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Mr. Jamieson addresses United Nations General Assembly

A review of Canada's position as a contributor of peacekeeping forces in Cyprus, Israel's rights to participate in the United Nations General Assembly, institutional change, terrorism, disarmament, and the law of the sea were some of the topics in an address by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Don Jamieson, to the UNGA on September 29.

Peacekeeping in Cyprus

In his speech, his first since becoming the External Affairs Minister on September 15, Mr. Jamieson said the costs of the Cyprus force were running \$40 million over the contributions collected and that only a dozen or so members had contributed to the special account in the first six months of this year.

"I can only conclude Mr. President," he said, "that unless the dispute moves toward settlement soon my Government will have to review its position as a troop contributor in Cyprus."

At a news conference later, the Minister said Canada's decision would "depend on a better show of financial support."

Israel's right to membership

The Canadian Government believed, he said in his speech, that once a nation had been granted membership in the UN, it should remain a member. "We hold that it would be a dangerous

Mr. Trudeau's impending visit to Japan

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Trudeau will be in Japan from October 20 to 26 on an official visit at the invitation of the Japanese Prime Minister.

During his stay, Mr. Trudeau will meet with Emperor Hirohito and will discuss political, economic cultural matters with the Prime Minister, other Cabinet Ministers and representatives of the Japanese business community. He will also address the Japan National Press Club.

precedent to recommend expulsion of a member state on the grounds of violation of the principles of the Charter, unless this is the consensus of the whole membership.... We also hear threats from time to time to suspend the right of Israel to participate in the General Assembly. Canada would oppose such action. To deprive members of their rights...on grounds not justified by the Charter makes a mockery of the Assembly. Our purpose is to debate the issues, not to stifle them," said the Minister.

Institutional change

Regarding institutional changes, Mr. Jamieson said that as a matter of principle, the Canadian Government would maintain its complete support of all UN organs of which it was a member and would "regret any trend towards the boycotting of UN institutions, or the unilateral reduction of assessed contributions to UN agencies, even though certain of their activities may be regarded by some states as harmful or irregular.... Nevertheless, we believe it is unwise to press resolutions to a vote on issues which deeply divide the membership. Canada regrets for example that the campaign against racial discrimination, on which there is wide consensus, should be associated with Zionism, about which there is profound disagreement. If this link is maintained, my Government will not participate in the conference to be held in 1978 on racial discrimination," stated the Minister.

Peace and security

Speaking of southern Africa, Mr. Jamieson paid tribute "to the patient diplomacy of the Secretary of State of the United States" and he welcomed "the apparent change of mind in Pretoria and Salisbury" which may have been achieved by Dr. Kissinger. The Canadian Government agreed, he said, that the early independence of Namibia and Rhodesia on the basis of majority rule was essential to peace in Africa. Canada "believes as well that South

Africa must meet the legitimate political, social and economic demands of the majority of South Africans, supported by the virtually unanimous opinion of this Assembly", if peace based on racial harmony is to endure.

Turning to the Middle East, the Minister said "we were encouraged at this time last year by the interim agreement reached between Egypt and Israel on the withdrawal of their forces from Sinai." He looked forward to further negotiations which would lead to peace settlement that would "take into account the legitimate concerns and interests of the Palestinian people." Canada, stated Mr. Jamieson, would continue to contribute to UN peace-keeping operations in the area.

Regarding terrorism, Canada supported the proposal of the Federal Republic of Germany that priority should be given to action against taking hostages "and that international agreement be reached to ensure the punishment of those who engage in such acts wherever they seek refuge." He reminded delegates that conventions against aerial hijacking already existed and that if all states ratified them "we could be more confident that such hijackings would stop."

The problem of disarmament measures and the unsatisfactory rate of progress in this area still posed a serious threat to peace and order in the world, Mr. Jamieson said. In this regard, Canada was prepared to consider "sympathetically" a proposal to convene a special session of the General Assembly on disarmament in 1978. But, he said, member nations must be prepared to redouble their efforts to overcome their differences.

"At this mid-point in the disarmament decade the responsibility to address the real obstacles to progress is shared by all members of this organization. But this responsibility falls most heavily on the nuclear-weapon states and other states of military significance. Progress will be meagre unless we re-examine traditional assumptions, take adequate account of the security concerns of others, and seize all opportunities for concrete action."

Law of the sea

Mr. Jamieson referred to the fifth session of the Law of the Sea Conference that had ended recently without agreement on many issues. The conference

will convene again next spring and, he said, Canada was strongly committed to the object of the conference — a new legal order for the oceans based on equity and sound management principles. "As a Canadian from an Atlantic province, Newfoundland," he said, "which is heavily dependent upon the resources of the sea, I wish to leave this Assembly in no doubt about the strength of Canadian concerns on this matter."

The decision by Canada to extend its fisheries jurisdiction out to 200 miles beginning January 1, 1977 had been made, stated Mr. Jamieson, because of "gravely depleted fisheries resources" off Canadian coasts. "This action is being taken within the framework of a system of sound conservation and rational management which we have negotiated on a bilateral and regional level with major fishing states operating off the Canadian coast. This action is also consistent with a growing consensus among nations reflected in the provisions of the single negotiating text that emerged from the Law of the Sea Conference last year and which has been confirmed in this year's revised text. Other states, including our immediate neighbours, have taken or announced similar action," declared Mr. Jamieson.

Progress had been made at the con-

ference, he continued, on a variety of important matters. The conception, for example, of a 200-mile exclusive economic zone had been broadly accepted and there was a general recognition of the need for special controls against marine pollution in ice-covered areas such as the Canadian Arctic. Nations' rights regarding mineral resources off their continental shelves extending to the continental margin were widely accepted by the conference, although there were some differences on definition of margin and on proposals for the sharing of revenue in areas beyond 200 miles.

One of the major remaining obstacles in the Law of the Sea Conference was the deadlock on mining the resources of the seabed beyond the limits of a country's jurisdiction, Mr. Jamieson said. "On this and other unfinished business we must find internationally-agreed solutions to avert a serious risk of conflict, and for the benefit of mankind."

Concluding his address, the External Affairs Minister, pledged Canada's continuance in the United Nations as a "loyal" and, he trusted, a "constructive" member. "We prize the opportunity to cultivate relations with near and distant friends," he declared. "We remain committed to the purposes and principles of the Charter."

TransCanada pipeline deemed safe after second investigation

Marshall A. Crowe, chairman of the National Energy Board, announced on September 22 that after an investigation of additional evidence pertaining to certain portions of the TransCanada pipeline system, the Board has concluded that the pipeline is safe.

The findings of this investigation reinforce the conclusions reached by the Board in 1975 when the question of weld deficiencies first arose. At that time, TransCanada was found to have accepted substandard, but safe, welding and substandard radiographic inspection during its 1971-1972 construction program. Following the initial investigation, TransCanada complied with a Board directive that it demonstrate an adequate capability for construction inspection, particularly in relation to welding and non-destructive testing.

In February this year, the Board began a re-examination following the expression of further concerns in the media which alleged that interpretation of additional radiographic evidence indicated that the pipeline was unsafe. The Board examined all submitted evidence from the parties involved and concluded that the pipeline was safe.

Canadian professorship at Yale

The first visiting professorship in Canadian studies to be funded in the United States by the Canadian Government will be at Yale University.

Canadian professor of political science John Meisel, of Queens University, has accepted Yale's invitation for this academic year. Canada's Ambassador to the United States, J.H. Warren, was at Yale University on September 14 to officially inaugurate the visiting professorship.

Agriculture Minister tours Brazil

Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan visited Brazil last month as the guest of Brazil's Minister of Agriculture, Alysson Paulinelli.

"Brazilian efforts in expanding the country's agricultural production have received world-wide recognition. It is a prime example of what is being done in Latin America to help fill world food needs," Mr. Whelan said.

More than 60 per cent of Brazil's exports were agricultural in 1975. Brazil remains the world's largest exporter of coffee and sugar and the second largest exporter of soybeans.

Canada imported approximately \$61-million worth of agricultural products from Brazil in 1975, up from the previous year's level by \$23 million.

Canadian agricultural exports to Brazil totalled \$56 million in 1975, compared to \$240 million in 1974.

"Continuing emphasis on the agricultural sector will mean that Brazil can make an increasing contribution towards meeting world food needs. As a Canadian, I am pleased that our country continues to play a part in Brazil's development," said Mr. Whelan.

Co-operative housing in Canada

Continuing housing co-operatives in Canada are still in their infancy, much as credit unions were 40 years ago. The first non-profit continuing housing co-operative in Canada was officially opened in Winnipeg in August 1966, a 200-unit complex known as Willow Park. Since then, over 100 such co-operatives have appeared across Canada. While these innovative housing developments have had some growing pains, the general experience has been favourable. Willow Park's original rent for a three-bedroom unit of 1,137 square feet was \$124 in 1965. Nine years later in 1974, the cost was \$165. This included parking, maintenance, appliances, snow removal, grass cutting, taxes, mortgage payments and utilities. More important, perhaps, has been the sense of sharing. Co-op neighbours may take part on committees for financing, welcoming new members and planning social events, and joke about transferring to the senior citizens wing of their co-op in their old age. Willow Park now has a multipurpose commu-



The DeCosmos Village Housing Co-operative, Vancouver, B.C., received the Vincent Massey Award for Excellence in the Urban Environment last

year. These awards are sponsored by the Massey Foundation, the Canada Council and Central Mortgage Housing Corporation.

nity centre which includes a store, a recreation hall, meeting rooms, a coffee shop, a day-care centre, and a community health centre.

Member-owned and controlled

In a continuing, non-profit housing co-operative, members jointly own housing and occupy individual units under a rental agreement among themselves. There is no "downpayment". Instead, the individual resident purchases a share in the co-op, which is redeemed for its original value when the member wishes to leave. One member, has one vote in all decisions.

The resident pays a monthly "rent" to the co-op, to cover the cost of the mortgage, operation and maintenance of the total project. Thus, the member pays only for the use of his or her housing.

Security of tenure

A member of a housing co-operative has long-term security of tenure and yet may leave simply by redemption of his or her share. Monthly charges are stable, rising only with taxes and operating expenses, and the member has access to all information on specific costs.

Co-op services

Co-op members often provide themselves with other co-operative ser-

VICES — day-care, bulk-purchasing and recreational facilities.

People of all incomes and occupations can be found in housing co-operatives. This form of home ownership appeals particularly to people in the moderate income range who are ordinarily in the market for rental housing but who prefer not to be in a "landlord-tenant relationship"; to young couples including those saving to buy their own homes some day; to retired people who no longer wish to have the burden of home ownership but fear arbitrary rent escalation; to people whose type of work requires that they be fairly mobile; and to those who feel their homes should be part of a larger community.

Expansion of the co-operative sector

The expansion of the co-operative housing sector can be expected, although the problem of land assembly, the requirement for capital and interim financing, and the liaison with federal, provincial, and municipal governments make it complicated. Much assistance to groups interested in starting co-operative housing projects is provided by "resource groups" which are springing up regionally. These organizations provide their clients with advisory services on co-operative organization and incorporation, project development, and follow-up assistance in property management after occupancy.

Canada looks towards new coal age

Canada is once again looking to coal to help solve its energy needs, reports *Canadian Scene* of September 3. With oil becoming scarcer and dearer, coal is looking better than it has for many years. And Canada has coal in abundance. Geologists estimate there are about 110-billion metric tons of coal lying under Canada's surface, of which about 50 billion tons are recoverable using current technology. The greatest concentration of coal is in Alberta, which has about 22 billion tons of accessible coal. Another 18 billion tons are in British Columbia with the rest in Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia.

An official of the federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Phillip Read, says it should be Canada's policy to substitute coal for oil as much as possible in the thermal generation of electricity and also as a fuel to provide the power to extract oil from the Alberta oil sands. Another way to conserve energy is to use methanol, produced from coal, in place of gasoline. Mr. Read says experiments have indicated that methanol can be used in the conventional internal combustion engine in the ratio of one part methanol to nine parts gasoline. One drawback, which can easily be overcome, is that methanol corrodes some types of rubber and plastic seals that are now used in connection with the storage and use of gasoline.

Methanol is only one of the chemicals which can be produced from coal as

well as oil. Mr. Read says that much of the technology is already in commercial operation in South Africa, which has no oil reserves of its own and therefore has an urgent need to find substitutes. Coal is used in South Africa to produce benzene, xylol, naphtha gasoline, diesel oil and acetone as well as methanol.

Experiment in economy

Even though coal is bound to become increasingly attractive as the costs of oil and gas increase, an experiment is under way in Alberta that could quickly make coal even cheaper and more convenient than it is and hasten the approach of Canada's new coal age. The first underground coal-gasification test in Canada has been started at Forest-

burg, 90 miles southeast of Edmonton. A coal deposit has been fired underground to convert it to fuel gas. The aim of the test is to demonstrate that coal can be used without undergoing the costly process of mining and transportation.

The test is sponsored by the Alberta Research Council and the Alberta department of Energy and Natural Resources, along with the power authorities of British Columbia and Saskatchewan, the federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and 11 private companies. The Alberta Minister of Energy, Don Getty, says that this test may demonstrate a method for making use of coal deposits that are at present regarded as unavailable by conventional mining methods.

Emett fantasies in Ottawa

For one month, recently, visitors to the National Museum of Science and Technology in Ottawa enjoyed the fantasy and mechanical genius of the famous Emmett creations.

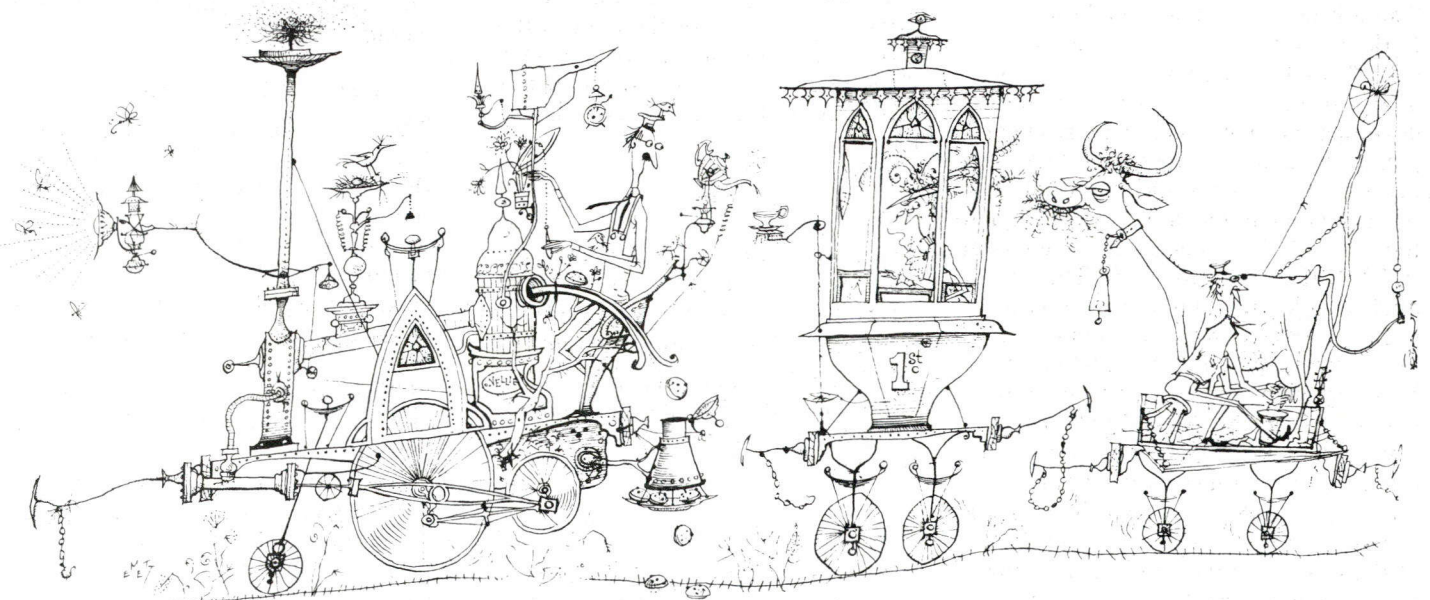
"The Afternoon Tea Train to Wisteria Halt" (*below*) was one of those on show. Designed and constructed by Rowland Emmett, this well-loved train is hauled by Nellie, the senior engine of the "Friars Crumbling to Wastecoat Fancy Railroad". Nellie embodies all that is most pleasing in locomotive practice.

Rowland Emmett, known for years as a cartoonist with *Punch* magazine, started to bring his cartoons to life in

1951. That year he designed and built his famous "Far Tottering" and "Oyster Creek Railway" for the Festival of Britain. With that success he became known as the sculptor of the fantastic. His medium—scrap metal.

Other Emmett creations on exhibit at the National Museum of Science and Technology were the "Vivivision Machine", the "Clockwork Lullaby Machine", the "Little Dragon Carpet Cleaner" and the "Husha Buy Hot Air Rocking Chair". These gadgets were designed and produced for the film *Chitty, Chitty, Bang, Bang*.

The Emmett creations were exhibited at the National Museum of Science and Technology courtesy of the Ontario Science Centre.



Canada looks at Europe — survey proves positive

A majority of Canadians favour closer links between Canada and the European Community, according to a survey carried out by the University of Montreal. Some 86 per cent of the 1,433 persons questioned in 23 urban centres across Canada approve of a *rapprochement* between Canada and Europe; however, many lack detailed knowledge of European institutions.

Canada/EC relations

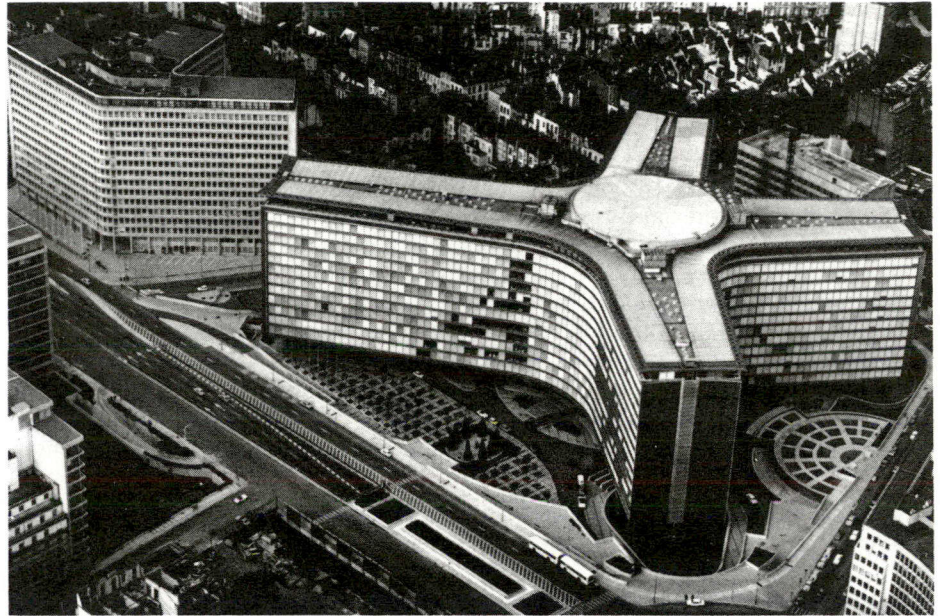
The results of the survey of Canadian attitudes towards Europe, and the European Community in particular, were announced during a press conference in Ottawa on September 30.

The survey, carried out by the University's Centre of European Studies and Documentation and Opinion Centre, was under the auspices of the Department of External Affairs; the Quebec government's Department of Federal and Intergovernmental Affairs, and its Department of Immigration; and the Commission of the European Communities.

Although there are notable gaps in their knowledge of EC institutions, 83 per cent of those interviewed feel that the European Community has benefited all its members and 62 per cent would deplore its dissolution. Most of the respondents perceive the main goals of the Community to be of an economic rather than of a political nature. Of those polled, 80 per cent realize that although the EC has established a common agricultural policy it has not yet realized political union, 65 per cent of those interviewed are aware of the customs agreement among the nine countries that make up the EC, but only 51 per cent know that the Community does not yet have a common economic and monetary policy.

Many answers underline the relevance to Canada of its relations with Europe. For example, 79 per cent of Canadians consider relations with Europe to be "very important" and 53 per cent of them see those relations as having intensified over the past ten years; 49 per cent expressed some sentimental attachment to one or more European countries.

Canadian perceptions of the importance of relations with Europe are also



Cliché C.C.E.

The European Community has a dual executive — the Commission, which proposes and supervises the execution of laws and policies, and the Council of Ministers, which enacts

indicated by the fact that 87 per cent of respondents approve of Canadian participation in NATO. On the other hand, one third have doubts about the efficiency of the Alliance and expressed reservations about Canadian military commitments to Europe in case of war.

International relations

The survey suggests that Canadians are generally quite realistic and clear-headed in their appreciation of international relations and that they tend to think about them in terms of Canadian economic realities. Opinions are divided about the usefulness of the Prime Minister's visits to Europe in 1974 and 1975: 53 per cent see such visits as useful in furthering closer economic ties, while the remainder expressed a more critical view.

Half of the respondents are fully aware of the relation between the Prime Minister's trips to Europe over the past two years and the objectives of concluding an agreement with the EC. Only 6 per cent said they were unaware of the negotiations in progress. Almost two out of three respondents said they had read about the European Community in the press, 70 per cent had learned about it from the radio and television, while 55 per cent were aware that the EC had been much

laws and programs based on Commission proposals. The Commission's headquarters (above) is in Brussels; the building beside it is where the Council of Ministers meets.

in the news over the four previous weeks. (It should be noted that this survey was carried out in May and June 1976, as the final steps towards the signing of the agreement between the EC and Canada were being taken.)

Agreement mutually beneficial

As for the attitude of Canadians to the agreement itself, the survey shows that 42 per cent of the respondents think that both sides will benefit equally, while 30 per cent feel that the agreement will be to the net advantage of Canada. Better access to markets and investment capital are seen as the major advantages to Canada. A minority of 28 per cent consider there might be distinct disadvantages: they are divided between those who think that European exports might constitute serious competition on the Canadian market, and those who fear that the relationship could be unfair, with the EC gaining access to Canadian raw materials without providing markets for Canadian manufactured goods.

The survey concludes that, while the attitudes of Canadians towards closer ties with Europe are positive, there is an almost equal interest in the strengthening of Canadian relations with the rest of the world. There is a very clear desire to open up to various parts of the world: seven out of ten of the res-

Canada/EC pact in force

The Department of External Affairs and the Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities announced the coming into force on October 1, 1976 the Framework Agreement for Commercial and Economic Co-operation between Canada and the European Communities (see *Canada Weekly* dated July 21, 1976).

As a result, the two sides are now in a position to convene the joint co-operation committee provided for in the agreement. The committee, which will be responsible for promoting and reviewing commercial and economic co-operation activities under the agreement, is expected to hold its first meeting before the end of the year.

The agreement, signed in Ottawa on July 6, this year, provides a framework to develop closer and more vigorous economic relations between Canada and the EC.

pondents wish to see Canada extend its contacts with the Far East in general, especially with Japan and the People's Republic of China, as well as with socialist countries such as the U.S.S.R., and with Latin America. The importance of Canada's links with Europe is seen in the context of foreign relations in general and Europe appears to share the limelight with major powers on other continents.

Study of trial procedures

Justice Minister Ron Basford recently announced federal funding of \$6,925 for a study by the University of Victoria Law School, British Columbia, to determine whether certain less serious criminal cases could be dealt with outside normal criminal trial procedures.

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

The process of settling such cases before trial or even before a charge is laid is known as diversion, and has the aim of reducing the impact of the formal criminal justice process on the non-dangerous offender, and of encouraging him to take responsibility for his anti-social behaviour by making restitution to the victim and the community.

"Diversion of these kinds of cases from the criminal justice process could help to reduce the present overcrowding of Canadian courtrooms and spare the taxpayer the expense of criminal proceedings against the non-dangerous offender, who does not pose a threat to the security of his fellow citizens," Mr. Basford said.

"The Law Reform Commission of Canada has done much to develop and foster the diversion concept in their report on disposition and sentencing.

We now want to determine the practical implications of their proposals."

In the Victoria project, two students from the law school will assess cases brought forward for trial to see if any of them could have been diverted before trial or before police laid charges. The project will evaluate the success of the diversion process in Victoria, where a diversion program has been operating for almost two years.

Dr. K.B. Jobson, formerly a member of the Law Reform Commission and now professor of law at the Victoria Law School, and Professor L.R. Robinson will supervise the project. Ron Anderson and Nick Lang, both of the Victoria crown prosecutors office, will participate.

Following the three-and-a-half month study, ending October 31, a report will be prepared for the Dept. of Justice.

News briefs

■ Jean Chrétien, on his first mission as Industry, Trade and Commerce Minister, has sold heavy equipment and skim milk powder to Venezuela. In a telephone interview from Caracas on September 27, Mr. Chrétien said a contract had been signed with the Venezuelan Government for the sale of five hydro-electric generators worth \$60 million and 4,500 tons of surplus skim milk powder.

■ Winpak Ltd., a newly-created subsidiary of Wihuri-Yhtymä Oy, a group of 20 companies in Finland, will open a \$5.5-million manufacturing plant in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The plant, which will manufacture flexible packaging materials, mainly from nylon and polyethylene laminates for food and medical equipment, will employ 140 persons during its first year.

■ Housing starts during August were at a seasonally-adjusted rate of 222,900 for all areas, according to preliminary figures from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. The July rate was 256,900. Actual starts in urban areas in August were 15,953, a decrease of 9 per cent from the 17,530 recorded in August last year. During the first eight months of 1976, starts totalled 135,695 dwelling units, compared to 101,108 in the same period last year.

■ At the end of 1974, Canadian direct investment abroad amounted to \$9,307

million, an increase of nearly 20 per cent for the year. This growth in book value exceeded the previous year's record advance by almost \$400 million. About two-thirds of the increase in direct investment occurred in the United States, bringing direct investment there to \$4,909 million, representing 53 per cent of total direct investment abroad.

■ Canada's merchandise trade balance improved substantially in August, with record export and import levels producing a surplus of \$193 million, reports Statistics Canada. Exports during the month, adjusted for seasonal variations on a balance-of-payments basis, totalled \$3,404 billion, while imports stood at \$3,211 billion. The deficit so far this year is \$3,036 million, over \$1 billion less than in 1975.

■ The broadcasting provisions of Bill C-58 have been proclaimed and will take effect immediately, Minister of Communications Jeanne Sauvé announced on September 22. The bill prevents the deduction from income, for tax purposes, of the cost of advertisements placed on U.S. broadcasting stations and aimed at Canadian markets. Although the bill received royal assent in July, the broadcasting sections did not take effect immediately, to allow time for interested parties to make representations to the Government on the availability of advertising time on Canadian stations.