

Canada Weekly

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES
OTTAWA

JUN 23 1977 Volume 5, No. 16

April 20, 1977



Ottawa, Canada.

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Canada's stand on the question of apartheid in South Africa

The following passages are from a statement by Ambassador William H. Barton, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, during Security Council debate on the question of South Africa on March 30:

* * * *

The Canadian Government has spoken out time and again of its abhorrence of the *apartheid* policies of South Africa and of the pattern of institutionalized racial discrimination which is established under them. The *apartheid* system is cruel and demeaning in that it impinges upon the daily life and possibilities of the great majority of the citizens of that country. They are not permitted to participate fully in the economic, social, political and cultural life of their country on equal terms with all other citizens. Their lives are circumscribed by a web of legislation which prescribes which jobs they may hold, on which level, and at what salary, what kind of education is available to them and to their children, where they may live, whether they must live separated from their families, with whom they may meet, and in what circumstances. The cruelty of the system lies not only in the daily persecutions and repressions of African and other non-white peoples, but also in the fact that men and women can hope to live a peaceable life only by accepting the inferior and unequal role assigned by that society, and accept it as the lot in perpetuity for their children and grandchildren for generations to come.

The Bantustan policy

A direct and unacceptable development on *apartheid* is the policy of "Bantustanization." The Canadian Government, along with all other member states of this organization, has rejected the so-called independence of the Transkei, the first offspring of the "Bantustan" system. We have done so because it purports to present as self-determination a system which allocates to 80 per cent of the population of South Africa, rights in only 13 per cent of that territory. Frequently the territory allocated to the blacks is poor and

incapable of being developed. Furthermore, the Bantustans are divided up into as many as ten unviable tiny parcels of land with no contiguous areas and separated by land reserved for use by whites. The Bantustan policy also discriminates cruelly against the millions of urban Africans who have not seen or who have not been directly attached to any homeland, and whose present and future attachment lies with the industrialized city in which they work, and to the townships from which they commute long distances each day of their working lives. This is no solution for the future needs of all South Africans. These artificial economic divisions furthermore make no sense in a sophisticated national and international economy which demands increasing regional economic integration rather than the contrary.

...The violence which took place at Sharpeville 17 years ago, and last year at Soweto, the latter resulting in at least 400 deaths, was not the result of outside instigation as has been alleged by South Africa; rather it reflects the profound discontent and frustration of the majority, and their determination to obtain the justice which they have been so-long denied...

The events at, and following Soweto, constituted a terrible human tragedy. But the greatest tragedy of all has been the South African Government's reaction to these events. Thousands of people were detained without charge or were arrested for no other reason than their status as social, religious or political leaders. Scores of them have been brought to trial under the repressive body of *apartheid* legislation. As many as 18 are said to have died during interrogations and captivity, and there are indications that large numbers of others have been tortured or subjected to undue coercion.

...We recall that in October of 1974 the representative of South Africa said

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here, in this body, that it was the intention of his Government to do away with discrimination on a racial basis. We have waited in vain for meaningful action. Some minor changes have taken place, and they must be welcomed, but only to the extent that they presage a change of mentality within the South African Government. It has remained evident, however, that in reality no effort is being made to begin dismantling *apartheid* or removing from it even its harshest and most repressive aspects. To the contrary, the Government has continued to add to the body of repressive legislation which supports the system. Recently it indicated the intention to severely restrict the freedom of the press....

...It is important to recognize that the key element in the evolution of South African policies in the direction we all want to see, is the attitude of the South Africans themselves – and by that I mean the totality of the population. I have no doubt over time the pressures induced by the events in Soweto and Sharpeville, the solidarity demonstrated by white university students for their black and coloured comrades, and the increasing level of active resistance to social and economic abuse, will be the decisive element in changing the present policies of the Government.

This, of course, does not relieve us of the responsibility to do everything within our power that we collectively deem appropriate, to support the efforts of the people of South Africa to achieve self-determination, and to promote the objectives that we have identified, and I hope, will agree upon in the course of this debate.

Canadian action

Canada, for its part, in 1963 voluntarily placed an embargo on the sale of military equipment to South Africa and in 1970 extended this embargo to the export of spare parts for such equipment in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions. Canada is furthermore a major contributor to the United Nations and other multi-lateral non-governmental funds which have been established to provide education, training and humanitarian and development assistance to the African peoples of Southern Africa. We discourage sporting contacts with South

Africa by refusing any moral or financial assistance to Canadian individuals and teams which decide to compete in South Africa and to any sporting event held in Canada in which South African teams participate. We support international actions on this subject because sport in South Africa, by law, has been and is still organized on a racial basis contrary to the Olympic principle.

We also engage in major programs of co-operation with the independent countries of Southern Africa in order to contribute to the development of these countries and to assist in their task of building societies with social and economic justice for all their citizens. These will stand as proof that there is no foundation for the racist arguments of minority regimes that stability, justice and civilization will be undermined should the majority African peoples of their countries be permitted a full and equal voice in the government of those countries.

...An essential element of Canadian foreign policy is that we trade in peaceful goods with all countries, even those with those politics we are in profound disagreement, subject to our obligations under Chapter VII of the UN Charter. Canada will, of course, continue faithfully to implement all mandatory decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the obligations under the UN Charter. The Council will be influenced in its decisions by the nature of future developments, as they affect not only South Africa itself but also Zimbabwe and Namibia, and in that respect the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs said recently: "It is my judgment that if there is not some movement, clear and visible in the foreseeable future, then we run the real risk in Southern Africa of seeing a very bloody conflict erupt...."

Mr. President, the Canadian Government believes it is essential at this stage to take fullest advantage, and to make constructive use, of any influence which can be brought to bear on the Government of South Africa by those countries which maintain relations with it....

Call for declaration of principles

...We believe that the Security Council at this moment has the possibility to take a significant and constructive

step. We hope that it will have the courage and wisdom to do just that. It is for this reason we consider it important that the Security Council, for a period, depart from the kind of approach which has so far proven ineffective, and instead adopt a declaration of principles on Southern Africa which will serve as a statement of purpose for all members of this Council in terms of our objectives in Southern Africa. The adoption by consensus of such a declaration will serve a dual purpose. It will, on the one hand serve as an unequivocal declaration to the Government of South Africa of our intentions. On the other, it will serve as a clear description for the citizens of our countries of the policies of Security Council members towards these unresolved problems and thereby as a vehicle to mobilize public opinion towards our objectives. In other words, in pursuing this course of action, we shall be enlisting for the active support of all members of the Council in working towards a resolution of the problems of the area.

France joins Canada and Germany in Drone System development

An agreement for France to participate in the German/Canadian development of the AN/USD-502 Surveillance Drone was announced on March 29 by Jean-Pierre Goyer, Minister of Supply and Services and Jean Chrétien, Minister of Industry Trade and Commerce, under which France will undertake the development, test and evaluation of the optronics systems at its own expense. The equipment will include an infrared line scan sensor and other electronic equipment.

The main contract for the development of the Drone System was awarded in July 1976 to Canadair Limited by the Department of Supply and Services. It is part of a shared-cost project between Canada and Germany under which a sub-contract has been let by Canadair to Dornier GmbH of Friedrichshafen, FRG for a substantial part of the work.

France will participate in the integration, test and evaluation of the Drone System in those areas affected by the performance of the optronics system by contracting with Société Anonyme de Télécommunications

Canada to host meeting of Club of Friends of the Sahel

Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson announced on March 29 that Canada had agreed to host the second meeting of the Club of the Friends of the Sahel. The meeting will be held in Ottawa at the Conference Centre of the Department of External Affairs Conference Centre from May 30 to June 1.

The Club of the Friends of the Sahel, an informal group of countries and regional or international organizations, was created under the sponsorship of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development to contribute to the planning and co-ordination of middle- and long-term economic aid to the Sahel States. One of its aims is to support the efforts of the Interstate Committee for the Fight against Drought in the Sahel, known as CILSS.

The CILSS, created in 1973 by the Sahel States, is a committee at the ministerial level whose aim is to co-ordinate, on a regional basis, all the actions of the member states against drought.

Canada, through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), is one of the countries that provided assistance to the Sahel countries in their fight against drought and will continue to do so in conformity with the

Member countries of CILSS

Cape Verde Islands, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta.

Associate countries of CILSS

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United States.

Canadian Government policy to give priority, in its aid programs abroad, to the less-developed countries.

Sahel, a region of Africa, south of the Sahara, was affected by a drought, lasting six years, which devastated the livestock and caused the death of an estimated 100,000 persons.

The participation of Canada in the Club of the Friends of the Sahel dates from 1975 and is part of this country's general effort since 1974 in the development of this region, through both bilateral programs and support granted to the CILSS.

In 1974, Canada initiated a five-year program for the Sahel which amounted to an estimated \$230 million. The main parts of the program are: the development of agricultural production (food

products), the opening up of the region, development of mineral and hydraulic resources and the protection of the vegetal cover. The objectives of the industrialized countries and the Sahel States are, in the short term, to prevent further mass starvation and, in the medium term, to promote the economic recovery and development of the Sahel countries.

Since 1961, when Canada established a resident mission in Cameroon, relations with French-speaking Africa have been intensified, expanded, and diversified, to the point where they now exceed the limited framework of bilateral relations. The continuing collaboration as between equal partners, is now carried on in the various specialized agencies of the United Nations. In little less than 20 years, Canada has recognized all the states of French-speaking Africa, has opened seven embassies which are accredited to those states, and has created a program of bilateral aid which now exceeds \$100 million a year. As this represents about 20 per cent of total Canadian bilateral aid, it is clear that membership in the French-speaking community (Francophonie) has become, along with participation in the Commonwealth, a permanent aspect of this country's foreign policy. This relationship has led to a better understanding and co-operation with this important part of the Third World.

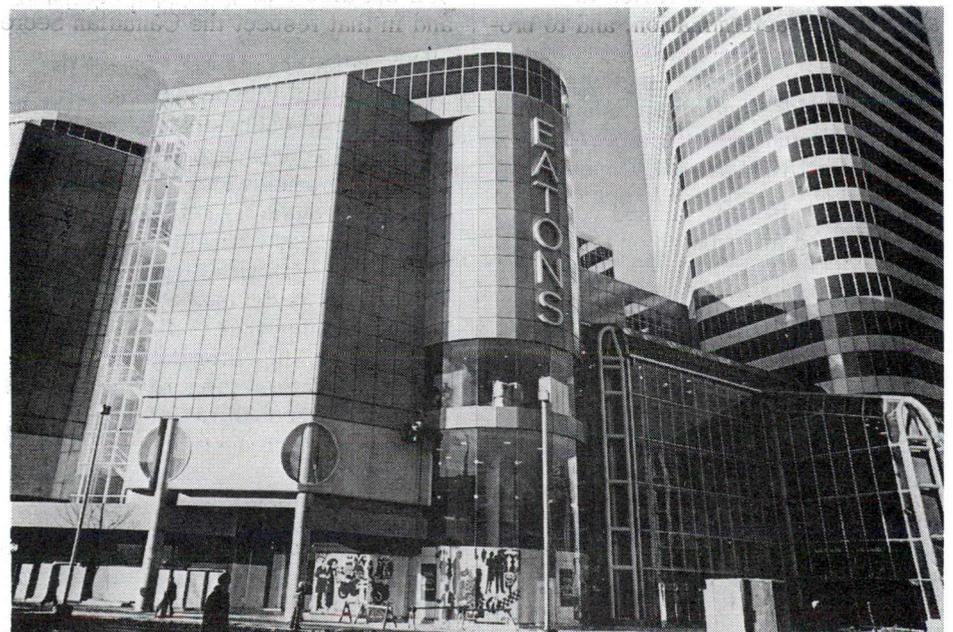
Eaton Centre opens in Toronto

Phase 1 of the \$250-million Toronto Eaton Centre – the newest addition to the city's downtown area – opened in February. When the complex is finished in 1979, it will occupy about 10.5 acres just east of Toronto's City Hall.

The first phase (*over*) consists of the 860-foot "Galleria", a 26-storey office tower and (*right*) Eaton's department store and two 700-car parking garages.

The design has been influenced by malls and shopping centres of widely differing styles. Though it looks futuristic, the Centre has been compared with the famous Galleria in Milan, and has more than a hint of the old Crystal Palace in London.

The illustration overleaf shows an interior view of the Galleria – a three-level indoor shopping street extending





a full block and covered by a glass-panelled dome. There are 300 individual shops, and 170,000 square feet of low-rise office space, cafes, trees, billboards, pavements, a 40-foot fountain and 2.5 acres of walkways.

Eaton's expect 100,000 visitors daily at the new Centre. It will contain almost the full range of merchandise stocked by Canada's largest department store chain.

Oil and gas resources estimated

The challenges and potential of Canada's oil and natural-gas resources are outlined in two reports released on March 17 by Energy Minister Alastair Gillespie. They complement the book *An Energy Strategy for Canada; Policies for Self-Reliance*, published in April 1976, and are entitled *Oil and Natural Gas Resources of Canada, 1976* and *Oil Sands and Heavy Oils; the Prospects*.

The former booklet, a geological assessment of Canada's potential oil and gas resources, was prepared by EMR's Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology, a division of the Geological Survey of Canada, in Calgary. It is a technical study that describes a more sophisticated way of forecasting the probability of oil and natural-gas occurrences in nine sedimentary basins. The area examined is somewhat different from that covered in earlier estimates prepared by the Federal Government.

More gas than oil

The 1976 estimates suggest that there is little likelihood that new discoveries of conventional oil will exceed the crude-oil resources of Western Canada. However, natural-gas prospects are considerably better than those of oil in frontier areas.

The results of the study correspond to the estimates published last year in *An Energy Strategy for Canada*, but deal with specific sedimentary basins and are based on some additional geological information.

Canada's remaining recoverable reserves of crude oil and natural-gas liquids, excluding the oil-sands but including the Lloydminster heavy-oil deposits, are 8.5 billion barrels (as of December 31, 1975).

It is considered 90 percent probable that up to 25 billion barrels of crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons exist — again excluding the oil-sands. There is a 50 percent probability that some 30 billion barrels exist and a 10 percent probability that there are up to 43 billion barrels.

Canada's remaining known reserves of natural gas, including those found so far in the frontier areas, are about 85 trillion cubic feet. If potential but undiscovered gas is included, it is estimated to be 90 percent probable that more than 229 trillion cubic feet exist. It is 50 percent probable that more than 277 trillion cubic feet exist and 10 percent probable that more than 378 trillion cubic feet exist, about two-thirds of which might be found in frontier areas.

Estimates of potential reflect the present level of knowledge based on drilling and geophysical information. Because the amount of available information varies widely from basin to basin, there can be less certainty in the oil and gas estimates of some areas than of others, and the method of analysis is devised to reflect this. It is inevitable that, with additional exploration, the estimates for a particular basin or region may be revised to show the probability of major finds measurably increased or decreased.

Federal-provincial encouragement

Faced with less-than-encouraging forecasts of anticipated major oil discoveries in Canada's frontier region, the Federal Government has stated its

intention to develop, in co-operation with the provinces involved, policies to stimulate exploitation of these resources to meet Canada's growing crude-oil shortfall.

Technology for the recovery of the oil from the tar-sands and heavy oils may differ for each of the three deposits and, indeed, applications may differ considerably from lease to lease because of differing physical characteristics. With each deposit, however, the problem of "getting the oil out of the ground" is one of major proportions for which the technology is currently in an evolutionary state. Each deposit faces common problems associated with refining and upgrading these asphaltic, sulphurous raw materials and similar economic uncertainties about their effective use in Canadian energy markets.

Bilingual exchange program

Secretary of State John Roberts announced on March 21 a bilingual exchange program involving French- and English-speaking elementary and secondary classes in Ontario and Quebec. The program, which provides for the twinning of classes within the participating school boards in the two provinces, will enable students to visit and live in each other's homes two weeks at a time in each community for a total of four weeks in the summer and one week at a time in each community for a total of two weeks in the winter.

Students will have an opportunity to learn each other's language and culture in a total immersion situation augmented in each case by supplementary linguistic and cultural enrichments.

Seven school boards will participate in the 1977-78 program with 8,768 students, and 12 school boards will take part the following year, involving some 11,152 students.

The program is to be funded on a cost-sharing basis by the Department of the Secretary of State and the Ontario Government under the terms of the federal-provincial program to promote bilingualism in education. The Secretary of State Department will contribute \$335,670 of the estimated \$671,340 for 1977-78 and \$446,810 of the probable costs of \$893,620 for 1978-79.

News of the arts

Northern tragedy TV drama

The Dawson Patrol, a recent Canadian Broadcasting Corporation television production, dramatizes the loss of a mission in the Canadian North, almost 70 years ago. Four men of the North West Mounted Police, led by Inspector Francis Fitzgerald, left Fort McPherson in the Northwest Territories on December 21, 1910 to travel by dog-sled and snowshoe to Dawson City in the Yukon, 200 miles away. Sixty-five days later, the expedition ended in death by starvation and exposure.

The story, a familiar one in the annals of the Mounted Police, was recreated some years ago by Radio-Canada, the French network of the CBC, in co-operation with ORTF, the radio-television organization of France. The new 90-minute English-language documentary was produced by Peter Kelly and researched by George R. Robertson, who based his script on Inspector Fitzgerald's diary and on police records. Robertson also plays the part of Fitzgerald in the film.

Filming took place near Dawson last winter, under similar weather conditions the Dawson patrol must have experienced. One night, during the filming, an actor fell through the ice, chest deep. In the 35-degree below zero temperature, he was lucky to survive. A similar mishap befell one of the real patrolmen.

In 1910, Fort McPherson was an isolated northern outpost. The telegraph-line ended at Dawson. Inspector Fitzgerald had convinced the NWMP Commissioner that the yearly patrol carrying mail and dispatches should reverse its usual route and start from Fort McPherson. It was a journey that had been accomplished numerous times from the opposite direction. So confident was the Inspector, that he determined to beat the previous time of 21 days between outposts. Fitzgerald decided, against expert advice, to take an ex-NWMP constable as his guide rather than one of the regular Indian guides. To travel light and fast, he cut his food supplies to the minimum. His only map had been hastily sketched by a trapper and contained little detail. These factors, together with one of the coldest Januarys on record, combined to put Fitzgerald and his men through the agonies of cold and eventual starvation. The patrol, which became lost,



*Tim Henry (left) as Constable George Kinney and Neil Dainard as Constable Richard Taylor (of the Royal North West Mounted Police), in one of the tragic moments from *The Dawson**

was forced to turn back. The circuit travelled covered nearly 600 miles instead of the 200 that were planned. Of the four men on the original expedition,

Patrol, telecast on CBC-TV, on March 25. Peter Kelly's dramatic production is based on the true story of four men who challenged the frozen North...and lost.

Fitzgerald was the last to succumb. His final diary entry was made on February 5, 1911. He was found frozen to death just 26 miles from safety.

Young People's Theatre Centre for the Performing Arts

Young People's Theatre for the Performing Arts (YPT) has shown such a large rate of growth (from 150 performances to total audiences of 39,000 in 1966 to 1,200 performances to audiences of 400,000 in 1975), that in September 1977, YPT will move into its own building, Young People's Theatre Centre for the Performing Arts.

This Centre, the first of its kind in Canada, will be located in a historic old building at the corner of Front and Frederick Streets in Toronto. Renovation and restoration work has begun and will continue throughout the first half of 1977. The facilities will consist of a 350-seat theatre, a 65-seat rehearsal hall, a film workshop, a "green room", a lobby for art shows and performances, a restaurant, and workrooms for carpentry, costumes, painting and photography.

In the main theatre, which will have moveable seating and a convertible stage, YPT will present plays, musicals, children's opera, ballet, modern

dance, mime, cabaret theatre, films, chamber orchestra concerts, jazz and folk groups, and shows by internationally-known artists.

The rehearsal hall, in addition to providing rehearsal space, will be used for experimental productions, video-



*Rick Zimmerman plays Joey in YPT's production, *Joey the Clown*.*

taping, puppet theatre, and theatre classes for children and professionals.

Young People's Theatre plans to celebrate the opening of the Centre in October 1977 with a month-long festival of art activities.

Canada and Cuba discuss fisheries

Canadian and Cuban representatives met in Ottawa on March 25 and 26 to discuss future co-operation in fisheries, following the understanding reached between Prime Minister Trudeau and President Castro in Havana on January 30, 1976, on the negotiation of a bilateral fisheries agreement.

The two sides put forward proposals as the possible basis for an agreement on the terms and conditions that would govern continued fishing by Cuban vessels in areas under Canadian jurisdiction. On the basis of the proposals they agreed on the terms of an agreement which, if approved by both Governments, would permit Cuban vessels to fish in the area concerned, under Canadian authority and control, for resources surplus to Canadian requirements.

The proposed agreement is being submitted for approval of both Governments.

France/Canada/Germany in Drone System development

(Continued from P. 2)

(SAT), a French company which is well known in optronics. France's participation, which represents about 10 per cent of the total program, does not reduce the Canadian share of the work content.

The AN/USD-502 is a surveillance and reconnaissance drone system designed to provide tactical intelligence

in the forward battle areas and is an improved and longer range version of the AN/USD-501 (CL-89) Surveillance Drone System developed by Canadair a few years ago. The AN/USD-502

Drone Project is managed by the Department of Supply and Services on behalf of the German Ministry of Defence and the Canadian Department of Industry Trade and Commerce.

News briefs

- *En route* for a vacation at Easter, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau addressed a gathering at charter day ceremonies at the University of California, Berkeley, U.S., on April 7.
- More money for French-language instruction, a new type of probationary driver's licence, continued rent control, help for small business and tighter control of residential institutions were the main points of the Speech from the Throne in the Ontario Legislature at the end of March. Stricter operating standards are to be imposed on youth residences and children's institutions and programs in four ministries will be merged in a new children's division, with a budget of \$300-million.
- The Commons has given approval in principle to a new immigration bill. The bill, which now goes for detailed study before a Commons committee, would give the Government authority to set annual quotas on the number of immigrants and empower it to direct immigrants away from big cities to communities where labour shortages exist.
- Legislation has been introduced in Quebec under which only individuals would be permitted to make cash contributions to parties or candidates, to a maximum of \$3,000 a year. Corporations, associations or partnerships would not be permitted to give any money but they would be permitted to provide broadcasting time, newspaper space, transportation or other services as long as they were provided to all authorized parties and candidates.
- Canadian and Japanese Government negotiators have reached agreement in principle on nuclear safeguards designed to allow the resumption of Canadian uranium deliveries to Japan. The Canadian Government will lift the embargo, which started on January 1, when the agreement is signed.
- The Federal Government does not intend to impose foreign exchange controls or intervene in any way to

hold up the Canadian dollar-exchange rate, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau says. "We have a floating dollar and if it is the judgment of the money markets of the world that the Canadian dollar is worth less, then we're not going to intervene to prevent it from being traded at less.... We're not going to go to exchange controls and try to pretend that we are richer when we are poorer."

- About 65 per cent of Canadian exporters surveyed by the Canadian Export Association think business is going to be better in 1977 than it was last year. With 1976 exports of about \$6 billion, the 138 firms answering the questionnaire represent what the association calls a "good mix of large and small companies in all industrial sectors excluding automobiles."
- New prospecting permits and applications for land use near the community of Baker Lake in the eastern Northwest Territories will be deferred to provide time to study the impact of increased exploration activity on two large caribou herds and other wildlife, Northern Affairs Minister Warren Allmand announced recently.
- A wealth of undiscovered minerals may be sitting on the doorstep of mines in Northern Ontario and Quebec, says W.T. Jolly, professor of geological sciences at Brock University. He suspects a thorough study of the area will reveal enough gold, silver, uranium, nickel, cobalt and zinc to be mined.
- The League of Canadian Poets recently published a 135-page catalogue of 129 poets, listed alphabetically, from Milton Acorn to Dale Zieroth. It includes photographs of each poet, as well as bibliographies and critics' comments.
- At April 14 (press time), teams in the National Hockey League quarter finals best-of-seven game play-offs had played two games. Toronto was leading 2-0 over Philadelphia; Montreal 2-0 over St. Louis; Boston 2-0 over Los Angeles; and New York Islanders 2-0 over Buffalo.

Canada Weekly is published by the Information Services Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, K1A 0G2.

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Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre Hebdo Canada.

Algunos números de esta publicación aparecen también en español bajo el título Noticiario de Canadá.

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