

### CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION

Canada has made significant contributions to the research and treatment of heart diseases. In 1956, the Canadian Heart Foundation was created to co-ordinate the work of organizations and individuals interested in reducing sufferings and deaths caused by heart disease. The Foundation is managed by voluntary administrators, including members of the Canadian Cardiovascular Society, its medical counterpart.

Among the internationally-recognized Canadian innovations, five are noteworthy. There are the "pacemakers" pioneered in 1948, which have enabled many thousands of people throughout the world who suffer from heart disease to carry on with their normal activities. The procedure of transplanting arteries, first undertaken in 1950, was developed to relieve severe heart pain known as angina. The replacement of damaged heart valves by other human valves was first pioneered in 1938 and has been revived during the last five years.

The creation of coronary-care units in hospitals has been a significant Canadian contribution to the fight against heart disease. The death rate among patients admitted to hospital after heart attacks can be cut by 30 per cent if a coronary-care unit is available. Conceived and pioneered in 1962, coronary-care units have been established in thousands of hospitals throughout the world. Essentially they ensure that trained personnel is available within seconds if there is any unwanted change in the patient's heart rhythm or rate.

Lastly, in the care of "blue babies" who suffer from one of the major heart defects, the technique for the surgical realignment of the great blood vessels of the heart was developed about 1969.

### STUDENT EMPLOYMENT ABROAD

Post-secondary students planning to take part in this year's international student summer-employment exchange with 11 European countries are making application now, to allow enough time for processing and distribution to foreign employers, and for the acceptance of jobs well before the holiday season begins.

Some 3,000 summer jobs, ranging in duration from six weeks to three months, will be available in a variety of occupations in Austria, Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Details about the type of employment offered in the various countries are being provided by Canada Manpower Centres.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration's role in the program is that of intermediary between

post-secondary students and foreign employers or agencies.

Students who accept job offers must be prepared to finance their own transportation between Canada and Europe. However, the Department will reimburse return travel costs within Canada for students who fulfil their work commitment in Europe.

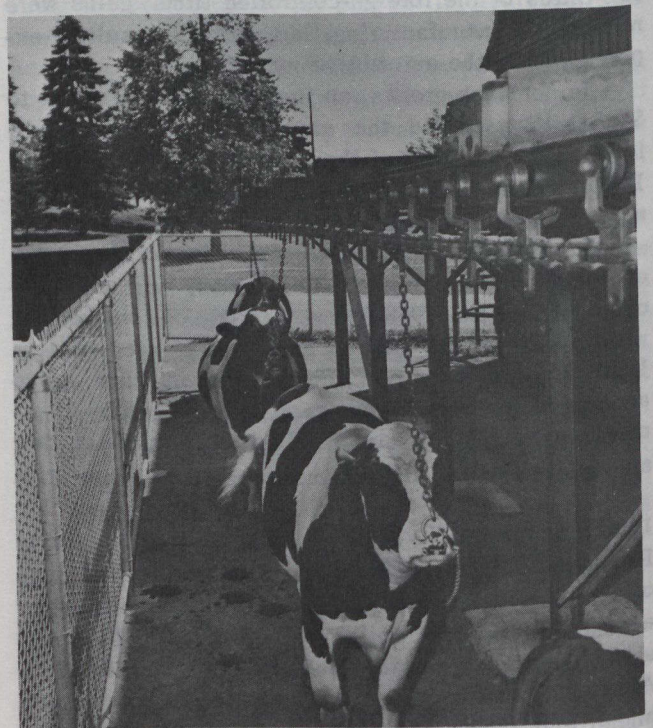
In a telephone survey of half of the some 1,000 Canadian students who participated in the Department's first international exchange program last summer, 77 per cent expressed satisfaction with the program.

### AGRICULTURE MISSION TO U.S.S.R.

A recent visit by a group of Canadian agriculture experts may have opened the door to increased exports of Canadian livestock, agricultural products and equipment to the Soviet Union.

Heading the 12-member mission on its two-week tour of several Soviet cities was Dr. Rolland Poirier, Assistant Deputy Minister of the federal Agriculture Department. Members were from the Departments of Agriculture and Industry, Trade and Commerce, as well as from industry.

Increased exports of cattle and cattle semen may result from the talks. Soviet animal geneticists were also interested in the exchange with Canada of genetic stocks, particularly of Canadian Holstein, Shorthorn and Hereford cattle and Landrace hogs.



*These Canadian holstein bulls in the exercise yard at the Canada Agriculture Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa may have a role to play in future Canadian exports to the Soviet Union.*