

The heart of Expo '75

In an article in the *Japan Times*, Jean Pearce described Canada's film at the International Ocean Exposition (Expo '75) Okinawa, "with its terribly final finale" as "the heart of the whole Expo".

The film, produced by the National Film Board, illustrates the consequences that could result from abuse of the sea and its resources.

Canada's 8,000-square foot pavilion at Expo houses displays that depict the country's historical involvement with the sea, scientific and industrial development and the concern of the Canadian people for its preservation (see *Canada Weekly* of November 19, 1975, Page 3).

Expo '75 ends on January 18, 1976.

Customs procedures simplified

Shipments of Canadian exports will move more rapidly to their destinations with the implementation recently of the international route transit convention, according to a joint announcement by the Departments of Industry, Trade and Commerce and National Revenue and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

The convention permits simplified customs procedures on movement of goods abroad in approved containers or road vehicles. Provided it has appropriate documentation, Canadian merchandise will now pass through territories of other contracting countries *en route* to destinations without deposit of security, payment of duties and taxes or customs examination.

At present, 33 countries are members of the Convention, each of which permits the movement of goods across borders without interference.

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

Canadian women in science

A Canadian magazine recently published an article on outstanding Canadian women who have made significant contributions to our history and society, according to a recent issue of *This Week at Carleton*, published by Ottawa's Carleton University.

Neither Helen Battle, nor Moira Dunbar, nor Catharine Parr Traill, nor Alice Wilson, nor any other female Canadian scientist was mentioned in the article. Yet each of these women have made outstanding contributions in their fields, and some have earned international reputations for their work.

Earlier this year, Lorraine Smith, a research fellow in the biology department at Carleton, undertook to write, for the National Museum of Natural Science, a storyline which was used to prepare an exhibit on women scientists in recognition of International Women's Year. The exhibit, which was on display at the Museum from July to September, is now on a two-year tour of Canada.

Nineteen scientists are in the exhibit, including those mentioned earlier.

Leading geologist

One of them, Alice Wilson, who was the first woman geologist in Canada, worked for the Geological Survey and, after retirement, was a sessional lecturer at Carleton. While she was at the Geological Survey, recalled Dr. Smith, Dr. Wilson was given little money, no equipment, and when she finally received a scholarship from the Canadian Federation of University Women at age 45 to further her studies, she had to present a medical certificate declaring she was physically fit enough to return to work before she was given educational leave. Dr. Smith summed up in the attitude taken toward her with the curt remark, "When men were given cars to do field work, Dr. Wilson was given a bicycle."

Giraffe expert

The story of other scientists in the exhibit is as fascinating as it is noteworthy. Anne Innis Dagg is a mammalogist, the world's expert on giraffes, and was one of the first scientists in Canada to initiate studies on urban wildlife; Doris Speirs is recognized for

her studies of Evening Grosbeaks; Helen Battle is internationally known for her research in marine biology; Mildred Nobles made a unique contribution to forestry and forest management through her studies of wood-destroying fungi; Margaret Newton is internationally known for her work on wheat rust; Jean Adams is an entomologist, well known for her work on aphids, which was undertaken to preserve the potato crop; Catharine Parr Traill, a pioneer who settled near Peterborough, Ontario, was the first person to collect and identify the flora of Canada in significant quantities; Helen Hogg is a world authority on variable stars in globular star clusters; and Moria Dunbar, who was once a British actress, is now internationally recognized as an expert on Arctic sea ice and the physiography of the Arctic.

Difficult choice

The list does not include chemists, physicists or medical scientists, who work in fields not under the jurisdiction of the National Museum of Natural Science. For Dr. Smith, one of the most difficult tasks was deciding who to include. "It was awfully hard to make a decision on which women to include," she said, "but all 19 scientists are definitely outstanding, and representative of the various disciplines of the museum."

Seat belts mandatory in Ontario

Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde recently endorsed the initiative taken by the Ontario provincial government in its proposed legislation which would make the use of seat belts mandatory, beginning January 1.

Mr. Lalonde said that he was encouraged by this action which made Ontario the second province in Canada to pass the law, following the lead of the government of Nova Scotia. Expressing the hope that Nova Scotia would soon proclaim its legislation, the Minister added that he was now optimistic that other provinces would follow suit.

The Ontario government also amended its Highway Traffic Act to reduce highway speed limits to 60 miles an hour on freeways and to 50 miles an hour on other highways.