

# Canada Weekly

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## Plea for United Nations to find solutions to gross violations of human rights

*The establishment of a position of an Under-Secretary General for Human Rights was proposed by Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, Flora MacDonald, in her first address to the United Nations General Assembly in New York on September 25.*

*In a speech that dealt mainly with human rights, Miss MacDonald warned that the UN was in "serious jeopardy of becoming irrelevant to the peoples of the world", because the "very" purpose of the UN had somehow been lost. "We have lost our grasp of the human needs that the UN was established to help fill, and of the human rights that it is meant to protect," she said.*

*Passages from Miss MacDonald's address follow:*

...The United Nations must find better, more certain ways to deal with gross violations of human rights, no matter where they happen. We must be able to take effective action immediately, not years after the abuses begin. That is why Canada has long supported the proposal to establish the office of High Commissioner for Human Rights. This proposal, which could effectively set in place an international human rights ombudsman, has been explored over the years, but as yet not enough member states have found the courage to proceed with such an office.

Let me propose an alternative, then. This session of the General Assembly should agree to establish a position of Under-Secretary General for Human Rights, and we should appoint an individual of undisputed stature in the international community to that office. This person would exercise the mandate the Secretary-General has under the Charter, to use his good offices in the human rights field. With this, we would have an instrument through which the United Nations could fulfil this fundamental responsibility given to it by the people of the world.

Another step that could easily be taken is to devise a way of ending the distressingly large numbers of disappearances of individuals in many parts of the world. We urge that the Human Rights Commission be instructed to set up a committee of experts to investigate these unexplained vanishings.

We must not take the progress that has been made as an indication that our job is done. Outrages still exist. Some are long-standing, like *apartheid*, and the situations in Namibia and Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. Others, such as political executions, arise from time to time in various parts of the world. We must find new ways of combating these violations, for world opinion demands it. Unless we can respond, our credibility, our relevance, our usefulness, our very existence are in peril.

But our response must be both re-



United Nations

*External Affairs Minister Flora MacDonald at a press conference following her first address to the UN General Assembly.*

*Nine years ago this week...*

External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp announced that Canada would officially recognize the People's Republic of China as of October 13, 1970.

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United Nations

Miss MacDonald speaks with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

sponsible and timely. The progress being made at this very moment in regard to Namibia and Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, for example, deserve our encouragement and support. It would be irresponsible to preempt the satisfactory resolution of these problems by precipitate and distracting debate in this, or any other forum, such as some member states might be inclined to use.

#### The right to life

A cornerstone of the United Nations is the second type of human right I want to discuss — the right of the people of the world to physical security. Born from the ashes of the Second World War, this organization is devoted to the peaceful resolution of differences between nations. To many people, this is the sole reason for the existence of this organization: to ensure the human right to live in peace.

Here too, our record gives little cause for satisfaction. Instances of aggression of one country against another continue. As always, righteous justification is claimed by each party to the conflict. There may be righteous warriors..., but there are no good wars. The people have entrusted to us the task of stopping this systematic destruction of the most fundamental of all human rights — the right to life itself. And yet, armed conflict remains a sorry characteristic of international affairs.

\* \* \* \*

Fortunately...there are reasons for hope. The first special session of this Assembly on disarmament was a success. For those who believe as I do, that

modern weapons are as much a threat as a protection to the security of nations, this was an encouraging step. Yet the record since that time is disappointing. The new machinery of negotiation in Geneva is blocked by rivalry and suspicion. The testing of nuclear weapons continues, despite the high priority that the special session gave to the ban. Preparations for chemical warfare continue: no agreement has been reached on measures to limit the use of weapons that cause unnecessary suffering and spending for military purposes grows ever larger.

Nevertheless, a hopeful sign of urgency remains. I cite the *communiqué* signed in Vienna last June by Presidents Carter and Brezhnev, in which they commit their governments "to take major steps to limit nuclear weapons with the objective of ultimately eliminating them, and to complete successfully other arms limitation and disarmament negotiations".

#### Canada's keen concern

Mr. President, Canada has a particular interest in the honouring of this commitment — we are the only country that is a neighbour to both the United States of America and the Soviet Union. As such we could not escape the devastation of a strategic nuclear war, hence our specific concern.

But there is another reason for our deep interest. Canada has been a pioneer in the development of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. Our Candu power reactor is an outstanding success both in Canada and abroad. But we are deter-

mined that this technology not be misused. We demand that stringent safeguards be applied by countries buying Canadian nuclear power facilities or materials....

\* \* \* \*

#### UN peace-seeking role

Genuine international security is not merely a matter of agreements on arms control and disarmament. Before such agreements can be reached, and certainly before they can have effect, there must be a climate of trust, of decency, and justice among the nations of the world. Confidence must be built up by small steps between neighbours, between alliances, and between the nuclear powers. The United Nations must be allowed to expand its fact-finding and peace-seeking roles if such confidence is to grow. In areas where tensions are too high, concrete steps must be taken to prevent accidents or miscalculations....

The people of the world expect no less of us, and...the people are right.

Finally...as we examine the lessons of the past, and as we assess the challenges for the future, there is one striking fact that dominates all others — the singular failure of the international community to solve the problem of poverty....

Giving effect to this basic human right is the greatest task facing the United Nations for the remainder of this century. The overriding importance of this work is clear to all....

...Development assistance does not imply the foisting of one country's social and economic philosophy on another. The true meaning of co-operation is increasingly understood.

It is no answer to the problem to set up a sort of international social welfare system to give hand-outs to the poorest. Nothing could be more demeaning to human dignity, nor more guaranteed to perpetuate poverty. Our goal must be to enable people to use their own abilities, and to assist states to develop their own potential.

\* \* \* \*

#### North/South dialogue

...Of particular concern to me is the increasing note of pessimism that seems to be creeping into the North/South dialogue; the contention that nothing has changed for the better anywhere, and is unlikely to in the future; the spirit of

(Continued on P. 8)

## Bilingual air traffic control service in Quebec

Further expansion of Canada's two official languages in the air traffic control system of Quebec was recommended in the final report of a commission of inquiry recently released by Transport Canada.

The three commissioners of the inquiry were Justice Julien Chouinard, of the Appeal Court of Quebec; Justice W.R. Sinclair, of the Supreme Court of Alberta; and Justice D.V. Heald, of the Federal Court of Canada.

Transport Minister Don Mazankowski said that the unanimous recommendations of the commission had been accepted by the Government, and that a team had been set up to implement the recommendations in consultation with the interested aviation associations.

### Two-stage implementation

The 300-page report recommends that bilingual air traffic control services be extended in Quebec in two stages. The first involves the Montreal flight information region and calls for bilingual IFR communications at the Montreal area control centre and the Quebec terminal control unit as well as bilingual VFR communications at Dorval and Mirabel airport control towers. This phase is expected to be complete in early 1980.

Stage two provides for the implementation of bilingual IFR air traffic services in virtually the rest of Quebec by expanding the Montreal flight information region. This phase will be completed as soon as a sufficient number of controllers are trained and certified and the electronic equipment required is installed.

The Transport Minister said the report was a "most comprehensive report, painstaking in detail yet obviously concerned with safety in civil aviation and the justifiable concerns of all the parties, groups and associations affected by the commission's findings".

The commissioners linked their major recommendations to a number of provisions, including training of bilingual controllers, broader distribution of lexicons for pilots, aviation notices on expansion of bilingual services, and specialized publications in both official languages.

During the course of the inquiry the commissioners interviewed expert wit-

nesses, examined the results of simulation studies conducted by Transport Canada, and received submissions from experts who visited air traffic control systems in Tokyo, Rio de Janeiro, Mexico City, Rome, Geneva, Frankfurt, Paris and Eurocontrol in Belgium and the Netherlands.

Copies of the report are available from: Transport Canada, Public Affairs, 21st floor, Tower C, Place de Ville Ottawa, K1A 0N5.

## Electricity production increases

Electricity production in Canada rose in 1978 based on increased exports to the United States and a rise in Canadian consumption, according to a report by the federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

*Electric Power in Canada*, an annual survey of Canadian power development indicated that Canadian electricity production increased to 335,654 gigawatt hours (GWh) last year, while Canadian consumption rose 5.5 per cent during the same period. (A gigawatt hour equals 1 million kilowatt hours.)

The report pointed out the latest increase was below the growth rate of 6.5 per cent from that of 1960-1978 and noted the annual growth rate in electricity demand had averaged only 4.7 per cent since 1973.

Rate of growth in demand for all energy has declined during the past six years owing to sharp increases in the world price of oil, conservation and slower economic growth.

A long-standing trend to supply an increasing proportion of total energy needs in the form of electricity continued in 1978, according to the survey. Demand for electric power increased at a faster pace than the growth rate recorded for all forms of energy at 3.5 per cent for 1978, the latest year for which statistics are available.

Hydro power accounted for 69.7 per cent of all generation; thermal, 21.5 per cent and nuclear, 8.8 per cent. Output from nuclear plants was up 18.4 per cent and provided nearly 29 per cent of all generation in Ontario, the report said.

Total installed generating capacity was 74,568 megawatts (MW) at the close of 1978, up 4,040 MW or 5.7 per cent from that of a year earlier. Preliminary figures

showed net additions of 1,564 MW hydro, 1,676 MW conventional thermal and 800 MW nuclear.

Canada exported 21,592 GWh of electricity to the United States and imported 2,099 GWh in 1978 for a 14 per cent increase in net exports to 19,490 GWh, accounting for 5.8 per cent of net generation by Canada during the year. Exports rose 152 per cent from Quebec and 20 per cent from Ontario. Quebec's exports were facilitated by additional interconnection capacity with New York State.

The report details regulation of electric utilities in Canada. Other sections cover the cost and pricing of electricity, capital investment, research and development, and the forecasting of demand and electricity substitution.

The bilingual report is free. Copies may be obtained from: Electrical Section, Energy Policy Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, 580 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E4.

## Housing prices increase

In July, new houses cost 3.4 per cent more than they did in July 1978, Statistics Canada reported.

In its regular monthly survey of price movements in the housing market, the federal agency said the price of a house alone increased by 2.7 per cent and the cost of accompanying land went up by 5 per cent during the year ending July 31. During the month of July the cost of a new house — including both the home and land — increased by 0.2 per cent.

This brought the federal agency's new house price index to 109.9. Since the index was set at 100 in 1971, the cost of a new house has increased by 9.9 per cent in the past eight years. The index is based on a combination of housing price figures for 22 major metropolitan areas.

There were marked differences in price movements among these cities. The largest price jump was in Windsor, where the cost increased by 21.1 per cent during the year. This was followed by Saskatoon with a 10.6 per cent increase.

Three cities — Toronto, Kitchener and Victoria — reported a slight drop in the cost of a new house.

Figures for other urban areas were: St. John's, up 3.3 per cent; Halifax, up 4 per cent; Montreal, up 5.1 per cent; Calgary, up 5.6 per cent; and Vancouver, up 0.7 per cent.

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## Refugees contribute to economy

Canadian Government studies over the past ten years indicate that immigrants and refugees make major contributions to the Canadian economy and social growth in a short time.

The studies began following the arrival of Czechoslovakian refugees in 1968. "Our findings show quite conclusively the contribution these newcomers make," said Employment and Immigration Minister Ron Atkey. "The facts speak for themselves."

In the past 11 years, Canada has been host to four significant refugee movements: Czechoslovakians (1968), Ugandan Asians (1972), Chileans (1973-79), and the present Indochinese program.

Nearly 12,000 Czechoslovakians entered Canada between October 1968 and March 1969, according to the studies conducted by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC).

Most of them received financial assistance, during their first few months in Canada, on an average of \$766 a person until they became self-sufficient. By the end of the first year the average Czechoslovakian refugee family was earning \$518 monthly. In the two following years the average monthly earnings rose to \$603 and \$726 respectively. The \$726 represented about 85 per cent of the Canadian average for that year, said the Commission.

Most of the earnings went back into the economy, according to the CEIC. In the second year, for example, income was spent this way: 18 per cent on housing, 16 per cent on food, 8 per cent on clothing, 8 per cent on transportation, 4 per cent on education, 5 per cent on medical care, 6 per cent on recreation and 12 per cent on miscellaneous items. About half had purchased furniture and cars; 30 per cent had bought televisions, radios and record-playing equipment; 10 per cent had bought refrigerators, stoves and washing machines. Almost one in five — 17 per cent — had purchased a home, said the Commission.

### Ugandan refugees

The Ugandan Asian movement brought 7,069 persons from Uganda to Canada and, 12 months following arrival, 88 per cent were employed full-time. Of these one in 11 were at the managerial level, 15 per cent were in professional and

technical positions, 36 per cent were in clerical and sales, and 22 per cent were craftsmen. Though starting at income levels well below the Canadian average, most had moved quickly upward and after one year were just slightly below the Canadian average, said the Commission.

Within a year, people from this group had launched 66 small businesses. While many were family operations, about 9 per cent were already providing employment to between 20 and 49 other residents of Canada. On the average, each self-employed Ugandan Asian brought direct employment to five other workers. After a year, more than two-thirds were paying rent regularly for modest apartment accommodations and one-quarter had rented or bought a house.

In Chile the *coup d'état* of September 1973 created another special refugee movement. About 7,000 people have come directly from Chile as well as from special refugee camps in adjacent South American countries.

A study made in 1976 showed that 73 per cent of the Chileans who had arrived by then had become employed. One-third had a family income in the range of \$10,000-\$14,999, while 11 per cent had a family income of less than \$6,000. This is comparable to figures for the Canadian population in general. Of these former Chilean refugees, 85 per cent were paying rent for housing while 7 per cent had purchased a home. Only a fraction were sharing accommodations with relatives or receiving further adjustment assistance.

### Taking unwanted jobs

Indochinese refugees are having little trouble finding a variety of jobs without taking them away from Canadians, reports Austin Allen, a resettlement officer for the CEIC in Toronto.

The refugees, he said, were taking jobs the employment centre has had on file for a long time — jobs that Canadians do not want.

"They are not high-paying jobs," he said. "Some of them are very dusty and dirty. We find the Vietnamese are quite willing to do them. They're not taking jobs away from Canadians."

Only about 20 per cent of the refugees speak English; they are working as chambermaids, dishwashers and kitchen help, and training to work in trades.

Many have skills and experience with machines. One young man is a trainee in a

metal-polishing business. Another started as a machine-shop trainee for \$4.50 an hour, but quit to take another job that paid \$3.75 an hour but offered him as much overtime as he wanted.

Some of the women who can sew are taking the employment centre's 12-week industrial power sewing course. Others were office workers in Vietnam and with English-language training, plus training in Canadian business practices and a refresher typing course, they too, are finding jobs.

The employment centre takes care of the refugees from the time they arrive. Staff meet them at the airport, put them into hotels temporarily, give them settlement counselling, financial help and health care, then assist them in finding permanent accommodation and jobs.

The Government gives them food and shelter for up to a year if they need it, but most are on their feet in six weeks, said Mr. Allen.

Many are finding work through volunteer agencies. Employers, he went on, report the refugees are excellent, hard-working employees.

"One businessman says they are there before he is in the morning, waiting for him to open the door," he said. "And they're very grateful. They think Canada is the best country in the world."

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## Saskatchewan Premier tours abroad

Saskatchewan Premier Allan Blakeney is touring seven countries in an attempt to attract more secondary industry to the province.

Mr. Blakeney, began his official tour on September 10.

The Premier said he hoped to encourage foreign companies to view Saskatchewan as a prime location to establish manufacturing plants. The tour will also promote Saskatchewan's rich natural resources, especially uranium deposits.

Mr. Blakeney is accompanied by Roy Lloyd, president of Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation and several senior government officials. David Dombowsky, president of Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan, will join the tour in Moscow.

Mr. Blakeney's schedule includes visits to Britain, France, West Germany, Sweden, the Soviet Union, Australia and New Zealand.

## Canada's transatlantic electronic newspaper

## PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION SYSTEM

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News from wire service is categorized on index for easier retrieval.

An electronic newspaper was "delivered" recently in Canada and across the Atlantic to readers in Geneva at the same time. Almost as fast as the news was put on the wire in Montreal and Toronto, viewers in Switzerland were able to read it.

The newspaper, which was delivered on Telidon, Canada's advanced two-way television technology, was demonstrated for a week at the federal Communications Department exhibit in the Canadian pavillion at Telecom '79 in Geneva. Telecom '79, held every four years, is an international telecommunications exposition sponsored by the International Telecommunications Union for nations to demonstrate the latest in technology and equipment.

Telidon-equipped television sets delivered news, weather and sports at the exhibition.

Telidon, claimed to be the most technologically advanced videotex system in the world, was developed by the scientists and engineers at the federal Communications Research Centre (CRC), near Ottawa. (See also *Canada Weekly*, dated September 12 and May 16, 1979.) It featured high-quality colour graphics and can be used for a variety of applications such as information retrieval, data processing, text editing and electronic mail.

The four Telidon terminals in Geneva allowed visitors to the exhibit to retrieve

information from a data base stored in a CRC computer in Ottawa. Teleglobe Canada arranged for a two-way circuit via transatlantic telephone cable to be dedicated exclusively to this use. Advanced communications equipment, known as a multiplexer and modem arrangement, provided by Gandalf Communications Ltd. of Ottawa, enabled all four terminals to operate on the one line.

Telidon viewers used a telephone to call up the computer which presented an index of the subjects on a Telidon-equipped TV. To select the "page" or pages of information, the user pushed a few buttons on a key pad, similar to a pocket calculator. Before the news from the wire service is stored in the data base, it is categorized by computer under various headings for easier retrieval.

The Department of Communications exhibit in Geneva also featured a display on fibre optic research and field trials, on technical and social experiments undertaken with the *Anik B* satellite, and a demonstration of the mobile radio data terminals, among the most sophisticated in the world, which were developed by government and industry in Canada and are now being marketed worldwide by International Mobile Data, Inc. of Richmond, British Columbia. Twenty-one Canadian firms and organizations participated in the exhibit.

## Military women go North

About 20 women will break the all-male barrier at the remote military post of Alert in the far North next year.

Defence Minister Allan McKinnon says the six-month experiment will start next autumn. The Alert experiment is another step in increasing the role of women in the armed forces.

Barnett Danson, former Defence Minister, announced in January that the military would place women in remote posts on a trial basis. Mr. McKinnon has chosen the Northwest Territories base.

"I have met several of the men...and certainly they are far from unanimous in having women posted in Alert," Mr. McKinnon said after returning from the northern outpost recently.

But he said he later visited Hall Beach, N.W.T., where three civilian women work with about 80 military and civilian men at a Distant Early Warning (DEW) line site. "It seemed to create no calamity," he said.

Alert, is a military communications centre 830 kilometres south of the North Pole. It is on the northern tip of Ellesmere Island, the most northerly inhabited settlement in Canada.

Men are posted to Alert for six months with no leave off the base during their tour of duty. By contrast, men serving with the recently disbanded United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) were allowed two weeks' holiday in Europe mid-way through their six-month posting.

## Labour delegation in Sweden

A five-man delegation from the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) returned home recently following a trip to Sweden to study the quality of working life experiments.

The tour included conferences at the Swedish Work Life Centre, which is funded by government through a payroll tax and jointly administered by trade union and employer committees.

The delegation examined Swedish practices in improving working conditions and labour-management relations outside collective agreements.

The federal Department of Labour contributed \$22,000 towards the cost of the two-week trip, which also included visits to Norway and Denmark.

## British seek return of beaver

After 700 years without them, the British are going to make an attempt at re-introducing beavers to their country, and they are depending on an Ottawa trapper to show them how, reports Jane Taber in *The Citizen*, September 27.

Ed Narraway, of Ottawa, spent three days teaching a British environmental consultant the technique of "live-trapping" beavers.

Bryan Sage, the consultant who represents Friends of the Beaver, the charitable foundation in England which is funding the project, left for home recently armed with Mr. Narraway's expertise in the beaver field.

Two years ago, a British wildlife magazine decided to re-introduce the beaver to the country. The European beaver used to be common in England but for unexplained reasons, said Mr. Sage, became extinct around the thirteenth century.

"There's a tremendous interest in wildlife in England and many people are extremely interested in bringing the beaver back," he said.

Mr. Sage said about 11 other European countries had been successful in re-introducing the beaver. However, the beaver now living in those countries differs from beavers in Canada.

The distinction is in the way the nasal bones of the skull are formed. There is also a chromosome difference, said Mr. Sage, and therefore Canadian beavers and European beavers cannot mate.

So, the British beavers will be coming from Poland. For the past 20 years, said Mr. Sage, the Polish people had been breeding beavers in captivity and releasing them into the environment.

"They (the Poles) actually have a beaver farm and it's worked out quite well," said Mr. Sage. "We have to get them from Poland because we want to use the European beaver which is native to Britain."

But before the beavers arrive (probably a pair of them), Mr. Sage has to learn how the beavers can be caught, in case they become pests.

"If anything goes wrong with them when they've been re-introduced or if they start causing problems, we've got to know how to catch them," said Mr. Sage.

That is done with the use of a trap, Mr. Narraway describes as "an overgrown

mouse trap". And instead of cheese, tree branches are used for bait.

Mr. Narraway, 60, a retired civil servant, has been trapping beaver for the past 15 years. Since his retirement, he has worked on a contract basis with the National Capital Commission doing nuisance trapping for them.

He also live-traps beavers for a firm in Montreal, which in turn ships them to zoos all over the world. Consequently, Ottawa Valley beavers are now living in Japan, China, Germany, France and Italy. Mr. Narraway was so interested in the beavers, that on a vacation to Hawaii, he and his wife, Bunty, checked the zoo to see if they could recognize them.

## Handicapped shine at international sports meet

Canadian athletes placed first at the international games for the physically disabled held in Stoke-Mandeville, England, recently.

Canada finished with 119 medals including 56 gold, followed by Poland with 51 medals and West Germany with 44. Canadian athletes established 35 world records that are still to be ratified by the governing body.

Yvette Michell of Vancouver registered the outstanding swimming performance at the games when she won all her five events — the maximum she could enter — in world record times for Class A blind swimmers.

The championships attracted about 400 handicapped athletes from 30 countries; the athletes are amputees, blind or suffer from cerebral palsy.

## Canadian discovers another comet

Canada's one and only comet discoverer has done it again, reports Margaret Munro in *The Citizen*, September 21, 1979.

Rolf Meier, 26, of Ottawa was searching the skies recently near Almonte, Ontario, when he spotted a fiery comet heading into view from deep space.

The find was confirmed by Smithsonian Astrophysics Observatory, which sent a professional astronomer in Arizona hunting for what will become Meier's second heavenly namesake.

In April 1978, Meier became the first Canadian ever to discover a comet when he spotted Comet Meier 1978 F with a

telescope he built in company with the many prize-winning amateurs at the Indian River Observatory, located in a farmer's field in Almonte, just south of Ottawa.

"It took about 30 hours of sweeping the sky over 18 months to find this one," Meier said. "They come and go all the time and you just have to keep looking."

It is too early to tell which direction Comet Meier 1979 I is heading, as it must be spotted on three different nights to calculate its orbit and distance from earth.

Last year's discovery is still visible, Meier said, but it was heading back out into the universe after coming as close as it will to Earth last November.

Comets are considered the tail ends of the universe-creating process and are thought to resemble huge, dirty snowballs that are slowly melting away.

Meier, an electrical engineer, spends three or four evenings a week at the observatory.

## Scottish world festival



North America's largest Parade of the Pipers marched through downtown Toronto August 15 as 2,000 pipers and drummers proceeded to the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition.

The parade preceded the 1979 Scottish World Festival Tattoo, held August 16-19 at Toronto's Exhibition Stadium. The tattoo, a two-and-a-half-hour spectacle, featured the military bands and bagpipe bands from Scotland, Australia, Northern Ireland, England and Canada.

# News of the arts

## Canadian art at Prime Minister's home

Prime Minister Joe Clark and his wife Maureen McTeer are turning their home at 24 Sussex Drive into a showcase for Canadian artists.

"All Canadians will be represented through their artists," explained architect Cecilia Humphreys, who is in charge of redecorating the Prime Minister's residence.

The emphasis is on contemporary art; most of the artists, in fact, are still alive.

The Prime Minister's library, for example, will contain native art: paintings, prints and sculpture from Inuit and Indian artists.

The living and dining rooms will have paintings primarily by Canadian women, although so far there are only two pictures by women artists there — *Silence*, by Maritimes painter Ruth Wainwright, and *Sans titre*, by Raili Mikkanen.

The front entrance hall has furniture made by nineteenth-century Canadian craftsmen; the pictures will reflect that era with landscapes and rural scenes such as the landscapes of the Laurentians by Jacques de Tonnancourt.

Prize-winning Ottawa graphic artist Betty Davison did the small hand-coloured three-dimensional flower print in a small room off the main hall. Another Ottawa artist, Alex Wyse, did the picture called *Exercising Flying Cows Over the Governor General's Grounds*, which hangs on the stone wall of the terrace, near a brilliant oil canvas, *Pink Pleasures*, by Daniel Solomon of Toronto.

Three prints by Toni Onley, a British Columbia artist, hang in the staircase hall.

An oil painting by Jack Chambers, the late London, Ontario artist, is in the living room and may be joined by oils by Paul-Emile Borduas, Leon Bellefleur, and M.B. Eastlake. A Sorel Etrog untitled standing figure, a bronze abstract by Charles Daudelin and a piece by Louis Archambault will probably be the sculptures in the living room.

A Tony Urquhart mixed-media wall sculpture called *The First Door* hangs in the garden entrance hall. One of the most beautiful series of pictures is Vancouver artist Robert Sinclair's *Pertaining to Plants Series*, studies in pencil and watercolour which hang in the upstairs sitting room. Three Michael Snow works entitled, *Sending and Receiving — Crosswalk + After*, hang on the staircase walls and a Harold Town oil may be at the top of the stairs.

### Children remembered

Children during the International Year of the Child have not been forgotten: A whole wall in the second floor sitting room will hold a collection of pictures done by children in Mr. Clark's constituency in High River, Alberta.

Michel Christensen, an exhibits coordinator with the National Museum of Natural Sciences, is on loan to the Prime Minister's office to co-ordinate all the art on display in the house as well as in the parliamentary offices and the Prime Minister's offices.

The art displayed in the house including a priceless Chinese silk rug, Sir John A. Macdonald's clock, the dining room's Sheraton and Hepplewhite furni-

ture, and other treasures, belongs to the people of Canada. It is available for display in official residences and offices and Mr. Christensen is working closely with people from the National Gallery, the National Film Board, the Art Bank (which is part of the Canada Council), the National Museums, the Canadian Conservation Institute, the Archives, the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and the Department of Public Works.

"The library will also contain art books which will explain the pictures in the house, as well as a large Eskimo sculpture which is from Mr. Clark's private collection," Mr. Christensen said.

"The Museum of Natural Sciences is loaning some large mineral samples for the swimming pool area, and there are going to be plexiglass sculptures from the Art Bank, one by artist Jean Noel," he said.

## Museum wins top award

The National Museum of Man in Ottawa has been honoured with an international award for excellence in communication.

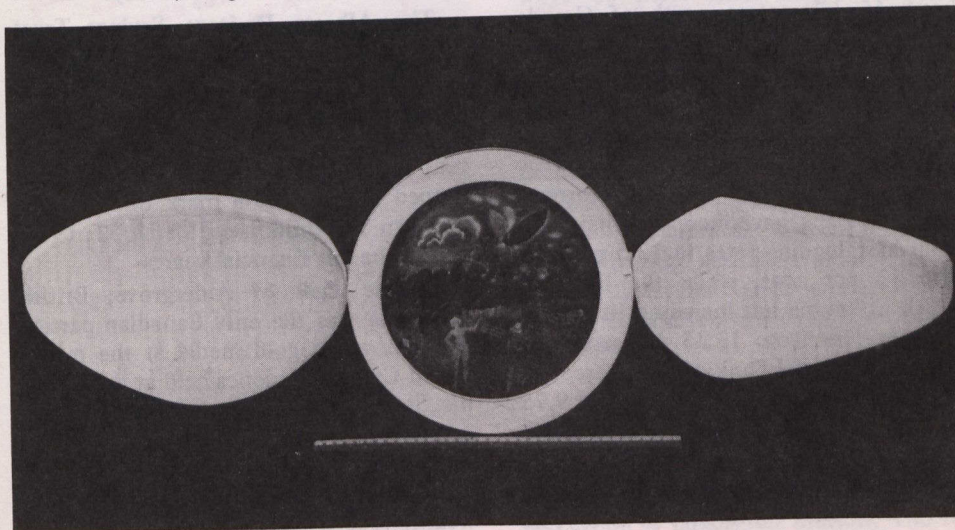
The Gold Quill Award of Excellence, given annually by the International Association of Business Communicators, was awarded for *The Lunch Box*, one of 62 educational kits available free from the museum.

The kit, which was the idea of Lorna Kee and Kim McDougall of the museum's education resource development department, is all about food. Using artifacts, written material, games and audio-visual aids, *The Lunch Box* describes the role food has played in the history of man.

Included in the package are several cookbooks, including UNICEF's *Many Hands' Cooking*, Sondra Gottlieb's *Cross-Canada Cooking*, and a National Film Board production, *Hold the Ketchup*.

*The Lunch Box* is the latest effort in the Museum of Man's education program. Conceived ten years ago, the kits are primarily for adolescent schoolchildren, although they can be adapted for younger age groups.

Each year a catalogue is mailed out to schools and institutions announcing the latest kits. "We try to keep the themes Canadian to fill our mandate with the national museum corporation," said Ms. McDougall. Subjects include aspects of Canadian history, the lifestyles of Indian and Inuit peoples and a variety of other multicultural topics.



Alex Wyse's *Exercising Flying Cows Over the Governor General's Grounds*, 1975.

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## Plea for UN (Cont'd. from P. 2)

confrontation between North and South with verbal barrages across an artificial frontier; the allocation of blame for misfortune, not the search for self-improvement.

If there is one message I would like to leave clearly with my colleagues, whether they be of the North or the South, it is that such approaches to our problems, and such tactics are likely to be counter-productive — I can tell you, that in Canada, they do much more harm than good. In Canada we have spent a lot of time and effort and money developing programs of economic co-operation...at present, however, we face important domestic problems within Canada. One of them, the energy issue, we share with many nations.

I assure you, we are determined to become part of the solution, not part of the problem. But the efforts our people will be called on to make to help solve this world-wide problem will be great. As a result, now more than ever, we need to be able to demonstrate that our overseas programs are useful and efficient and actually do contribute to the welfare of peoples who need assistance. If we hear through the North/South dialogue that, after 30 years of effort, nothing has changed for the better, that doom and gloom lie in the future, and that our lack of political will is entirely to blame, I am afraid that the reaction of the Canadian people will be to demand that we spend our efforts and money at home.

By all means let us define our problems closely, but let us develop realistic responses. By all means let us be frank

with each other, but let us maintain a constructive courtesy. Talk, certainly; but act, too. Let us indulge in technical analysis, but let us never forget that it is the individual we are trying to help.

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With your help, Sir, we can galvanize this Assembly into a genuine forum for the betterment of the peoples of the world. We can turn away from confrontation between governments, to co-operation among people. When this session is seen to address the rights of humans rather than the ambitions of politicians, then we shall have the support of people everywhere, and we can use the world's vast resources of riches, energies and intelligence to meet the challenges ahead.

Lead us in that direction, Mr. President, and I can assure you that the Canadian people will follow.

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## News briefs

**Increased local autonomy** in airport management is recommended in a task force report recently released by Transport Canada. The report examines five management options and concludes that airport commissions, members of which would be drawn from the local business community, should be set up with authority to manage the commercial aspects of airport operations. "This would have the effect of transferring to local communities decision-making powers on airport operation and development," Transport Minister Don Mazankowski said.

**The Federal Government** will spend more than \$1.9 million this year helping native people in trouble with the law, Justice Minister Jacques Flynn has announced. The money, matched equally by seven provinces and two territories, will be used to pay native court workers who will guide native people through the court system and provide them with in-

formation about the legal system in their native communities.

**Fei Hsiao-tung, Deputy Minister,** Institute of Nationalities of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences will be McGill University's Cummings Lecturer this fall. Professor Fei, one of China's leading social scientists, was born in 1910 and his first university studies were in Peiping (Peking).

**Three companies** have joined to pay the Alberta Government \$7,775,040 for a production licence in a public offering of Crown petroleum and natural gas rights. Dome Petroleum Limited, Husky Oil Operations Limited and Murphy Oil Company Limited, combined to pay for the licence on a 4,992-hectare parcel of land about 45 kilometres north of Grande Cache. It was one of the highest prices paid for a licence so far this year and the highlight of a sale in which the Department of Energy and Natural Resources collected \$35,101,588.

**The Royal Bank** and the Toronto Dominion Bank have increased their U.S. dollar base lending rates to 13.5 per cent from 13 per cent, while the Bank of British Columbia has increased its rate to 13.5 per cent from 13.25 per cent. The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce has increased its daily interest rate to 9.75 per cent from 9.25 per cent, effective September 18.

**Federal and provincial health ministers** ended their first conference in two years on September 17 with an agreement for a

federal study of the medicare system to be conducted by former Chief Justice Emmett Hall of Saskatchewan.

**The closing rate of exchange** on the U.S. dollar in Canadian funds on September 17 was \$1.1639 (\$1.1627 on September 14).

**Gulf Canada Limited** of Toronto plans to expand two refineries at a cost of more than \$6.5 million. A \$3.5-million addition to the Edmonton refinery will provide better energy usage and more efficient use of the existing system, increasing the refinery's capacity by 10,000 barrels to a total capacity of 96,000 barrels a day. An investment of more than \$3 million at the Kamloops refinery will raise capacity by 2,000 to 12,000 barrels a day.

**The Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund** grew by \$300 million during the first quarter of the 1979-80 financial year, the provincial government said recently. The fund, built up with 30 per cent of the province's resource revenue, topped the \$5-billion mark on June 30, up from \$4.7 billion on March 31, 1979, end of the last financial year.

**Debbie Brill of Aldergrove,** British Columbia was the only Canadian participant to win a gold medal at the recent World Cup of Athletics held at the Olympic Stadium in Montreal. Miss Brill, who competed for the Americas team, won the women's high jump with a showing of 1.96 metres, surpassing her Commonwealth record of 1.94 set earlier at the team trials in Quebec City.

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