complete earth-stations facilities to the world markets. These include seven large Intelsat-type stations similar to those to be provided to the People's Republic of China and ten major regional stations as part of the domestic satellite communications facilities in Canada.

## GORDON PINSENT, ACTOR AND WRITER



"Lovely Tell Your Mother" — the jaunty, carefree battlecry of *The Rowdyman*.

By the time Canadian viewers had become familiar with his face on television, Gordon Pinsent, who wrote the scenario for *The Rowdyman* and played the title role, found himself type-cast as a politician. Canadians identified him with the Member of Parliament from Moose Falls who gave his name to the weekly TV series *Quentin Durgens, M.P.*, carried on the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation English network.

Soon Hollywood interested itself in Pinsent, who comes from Grand Falls, Newfoundland, and he found himself cast as President of the United States in the TV film *Colossus: The Forbin Project*. But, the actor-writer admits, though the money was good he grew bored with the politician's image he was projecting.

Then, after an absence of five years, the CBC offered to let him make a 30-minute "special" to his own specifications. Though he duly re-enacted one of



Gordon Pinsent and his wife Charmion King know how to make each other laugh, a talent they exercise frequently.

the big scenes from *Quentin Durgens, M.P.*, he also played both the title-role and the young lover Christian from Rostand's *Cyrano de Bergerac*. But probably his *tout de force* on this program was his portrayal of a Newfoundlander of about 60, "white-knuckling his way into old age". The character is from another of Pinsent's own scripts, entitled *John and the Missus*. There was also time during this program for two songs written by Pinsent — a ballad and a satire.

Canada's television reviewers rediscovered Pinsent and, a few months later, the film critics got their chance with the release of *The Rowdyman*. Again it was Pinsent in a Pinsent-written role, and again he held up both ends superbly. The rowdyman is another Newfoundlander, a perennial teen-age prankster getting older without growing up. The film, 80 percent of which is farce, has just enough serious moments to remind you that Pinsent, as an actor and a writer, has untapped reserves of sensitivity and power and a strong sense of the tragic.



Director of photography Ed Long catches the romping action of one of the film's rowdiest scenes.

Gordon Pinsent lives in Sherman Oaks, California, with his wife, the actress Charmion King, and their daughter Leah. He longs to return to Canada instead of commuting "I can't wait to get back, to feel that's a step forward in my career. And if I can be a contributing force to the Canadian film industry, I'd like to be that."

Well, the industry is growing quickly and so is the audience for made-in-Canada entertainment. Gordon Pinsent is one of the most versatile talents to come from the performing arts in this country. He's coming to terms with his many talents and now the industry appears to be coming to terms with them too. A reunion seems inevitable.

## HEAVY-WATER PRODUCTION PACT

Mr. Donald S. Macdonald, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, recently announced that Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and Polymer Corporation Limited had agreed to collaborate in the development of advanced processes for the production of heavy water.

Research into new methods of heavy-water production had for some years been carried on at AECL's Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories. Under the terms of the agreement, Polymer will take the leading role in development work, building and operating experimental facilities at Sarnia. Expenditures from \$1 million to \$2 million a year are expected if the processes being developed continue to look attractive.

### NEW PROCESSES

Existing Canadian heavy-water production plants separate heavy water from ordinary water with the aid of hydrogen sulphide. Two new production methods under consideration are a steam-hydrogen-amine process and a hydrogen-water process. The former process involves the removal of heavy hydrogen from steam with the aid of ordinary hydrogen. The heavy hydrogen is then concentrated with the aid of an amine, a compound formed from ammonia. In the hydrogen-water process, heavy water is removed from

ordinary water with the aid of ordinary hydrogen and a catalyst developed by the Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories.

Potential advantages of the new processes are lower capital cost, lower energy consumption, smaller equipment, less corrosion and the elimination of hydrogen sulphide from the system. Additional heavy-water production plants will certainly be built, and the potential advantages of the new processes are obviously attractive. There is much development work still to be done, however, and it is estimated it will be ten years before a commercial plant can be designed, built and brought into operation.

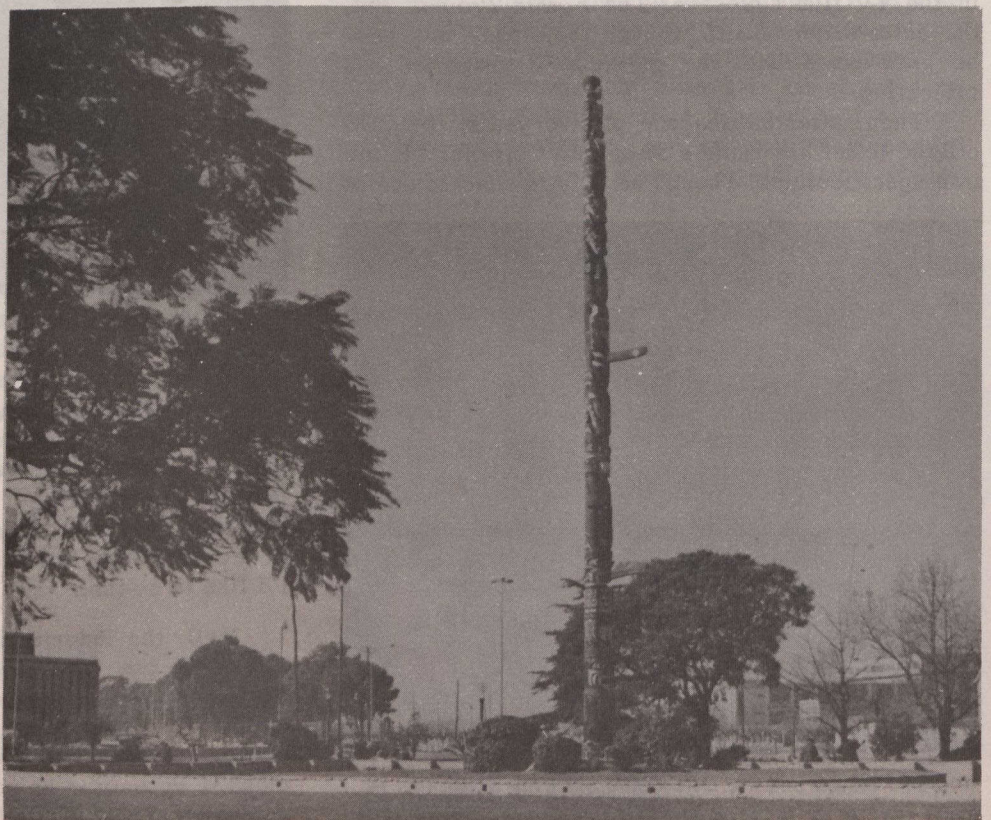
Heavy water is a constituent of the Canadian nuclear-power system. Its employment as moderator in Canadian-type CANDU power reactors permits the efficient use of natural uranium fuel and contributes toward appreciably lower fuelling costs than those of any other current systems.

There are three heavy-water production plants in Canada: a 400-ton-a-year plant at Port Hawkesbury, Nova Scotia, owned by Canadian General Electric Company Limited and now producing heavy water; an 800-ton-a-year plant at Bruce nuclear power development near Kincardine, Ontario, owned by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and being readied to go into production; and a 400-ton-a-year plant at Glace Bay, N.S., originally built by Deuterium of Canada Limited and now on lease to AECL for rehabilitation, with initial production scheduled for 1975.

*The totem-pole in Plaza Canada, Buenos Aires, underwent a facelift this summer, with the co-operation of Canadians at home and in Buenos Aires and the municipal administration of the Parks and Monuments Department of the Argentine capital.*

*Carved in British Columbia by Tony and Henry Hunt under the supervision of Wilson Duff, Director of the British Columbia Provincial Museum in Victoria, the totem-pole was dedicated in 1964 at the same time as Plaza Canada in 1964 by the Canadian Ambassador to Argentina Mr. R.P. Bower.*

*In the intervening years, the colours of the pole had become dull and the Plaza had fallen into a state of disrepair. Technical advice, supplies and labour for the repair work were all provided free of charge.*



## A TESTING TIME FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

(Continued from P. 2)

Nations was founded. If we are right to say that the United Nations reflects the international order on which it is based, can we be wrong to hope that these beginnings will sooner or later transform the United Nations as well? There are other hopeful developments also. Dialogues have now begun between the two halves of Germany and Korea. These face enormous difficulties. But we can expect that in the not too distant future, the universality of the United Nations will be strengthened through the extension of membership to the peoples of the divided countries. It will be strengthened also as self-determination brings the era of colonial empires to its final end, especially in Africa where the most

deep feelings of relief, gratitude and satisfaction from us all.

### NEW FORMS OF VIOLENCE

It would be a bitter irony if the safer, saner world which seems at last a possibility rather than a dream should turn instead into a world in which the stream of violence simply cuts new channels. Time and again, the smaller countries have called for an end to the nuclear arms race, an end to nuclear confrontation. We have sought an international order in which the great powers conceived it neither as their interest nor their obligation to attempt to police the world. Now the great powers, in their own interest and in the interest of us all, are moving in this direction. Is the new security and freedom which will

### CANADIAN DELEGATION TO UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. Mitchell Sharp

Dr. Saul F. Rae

Mr. Paul St. Pierre

Senator Renaude Lapointe

Mr. Marvin Gelber

Mr. W.H. Barton

Mr. Bruce Rankin

Mr. J.E.G. Hardy

Mr. J.G. McEntyre

Mr. J.A. Beesley

Secretary of State for External Affairs,  
Chairman

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations

Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs

The Senate, Ottawa

President of Atlantic Council of Canada

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the Office of the United Nations and to other international organizations at Geneva

Consul-General of Canada in New York

Ambassador of Canada to Spain

Consul-General of Canada in Los Angeles

Legal Adviser, Department of External Affairs

intractable problems of securing human dignity and freedom are posed.

Although the recent proceedings of the Security Council give little support to the view, surely also it is no longer visionary to conceive of situations in which the Council will function as was originally intended, by consensus of the permanent members of the United Nations as a whole, through co-operation rather than confrontation.

We founded the United Nations, as the Charter says, "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war". More has been accomplished in this past year to remove that danger than in any year since this organization was created. Certainly so far as the risk of a general nuclear war is concerned, the hopeful evolution of great power relationships evokes

thereby be available to all countries, large and small, to be dissipated in new forms of violence? Must we admit that only the fear of nuclear escalation has allowed us some limited success in the past generation in controlling recourse to force?

Yet the international community still has no answer to the dilemma of deciding at what point local violence has such wide and obvious international implications that it can no longer be accepted as a purely domestic matter. We struggled with this problem last year in the crisis in Bangladesh. And even where violence is plainly international from the outset, our means of dealing with it are often pitifully weak. There are those in the world who appear to believe that the norms of civilized international life are not for them. They consider that they have a right

to pursue their grievances with kidnapping, piracy, murder, and wholesale terror and violence.

The problem is growing. It has become world-wide. My own country has had its tragic experience of violence of this sort. Canadians instinctively share the horror and shock which these acts produce wherever in the world they may occur. The Canadian Government understands only too well the agonizing choices governments face when called upon to deal with a sudden nightmare of violence.

Terrorism takes many forms. It is called forth by a wide range of complex situations. The rights and wrongs of these situations are bitterly contested. It is simple realism to recognize all this. But the problem cannot be ignored because it is difficult: there must be no truce with terror. Some acts of terror are the work of deluded and demented criminals; others of frustrated and desperate men willing to sacrifice their own lives and the lives of innocent people in what they regard as a noble cause. When we agree that the cause is noble, we are tempted to condone the terror. But are we wise to do so? The act we condone today may be the one we regret tomorrow, when it is turned against us. For terrorism in the end affects everyone; it is an attack on civilization at large. Violence breeds violence, murder answers murder, and order dissolves in chaos.

Therefore, Mr. Secretary-General, we approve your initiative in seeking to have the subject placed upon the agenda. A number of delegations have reservations about the debate upon which the Assembly is to enter. Some fear it will be too diffuse to be useful;

others that it will be too narrow to be constructive. It need be neither. The Canadian delegation looks upon it as a way to focus international concern upon the whole range of acts of terror, and to stimulate action both by international bodies, such as ICAO and the International Red Cross, and by governments acting within their own powers or under bilateral agreements. The means of dealing with the problem will be as varied as its forms. Some international legal instruments already exist for the purpose. These should be quickly strengthened through ratification by as many states as possible. Perhaps new international machinery and new international legal instruments will be necessary as well. Then let us create them. How can the world, which has declared slavery, piracy and the drug traffic beyond the pale of civilized life, fail to outlaw terrorism? The Canadian Government, which has already amended its domestic law, entered into bilateral negotiations to limit terrorism in the form of hijacking and ratified the international conventions concerned, stands ready to contribute to the strengthening of international law to outlaw terror.

The task is formidable. But the United Nations has responded to challenges of equal difficulty in the past. Since we cannot expect national loyalties to disappear, we must work to temper these loyalties by a growing sense of responsibility on the part of individuals and governments to the international community at large. I suggest that a consciousness of this responsibility is growing in ways unknown to previous generations....