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## Wider use of nuclear power but use of safeguards stressed

Canada recognizes the need for the expansion of the use of nuclear power as an alternative source of energy in developing countries, according to Canada's Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the Office of the United Nations at Geneva and to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, W.H. Barton. He was addressing the plenary session of the UN General Assembly in New York on November 12.

"I am pleased to note again this year that such a large proportion of the International Atomic Energy Agency's regular budget has been dedicated to programs of direct interest to developing member states," he said, "and in particular to note the increased emphasis that the developing countries members of the Agency have placed on the introduction of nuclear power into their energy programs."

It was becoming increasingly clear he explained, that in a number of countries nuclear energy provided a major alternative to hydrocarbons, which were "in short, unreliable and expensive supply".

### Controlled expansion

The Canadian ambassador, however, expressed his Government's "deep concern" that this expansion be controlled, consistent with the obligation of the Agency to ensure that its assistance not be used in such a way as to further any military purpose. Mr. Barton referred to the Agency's study on the feasibility of regional fuel-cycle centres — a move he said, "which Canada endorses wholeheartedly".

"Urgent study is needed of such possibilities in order to make the most effective use of scarce resources. The joint efforts of groups of countries to co-operate to this end could be a breakthrough in the wider introduction of nuclear power for development. Canada shares the views expressed by other countries as to the role which regional fuel-cycle centres might play in lessening the danger of proliferation of nuclear explosive devices by limiting

the number of facilities producing fissile material."

### NPT signatories favoured

Mr. Barton said that it must be recognized that the increased interest in nuclear power had created an unprecedented demand on the resources of states such as Canada. "In our efforts to allocate these most efficiently," he said, "we have taken into account our strong concern to ensure that nuclear power be restricted only to peaceful applications." He added that Canada therefore intended to give particular attention to assistance to those countries which have ratified the Non-Proliferation Treaty and thereby fully subscribe "to what is today the best, if still an imperfect, instrument for preventing the proliferation of nuclear explosive devices".

The ambassador concluded by saying that Canada looked to the International Atomic Energy Agency as the international community's main instrument for giving guarantees "that the atom is safe from man as well as from accident" — guarantees that are essential if nuclear power were to be an accepted and long-term source of energy, and a desirable area for international co-operation.

### Oil exports cut by one third

Canada will reduce exports of crude oil by an average of 240,000 barrels a day in 1976, almost one third of its total sales to the United States this year.

The decision, announced by Energy, Mines and Resources Minister Alastair Gillespie on November 20, follows publication of the September 1975 report of the National Energy Board on Canadian oil supply and requirements.

Based on current supply and demand forecasts, oil exports should drop to an average of 460,000 barrels a day from the 1975 average of about 700,000 barrels a day. The reduction will be

effected in two stages. A daily maximum of 510,000 barrels will be allowed during the first months of 1976, prior to the start of the new Sarnia-Montreal pipeline. This level will be further reduced when the pipeline is in operation. Authorized exports would be 385,000 barrels a day when the line reaches a level of 250,000 barrels a day.

The new levels are lower than expected on the basis of a forecast made by the National Energy Board in 1974, which called for a reduction of exports in 1976 to 560,000 barrels daily from a ceiling of 800,000 a day recommended for 1975. The Minister observed that while there had been no change in the recommended reduction in volume (240,000 barrels a day), it now would be applied from the actual 1975 export levels of 700,000 barrels a day.

Exports are now expected to be effectively phased out by the end of 1981, two years earlier than previously forecast.

The Board's latest assessment of supply and demand trends shows that, by 1982, Canada would not be able to produce enough crude oil to serve the Canadian markets traditionally dependent on domestic oil, plus 250,000 barrels daily for Montreal.

After allowing for the effects of expected conservation on demand, self-sufficiency in these markets would end in 6.8 years, from January 1, 1976 — about a year earlier than the previous forecast.

The Board report on Canadian oil supply and requirements is an updated study of a similar one made in 1974. It provides a more detailed analysis of future oil production and requirements and considers, for the first time, effects of conservation on consumption.

#### Supply

The Board's current estimates of how much oil can be produced are 8 percent lower than the 1974 forecasts. The difference is mainly due to lower estimates of production from established areas, in the early years of the forecast period (1974 to 1994), and to a slower rate of development in the oil sands in the later years.

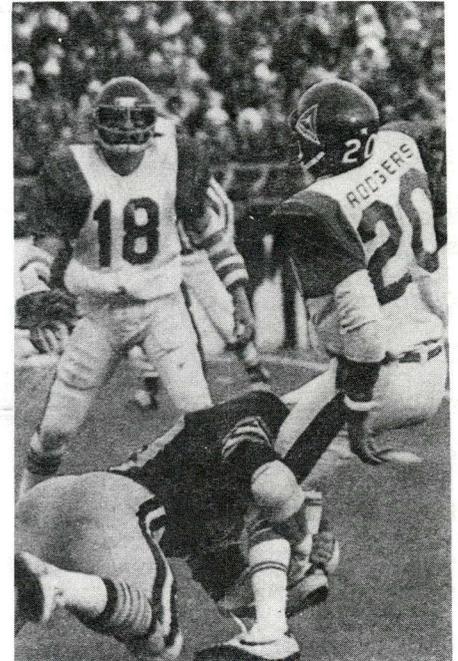
Production is estimated to reach a low point in 1986 at 1.3 million barrels a day compared with 1976 levels of 2 million barrels a day, if exports are

#### Edmonton wins the Grey Cup

*The Edmonton Eskimos beat the Montreal Alouettes 9 to 8 to win the 1975 Grey Cup at Calgary, Alberta, November 23, after losing in the last two Grey Cup games. The Alouettes beat them last year 20 to 7 and Ottawa were the winners in 1973.*

*Both teams played defensively, with neither scoring a touchdown. The Montreal players, who were losing 9 to 7, missed what looked like an easy field goal in the last seconds of the game, which would have given them victory. They scored only one point from the kick by Don Sweet.*

*Shown right, Johnny Rodgers of the Alouettes, is stopped by an Eskimo defender in the first quarter of the game. Rodgers, dubbed the "ordinary superstar", later returned a punt 37 yards — a record in a Grey Cup game.*



Canadian Press wirephoto

phased out as planned. By 1994, production should reach 1.5 million barrels a day.

#### Requirements

Assuming an average annual increase of 3.2 per cent, total demand for petroleum products in Canada will increase from 1.64 million barrels daily in 1975 to about 2.97 million a day in 1994. If there were no conservation, the Board estimates that the consumption rate would rise by an additional 20,000 barrels a day in 1975 and 450,000 a day in 1994.

The expected demand for crude oil west of the Ottawa Valley — that part of Canada traditionally supplied from indigenous sources — plus 250,000 barrels a day for Montreal, shows an increase from 900,000 a day in 1975 to 2 million a day in 1994. Not all these demands can be met from indigenous sources beyond 1982.

According to the Board's assessment, conservation will result in a reduction in potential demand for petroleum products in Canada of 13 per cent by 1994, with the highest savings effected in the transportation sector.

The Government, which is encouraging conservation, has stated that savings resulting from conservation would accrue to the credit of Canadian consumers.

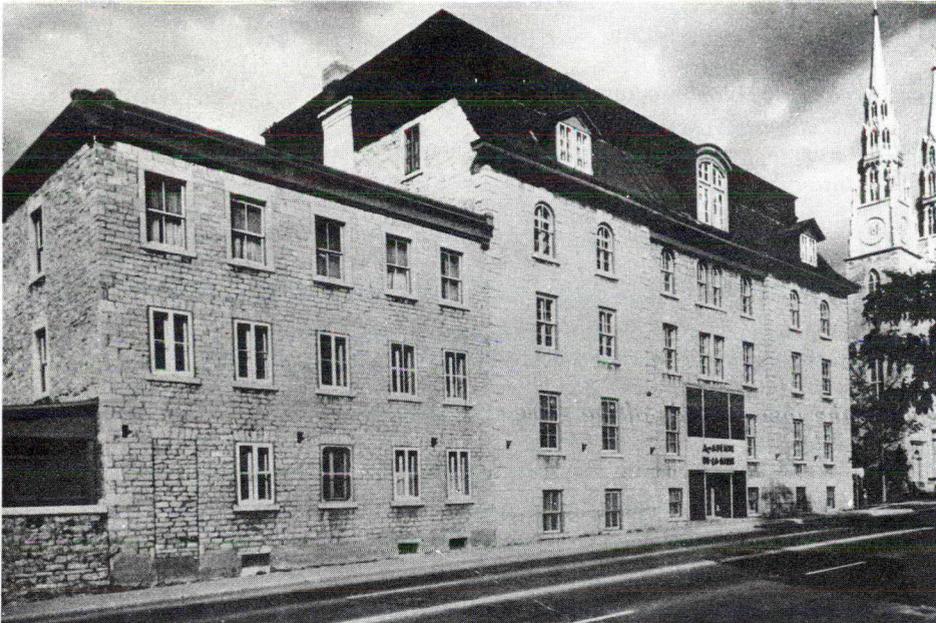
#### Energy saving book best seller

Not many books published in Canada are sold out within three months and go immediately into a second printing. Nevertheless, this has been the success story of the pocketbook *100 Ways to Save Energy and Money in the Home*, written, published and distributed free of charge by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

So great was the demand from individuals, corporations and libraries that the entire first edition of 250,000 English copies has been sent out, along with over 70,000 copies of the French version. Several large companies requested bulk shipments to distribute to employees or customers; these include Shell, Westinghouse, Northern Electric, and B.C. Hydro.

#### Science information adviser in Iran

Dr. Jack E. Brown, Director of the National Research Council's Institute for Scientific and Technical Information, is one of the world experts named as consultants to serve on the planning committee of the Pahlavi National Library of Iran. He is advising on the collection of scientific and technical data and has attended initial meetings in New York and Tehran.



*LaSalle Academy, 1973...*

### **LaSalle Academy complex restored**

Restored to its former architectural beauty, the historic LaSalle Academy complex in Ottawa is becoming a new centre of urban activity.

The heritage buildings on Sussex Drive, headquarters of the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, not only testify to the colourful history of the capital, but are also part of the redevelopment of Bytown – the prosperous timber centre later renamed Ottawa.

By creating new centres of urban activity in buildings that date back to the nineteenth century, the Federal Government is applying its own policy of improving the physical and social environment of city cores.

Underlying principles of the National Housing Act, especially the Neighbourhood Improvement Program, include the conservation of structures that are still solid and the social and cultural continuity of neighbourhoods requiring renewal and rejuvenation.

Another policy the Federal Government is investigating is the management of federal property, taking into account its urban usefulness and integration within the surrounding environment.

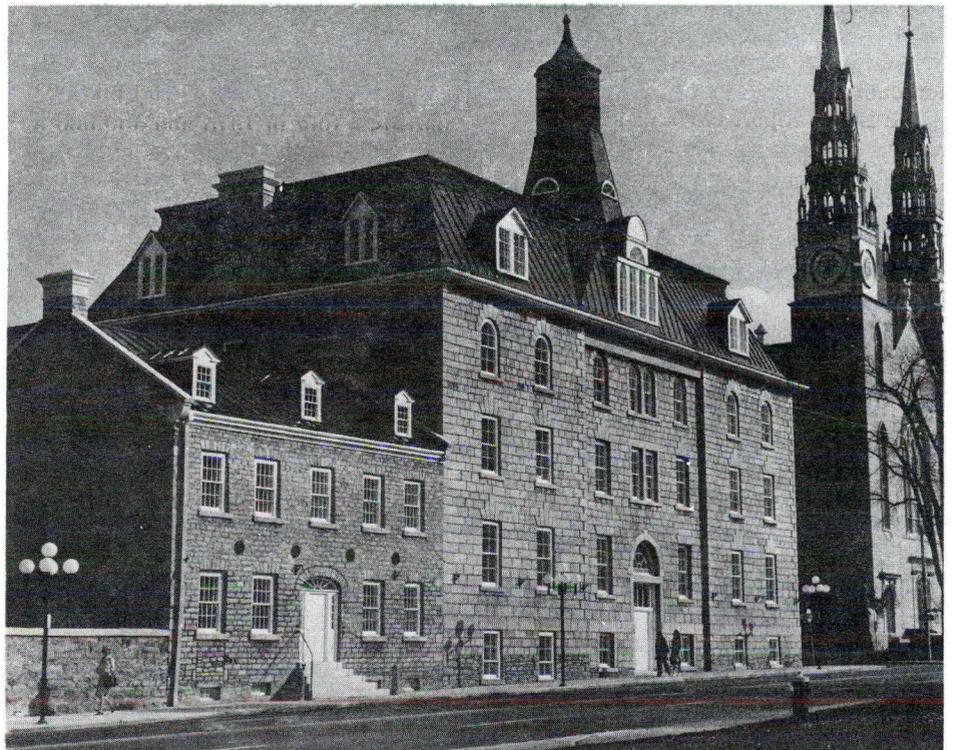
With this in mind, the Department of Public Works purchased LaSalle Academy for the headquarters of the young Ministry of State for Urban Affairs. This is a fitting site for the Ministry

*...and (below) after restoration, 1975.*

responsible for developing policies to improve the quality of life in Canadian cities and for promoting their integration in government programs.

The project was also designed to restore these buildings to harmonize with the rest of the neighbourhood. For this reason the back yard, once a parking lot, was designed as an inviting green space open to employees of the Ministry and residents of the area.

The Government thus acquired the



historic academy, parts of which have served as the home of the first Catholic Bishop in Ottawa, a private boys' school, hotel, military barracks, college and repertory theatre.

### **History of the buildings**

The two oldest buildings, which face Sussex Drive, date back to the turbulent roots of Bytown. The first, smaller building to the north was a pioneer's house, made of roughly-hewn stone, supported by heavy cedar beams. It has the distinction of being one of the first stone buildings in Ottawa.

Fortunately, the walls, of this building – one foot thick – withstood the fire that gutted the College building in 1893.

The house, included in Ottawa directories for the first time in 1842, appears to have been built several years earlier by Thomas Donnelly, who rented it in 1847 to the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Ottawa, Monseigneur Joseph Eugene Bruno Guigues. He lived there until 1851, the year he moved into the Bishop's Palace.

### **College days**

In 1852, Bytown College – a bilingual school for boys – was built next to the Donnelly house in a larger stone building which was needed to accommodate an increasing number of students.

After only four years, the College was moved in 1856 to the property of Louis Besserer in the residential area of Sandy Hill. The Bishop's Palace and College building next became the Champagne Hotel.

The hotel business suddenly ended, however, on October 23, 1866, when hotel owner Bernard Larivière was given less than 24 hours to hand over his hotel to the soldiers of the 100th regiment – for a sum of \$500. At this time, the young country needed protection from the Fenian raids.

When these raids did not develop into more than frontier skirmishes, the regiment left the hotel-turned-barracks in 1870.

The building then became the parish school of Notre Dame. Soon after, the Christian Brothers founded a commercial school for boys. In 1893, the building was seriously damaged by fire and had to be rebuilt. The Brothers left the premises shortly after – in 1895 – following conflicts with the Ontario government.

In 1899, however, the Brothers repurchased the school and established a private bilingual school – LaSalle Academy. A new wing was added in 1935.

#### Theatre connection

It is interesting to note that the Canadian Repertory Theatre, founded in 1948 – the first such group in Ottawa – used the LaSalle auditorium until 1956. On the LaSalle stage, such now-famous actors as Christopher Plummer, Amelia Hall, William Hutt and Betty Leighton played their first leading roles for \$40 a month.

The Academy expanded again in 1965 with the addition of a cafeteria and gymnasium on Guigues Street. But in 1971, the school moved to a new building on St. Patrick Street. Renamed LaSalle Secondary School, it had become a secular, co-educational institution.

#### Olympic coins – sixth series designed by Japanese artist

The designs for the sixth series of Olympic coins, illustrating boxing, soccer, fencing and field hockey, were released on October 31. The series, which goes on sale March 1, was de-

signed by Japanese graphic artist Shigeo Fukuda, who won a competition over hundreds of entries by artists from more than 50 countries. Judges were from West Germany, Britain, Japan and Canada.

“The international design competition for Series VI provided a unique opportunity for artists the world over to contribute to the '76 Olympic Games,” said Postmaster-General Bryce Mackasey, federal Minister responsible for the Olympic coin program.

Series VI, portraying Olympic team and body-contact sports, continues the series commemorating Olympic events. Series IV illustrates Olympic track and field events, and Series V, Olympic water sports. The first three in the Olympic coin series carried geographic, Olympic motifs and early Canadian sport themes, respectively. The seventh and final series in the 28-coin program will incorporate Olympic souvenir designs.

Shigeo Fukuda, who lives in Tokyo, has held several one-man shows, notably in the United States, Italy and Poland. He has won several international prizes, specializing in three-dimensional graphics. He is well known for his “kinetic toys and games”.

#### U.S.S.R. teams to play series with National Hockey League

Clarence Campbell, president of the National Hockey League, announced November 20 that NHL teams and two top clubs from the Soviet Union would play an eight-game ice hockey series this winter.

Soviet Army will meet New York Rangers on December 28, Montreal Canadiens on December 31, Boston Bruins on January 8 and Philadelphia Flyers (Stanley Cup winners) on January 11.

Soviet Wings will play against Pittsburgh Penguins on December 29, Buffalo Sabres on January 4, Chicago Black Hawks on January 7 and New York Islanders on January 10.

All games, which will take place on the home rinks of the NHL teams, will be played under NHL rules, with two NHL referees and two referees – Yuri Karandin and Viktor Dombrovski – from the Soviet Union.



#### Windsor professor develops new art dating method

A new method for the dating of archaeological materials and early works of art developed by Dr. Mordechai Schlesinger of the University of Windsor's Department of Physics may provide a new tool for science and a new weapon in the fight against forgery.

Dr. Schlesinger developed the process in conjunction with Oxford University, while on a sabbatical in England last year. A paper he had written some ten years ago had attracted the interest of Oxford scholars, who asked him to give a seminar on the topic.

The paper dealt with the physics of thermo-luminescence and contained the ideas which provided the starting point for a dating method. The problem at the time was that, while this method of dating was effective, it could only be used once on a given sample. After being used, it left the sample changed in a way that prevented further dating by the process.

Dr. Schlesinger has developed a refinement of the process that permits it to be used more than once on the same sample. It is a discovery believed to be of great practical significance – and, it is not expensive.

In the long run, the importance of this dating process will be in its contribution to the scientific knowledge of man's ancient past developed largely by archaeologists. In addition, dating processes are essential in the detection of forgery.

At present, the research laboratory for Archaeology and Art History at Oxford has two graduate students working on Dr. Schlesinger's method.

### House discusses anti-Zionism vote

*The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan J. MacEachen, answered questions in the House of Commons on November 17, regarding possible Canadian action at the United Nations on the resolution condemning Zionism as racism:*

**Q** ...Has the Government given any consideration to making it clear to some of these nations, which have been recipients of large amounts of assistance and of direct support from Canada, that Canada feels very strongly that they should realize that fact when they are voting in the United Nations, not in the determination of the exigencies of the moment but by the determination of a group of nations which have apparently ganged up?

**A** ...If the honourable member is suggesting that Canada should relate its development assistance to the votes of certain countries at the United Nations, then I think that would be introducing an entirely new element into our development assistance policy. We have made development assistance available to other countries on the basis of their needs, their state of development, the starvation, the poverty and the *per capita* income, and I think it would be a form of an unacceptable twentieth century colonialism to relate development assistance to votes at the United Nations.

**Q** ...What is Canada doing to ensure that some of these nations, which are the loudest in their outspoken criticism of Israel and in support of the resolution — many of them are virtually free-riders in that they are not making a proper contribution or paying their full and fair share instead of allowing the load to be carried by responsible nations?

**A** ...I believe the right honourable gentleman will want to have it put on the record that, for example, not all the African countries voted for the resolution. A number of African countries voted against that resolution which we found so objectionable and against which we voted, and a number abstained. I believe that with the passing of time an increasing number of countries will understand the gravity of the decision which they took to support that particular resolution. It will be our intention to work toward bring-

ing about a change in that attitude by such actions as I mentioned the other day, namely, our attendance at the conference in Ghana and our funding of any specific activities of the United Nations that flow from the acceptance of these totally objectionable resolutions.

Now, with respect to the countries which do not pay their share, obviously we will be urging upon them to accept their responsibilities as we are doing as members of the United Nations.

### Schizophrenia breakthrough

According to a Canadian Press report, researchers have discovered how drugs used in the treatment of schizophrenia affect the brain and believe they may have found the brain defect which causes the disease.

Dr. Philip Freeman, a professor of pharmacology at the University of Toronto, said in an interview recently that he and his team of researchers had discovered that treatment drugs blocked dopamine, a brain chemical which transmits electrical messages between brain cells.

Molecules of dopamine, in a normal brain, are released from small sacs in one cell and lock on to receptors in the next cell. Receptors are proteins in the cell membrane.

Dr. Freeman stated that wild hallucinations, caused either by schizophrenia or drugs such as LSD, are believed to result from defects in brain cell's receptors.

### Crowd egress study

Why do accidents occur in stadiums or auditoriums? Are they caused by sheer numbers of people in a limited area? Is it the design of the building interior? Or could it be traced in large part to individuals?

In an attempt to learn more the National Research Council's Division of Building Research is embarking on a study of crowd movement. Investigation of how best to run a stadium or auditorium to minimize accidents follow from previous studies of crowd egress on Calgary's new 17,000-seat stadium, Ottawa's Lansdowne Park and the National Arts Centre.

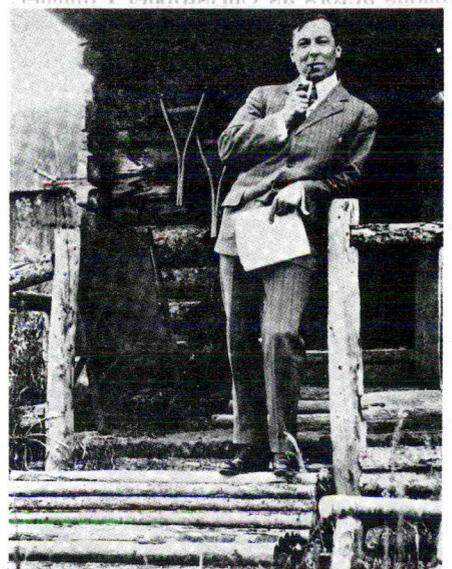
### The writing of Dan McGrew

A bunch of the boys were whooping it up  
in the Malamute saloon;  
The kid that handles the music-box was  
hitting a jag-time tune;  
Back of the bar, in a solo game, sat  
Dangerous Dan McGrew  
And watching his luck was his light-  
o'love, the lady that's known as Lou....

*Robert Service, the author of "The Shooting of Dan McGrew", was born in Scotland, 101 years ago. The saga of Dangerous Dan, the lady known as Lou, and the stranger from the creeks was Service's first poem to receive wide notice, and it was an instant, popular success. But the circumstances surrounding the creation of the work are at least as intriguing as the poem itself.*

*The following is from an article by Laurence E. Karp, in the September/October 1974 issue of North, a publication of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.*

At the time he wrote "McGrew", Robert Service was a 32-year-old bank clerk, working in the Yukon gold-rush town of Whitehorse. His road to the northland had been a circuitous one. After finishing school in his native Scotland, the young man had gone to work in a bank; here he had done well, but the call of adventure was in his blood, and he quit his job in order to seek adventure in the New World. He arrived in eastern Canada, and then travelled by rail to British Columbia, where for a while, he earned his keep as a farmhand. When winter approached, his feet again began to itch, and he



*Robert Service stands on the porch of his Dawson City cabin.*

turned southward. For the next few years, he "bummed" his way down the west coast from Vancouver to Mexico, and then worked his way around the southwestern United States. Finally, he returned to Canada, where he spent several years at farming and store-keeping, and in a brief fling as a university student. At last, out of work and desperate for a job, his past experience stood him in good stead, and he was able to catch on with a Canadian bank which sent him to their Whitehorse branch.

#### Poetry readings

At this point, Service could not have been regarded in any manner as accomplished, or even promising. He had done nothing of note. But he did have a gift. Since childhood, he had been fascinated with rhyme, and his great pleasure was to compose bits of verse and doggerel, some of which had appeared in local newspapers and magazines. During his stay at Whitehorse, Service further indulged his enthusiasm for poetry by reciting verses at gatherings.

At one time, his friends requested that he perform at an upcoming church concert. The amateur entertainer realized that his audiences must have been growing weary of hearing "Gunga Din," "The Face on the Bar-room Floor," and "Casey at the Bat", and with this disturbing fact in mind, he decided to take a walk and think over the problem. While walking, he met Stroller White, the editor of the *White Horse Star*. White suggested that Service write his own poem for the occasion, an original piece of work having something to do with the Yukon. Service thought that sounded like a fine idea. He went along, thinking about it. As he did, it occurred to him to use as his theme the eternal love triangle, and to set the scene in a

Yukon saloon. Furthermore he decided to use the medium of music to tell the story.

#### First line set

By this time, it was beginning to get late, and as Service continued his walk, he noticed that the Whitehorse night spots were coming to life. Suddenly, for no apparent reason, he thought, "A bunch of the boys were whooping it up". That line set his mind going full tilt.

Along with the other bank workers, Service lived in quarters above the bank itself. Returning to his lodgings, anxious and eager to commit his poem to paper, Service was dismayed to find his mates all asleep. So as not to wake them, he tiptoed downstairs, intending to do the writing in his teller's cage. However, as he walked into the room, the light-sleeping ledger-keeper woke up. Seeing a figure moving near the safe, he quickly reached for his revolver, took aim, and fired. The terrified Service quickly identified himself, and thanked the Lord that the man was

a bad shot. The ledger-keeper went back to sleep, and Service proceeded to his destination, in a state of feverish excitement. One after the other, lines popped into his head, and he scribbled them down on his pad. By five a.m., he had written his poem.

Unfortunately, "The Shooting of Dan McGrew" was much too coarse to be recited at a turn-of-the-century church concert, so Service stuffed his work into a dresser drawer, and left it there. It's not known how he finally decided to entertain the gathering at the church, but in any event, from that point on, he continued to write poems about the people and the landscape of the Yukon. After he had collected a sizable pile of paper, he decided it might be nice to publish the material in book form to give to his friends for Christmas presents. So he sent it off to Scotland, with a check for \$100. The publisher raved over Dan McGrew and his fellow Yukon denizens, returned the author's check, and published the book under royalty terms. Robert Service's writing career was under way....

#### Canada and the U.S. discuss urban transportation

A group of experts in one of North America's key problem areas gathered for the seventeenth Canadian-American seminar at the University of Windsor, November 13 and 14, to examine "Mass Transit - the Urban Crisis of North America".

The Boland Memorial Lecture, traditionally delivered at the Canadian-American seminar banquet, was given this year by William J. Ronan, chairman, American Public Transit Association, New York. At present, Mr. Ronan is also chairman of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

Canadians included Wallace G. Atkinson, an engineer and pioneer of "dial-a-bus"; Michael A.S. Blurton, manager of the transportation systems department of the Canadian Systems Group; R. Wayne Bowes, a chief transportation-planning engineer; F. Dawson Catton, engineer; D.J. Reynolds senior transportation analyst, National Capital Division, Ottawa; and Richard M. Soberman of Toronto, Ontario Transportation Development Corporation.

From the United States came John A. Bailey, of the Murphy Engineering Com-

pany; Professor Yale Brozen of the Graduate School of Business of the University of Chicago and a consultant to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and General Motors; Frank C. Colcord, chairman of the Political Science Department of Tufts University; Judith T. Connor administrator with the Washington Urban Mass Transit Administration; Robert B. Johnston, general manager of the Port Authority Transit Corporation, New Jersey; Louis T. Klauder, consultant to AMTRAK.

Panel moderators also came from both sides of the border. They included: Karl Guenther, director, Transportation Authority, Ann Arbor; Karl L. Mallette, commissioner, the Toronto Transit Commission; James Mansbridge, manager, S.W. & A. Railway Company, Windsor; Leo J. Thibodeau, president Thibodeau Express Ltd, Windsor; and Julian R. Wolfe, manager, special projects, Southeastern Michigan Transportation Authority, Detroit.

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