

dian economy continued to grow. The rate of increase in prices began to slow down and in real terms the gross national product increased at a seasonally adjusted rate of 1.7 per cent over the level in the fourth quarter of 1969.

As I indicated earlier in my statement today, however, any appreciation of the Canadian dollar for an extended period of time would tend to impose a further measure of restraint on the economy, which would not be appropriate.

#### CREDIT CONTROLS LIFTED

Because of this significant change in economic circumstances, the Government has decided that it is no longer necessary or desirable to add to the existing restraint by proceeding with the measures proposed in the last budget to control consumer credit.

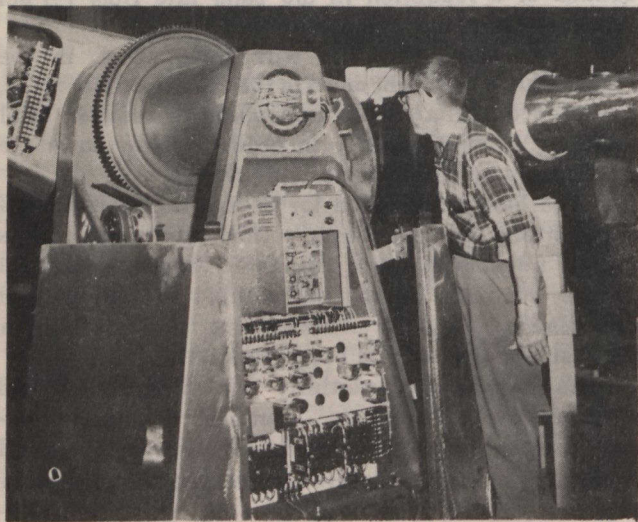
The Government will also be reviewing other aspects of its general economic policies to consider whether further changes should be made to meet this change in economic conditions.

#### AUTOMATIC CANCER THERAPY UNIT

Last month the University of Sherbrooke Hospital in the Eastern Townships of Quebec became the first Canadian hospital to have an Atomic Energy of Canada Limited Theratron 80 automatic cancer therapy unit.

Clinical evaluation of the AECL automatic system began at the University of Southern California Medical Center in the Los Angeles County Hospital just over 12 months ago. This event was the culmination of years of effort by a team of engineers at Commercial Products, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited. The results have amply justified their faith in the product.

In the treatment of cancer with gamma radiation from cobalt-60, the usual practice is to give the



*A Theratron 80 cancer therapy unit on the production line at the Commercial Products plant, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, South March, Ontario.*

patient a number of identical radiations. These involve detailed mathematical calculation after the tumour has been diagnosed and defined, followed by very careful setting-up of the Theratron to produce precisely the right effect. The main advantage of the automatic system is that once the initial treatment has been set up on the Theratron, the information can be recorded on punch-cards and treatment can be repeated exactly on subsequent occasions. Manual setting-up usually takes longer than the actual radiation treatment does; automation saves time and is more accurate.

There are more than 850 AECL Eldorados and Theratrons in use around the world. In fact, almost all the cobalt-60 cancer therapy units Commercial Products has ever built are still treating patients every day. The Theratron 80 automatics will, in most cases, join other AECL equipment in expanding clinics. In Sherbrooke, the new unit will complement the Eldorado 8, which is already installed in the hospital.

#### CONGO FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT

Loans and grants amounting to about \$5 million will be provided through the Canadian International Development Agency for a five-year program to develop forest resources of the Congo (Kinshasa) — the largest amount of assistance Canada has given to this West African nation. The purpose is to help the Congo acquire the means to develop and use the rich tropical forests covering almost 60 per cent of the country. The program will require well-trained personnel, accurate scientific knowledge of the resources of the forest and an effective system of legislation and administration.

A forest inventory by Canada of some 40,000 square kilometers will be followed by the preparation of forest-management and timber-harvesting plans. The Mayumbe regions, where forest use is aided by the proximity of the Atlantic Ocean, is one of those covered by the inventory.

Three senior forestry experts provided to Kinshasa will play a key role in planning and administration, advising the Congolese on policy, legislation, forestry service administration and forest management.

Assistance will be given in the establishment of a department of forestry at Lovanium University, where an estimated 15 foresters will graduate each year from a five-year course. The CIDA will also supply professors and laboratory equipment and train the Congolese staff that eventually take over the teaching.

The final component of the program is the establishment of a school for forest rangers at Kisangani. Canada expects to help construct school buildings and provide some of the teaching staff for five years. The school will probably graduate about 30 forest rangers a year from a two-year course.