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Canada/U.S. extradition pact a model of co-operation and mutual respect

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan J. MacEachen, and the recently appointed United States Ambassador to Canada, Thomas Ostrom Enders, exchanged instruments of ratification of the Canada/U.S. Extradition Treaty at a ceremony in Ottawa on March 22.

In welcoming Mr. Enders to Canada, Mr. MacEachen said he was looking forward to working with him "in promoting our co-operative efforts and in resolving our problems for the mutual benefit of both our countries".

Speaking of the pact that had just been ratified, Mr. MacEachen said it marked the evolution of one of Canada's oldest treaty relations with the United States.

He continued:

...It will replace a series of arrangements that date back to 1842. For Canada, our extradition arrangements with the United States are far and away the most important we have with any country. In this, as in so many other aspects of our relations with the United States, our proximity generates contacts and problems on a scale dwarfing those that exist between Canada and other countries.

This new treaty is very important to us. It is the product of careful negotiations over a decade. It will help the law enforcement authorities of our two countries to deal more effectively with

some of the most dramatic and intractable problems faced by contemporary society on this continent – such problems as hijacking of aircraft, political kidnapping and drug offences. Under the new treaty, it will also be easier to handle a wide range of extraditable offences that, while less likely to make the headlines, pose basic problems for the administration of justice in both countries.

The treaty is one more example of the harmonious relations between Canada and the United States. The negotiations and other preparatory work that produced this treaty are typical of the

Salient provisions of new Canada/U.S. extradition treaty

The new treaty is designed to consolidate the extradition arrangements between Canada and the U.S. in a single instrument and at the same time to revise and update the list of extraditable offences. Generally speaking, it enumerates offences in respect to which one contracting party may seek the extradition of a fugitive offender found in the territory of the other and the conditions under which a fugitive can be surrendered.

Among the more salient provisions of the new treaty are:

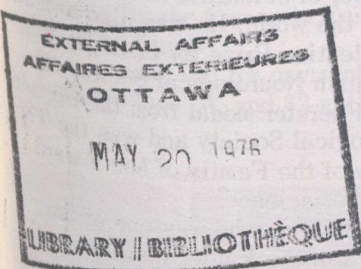
(a) Extradition offences covering unlawful seizure of aircraft (hijacking) and conspiracy to commit or being a party to any of the offences extraditable under the schedule to the treaty;

(b) a stipulation that extradition cannot be refused on the grounds that

the offence was committed under circumstances making it of a political character if the offence is a crime against a person to whom a contracting party has the duty according to international law to afford special protection, or with respect to the offence of unlawful seizure of aircraft.

The latter provision clearly establishes the resolve of Canada and the U.S. to refuse asylum under any circumstances to fugitives who have committed such crimes within the jurisdiction of either country where the main incidence of the crime falls.

The treaty is of particular significance to Canada given its geographic proximity to the United States and the fact that the vast majority of Canadian extradition cases arise from requests for rendition of fugitives to or from the United States.



commonsense approach to so much of our ongoing bilateral relations, which seldom comes to public attention. The practical approach to the resolution of bilateral questions that is made possible by similarities in our basic values and is reflected in this treaty has, of course, been a constant element in the development of the beneficial relations which exist between our two countries.

Because of the scope and complexity of our relations, we inevitably and frequently make decisions that affect the interests of the other. This underscores the necessity for careful management of our relations.

I welcome today's ceremony not only for the intrinsic value of the treaty itself but also for its symbolic value as a model of co-operation and mutual respect between our two countries. I find it particularly appropriate that so soon after your arrival we should have this opportunity to ratify together this further important link in Canada/United States relations.

Firm seeks South American orders

Dominion Aluminum Fabrications Ltd, an Ontario firm that manufactures helicopter landing-systems, is seeking orders in South America this month. D.A.F. Ltd is one of ten Ontario companies that left Toronto recently on a sales mission sponsored by the Ontario Ministry of Industry and Tourism. The firm has taken part in a number of ministry-sponsored trade programs and has received several export orders in various countries as a result of sales missions.

D.A.F.'s product-line includes helicopter hangars (telescopic aluminum structures that are mounted on ships' decks), operational support systems, hangar doors and wind turbines.

Mario Pesando, the company's manager of programs, says D.A.F. is primarily seeking military and government orders.

"Our range of products includes the cable-support system, which enables the 'copter to land safely on ships in turbulent waters," Mr. Pesando says. "We also supply helicopter hangars and doors. It will be of particular interest to coast guards and naval personnel."

The system, a totally Canadian-manufactured product, has been sold

in India, South Africa, Italy, Iran, Germany, Japan, England and the Netherlands. D.A.F. hopes to add South American orders to its export list.

All mission members are meeting with potential buyers, agents and manufacturers. These prearranged meetings are made with the assistance of the Ontario government office in São Paulo and the Canadian Embassy in Buenos Aires.

Other products represented include equipment for the steel and mining industry, radiation-control equipment, fishing and photography equipment, pollution-control systems for the metal-finishing industry, equipment for making conveyor belts, and equipment for the pharmaceutical industry.

Death of Dr. Penfield

Dr. Wilder Penfield, leading brain surgeon and one of Canada's most honoured citizens, died on April 5 at the age of 85 in Montreal.

Born in Spokane, Washington, Dr. Penfield was one of the founders of the Montreal Neurological Institute, which was established in 1932, and was one of its directors from 1934 until he retired in 1960. He became a governor of McGill University and devoted himself to research in medical education and to writing.

Dr. Penfield came to Canada as professor of neurology and neurosurgery at McGill. He held that post until 1954, serving also as neurosurgeon at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, where he died.

Wilder Penfield's work included identifying the cause of epilepsy as an electrical short circuit in the brain, successfully curing or improving epileptics through surgery, identifying those parts of the brain that control a human being's moving parts and senses and discovery that the brain contains two separate mechanisms for vocalization which do not exist in other animals.

International fame

His distinguished career in medicine won for Dr. Penfield countless honours from all over the world, including: the Order of Merit; the Companion of the Order of Canada; the Jacoby Award



Dr. Wilder Penfield

from the American Neurological Association; the Médaille Lannelongue from the French Academy of Surgery, its highest award; the Lister Medal from the Royal College of Surgeons; the Flavelle Medal from the Royal Society, and the Cross of the Legion of Honour. He was elected a member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and was a member of scientific associations across the world. He was also awarded the Valentine Prize for Epilepsy from the Danish Neurological Society, the Otfred Foerster Medal from the German Neurological Society and was the The Society of the Family of Man Award winner for science.

Dr. Penfield, who was one of the founders of the Vanier Institute of the Family had a second career — writing. He collaborated with T.C. Erikson in *Epilepsy and Cerebral Localization* (1941) and with H. Jasper in a sequel, *Epilepsy and the Functional Anatomy of the Human Brain* (1954). He also wrote *Manual of Military Neurosurgery*, *The Cerebral Cortex of Man* and, in collaboration with K. Kristiansen, *Epileptic Seizure Patterns*. He wrote two historical novels, *No Other Gods* and *The Torch*. Later, he wrote *The Second Career*. Up to one month ago, he was still active as a writer. Dr. Penfield's manuscript of the history of the Montreal Neurological Institute *No Man Alone* was sent to his publishers earlier this year.

Olympics broadcast contracts signed with Europe

Marcel Deschamps, general manager of the Olympics Radio and Television Organization (ORTO), has announced ratification of an agreement on the unilateral facilities required for covering the 1976 Olympic Games by the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) and the Organisation internationale de radiodiffusion et télévision (OIRT).

Unilateral facilities being supplied by ORTO comprise all special technical services that might be required by a broadcaster over and above basic services, according to a contract signed in September 1974 between the Organizing Committee for the 1976 Olympic Games (COJO) and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC).

The EBU represents the broadcasting organizations of all western European countries, while the OIRT represents those of seven eastern European countries, plus Cuba, Egypt, Mongolia, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of South Vietnam.

Before coming to ORTO's headquarters, contracts were signed between the Organizing Committee for the 1976 Olympic Games (COJO) and EBU and OIRT for television broadcast rights for the Games in Eastern and Western Europe.

The contracts call for payment of \$4.5 million by EBU and \$2 million by OIRT.

Broadcasting the games

The Olympic Games broadcast from Montreal this summer will be the biggest television show in history.

A billion people around the world will be able to tune in to Canadian coverage of the games thanks to the CBC's Olympics Radio and Television Organization (ORTO) created in 1973 to assume complete responsibility for world-wide transmission of the games.

ORTO will provide broadcasters with electronic and film coverage of each sports event of the Olympic Games as well as audio pick-up equipment at all 29 sites. All broadcasters will then be able to insert their own commentaries for both radio and television. ORTO will also offer services to foreign broadcasters including accommodation for 2,000 electronic communication specialists.

Olympic site shapes up

Newsmen touring the Olympic site last month were deeply impressed and were left "mouths agape", wrote a *Montreal Star* reporter, by the many signs of recent dramatic progress in construction. "Startling progress," reports the *Gazette*, a Montreal morning daily newspaper, while *Le Devoir* said the Olympic Games would open on July 17 "in conditions that the most

optimistic person would not have suspected only a few weeks ago".

La Presse commented that the Olympic Installations Board "has reason to be proud" of what has been accomplished. Said the *Journal de Montréal*: "The miracles multiply." *Le Jour* reported that "newsmen had been able to confirm" the statement by Dr. Victor Goldbloom, the Quebec minister who heads the Olympic Installations Board, that construction delays had been overcome.

Remarkable progress

All who took part in this latest tour of the site agreed with France's Olympic delegate, Roger de Groot who commented: "As far as Olympic works are concerned, I have never seen progress achieved at such a rate."

In fact, not only is the schedule submitted to the International Olympic Committee at Innsbruck in February being scrupulously followed, but certain work is two or three weeks ahead of schedule.

Swimming pool hall

The concrete shell of the swimming pool hall is complete and tiling has started. Pressure tests to check for leaks in the competition pool are five days ahead. Installation of seats, which was to have started April 24, is already progressing rapidly.

At the stadium the technical ring is completed and the metal roofing is

European broadcast signing ceremony

(Seated, from left to right); Pierre DesRoches CBC executive vice-president; Jaromir Hrebik, OIRT secretary-general; Henrikas Jushkevitchus, vice-chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Committee for Broadcasting; Dr. George Straschnov, EBU's director of Legal Affairs.

(Standing): Antoine Taschereau, legal counsel; Michel Gagnon, director of Planning; Guy DesOrmeaux, director of Program and Production Services; Marcel Deschamps, general manager; Barry McCorquodale, assistant general manager; Hugo Marty, general coordinator of EBU's Olympics Operations Group; Jarle Hoeyaeter, chief of EBU's Olympics Operations Group; and Manuel Romero, EBU's head of Engineering and Production.



nearly finished. This month the stadium floor will be cleared of construction equipment so that the track and the grass infield can be installed. The stadium will have more permanent seating than thought possible a few weeks ago; it now is estimated that more than 50,000 of the 70,000 seats will be permanent.

As for the velodrome, *Montréal-Matin* comments: "It's ready for the cyclists right now."

The Age of Louis XV – National Gallery exhibition

An exhibition of 124 paintings, called *The Age of Louis XV: French Painting 1710-1774*, borrowed from public and private lenders in seven countries is on display at the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, until May 2.

The Toledo Museum of Art, the Art Institute of Chicago, and the National Gallery of Canada collaborated on this exhibition, which contains works by the most famous artists of eighteenth-century France, including Watteau (1684-1721), Chardin (1699-1779), Boucher (1703-1770), and Fragonard (1732-1806). In reviewing its first showing in Toledo, Hilton Kramer of *The New York Times* wrote, "Visually the exhibition is an uninterrupted delight."

Pierre Rosenberg, Curator of Paint-



Vertumne and Pomone, (Jean Ranc, 1674-1735), Fabre Museum, Montpellier, France.



The Descent from the Cross, (Jean Jouvenet, 1644-1717), Toledo Museum, Toledo, Ohio.

ings at the Louvre, Paris, who chose the works and wrote the catalogue, has been intent upon re-evaluating this period from its conception in the nineteenth century – largely inspired by the *Goncourts* – as an art produced for a few connoisseurs to an art intended for the general public.

An earlier version of one of the works in the exhibition, *The Descent from the Cross*, by Jean Jouvenet (1644-1717), now in the Toledo Museum of Art, was copied in the eighteenth century and brought to Canada for the newly-built Calvary at Oka near Mon-

tréal. (A painted wooden relief based on that copy, which is still in the Church of the Annunciation at Oka, is circulating throughout Canada in the Gallery's National Program exhibition, *The Calvary at Oka*, through the spring of 1976.)

The art more traditionally associated with the eighteenth century – often produced for Parisian merchants rather than for the court – is also to be found in the exhibition. Among these works, which are often small and exquisite, like the painting of *Le Mezzetin* by



Lunch, (François Boucher, 1703-1770), The Louvre, Paris.



The Nursemaid, (Jean-Baptiste-Siméon Chardin, 1699-1779), National Gallery of Canada.



Portrait of Denis Diderot, (Louis-Michel Van Loo, 1707-1771), The Louvre, Paris.

Watteau from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, is the National Gallery's *The Nursemaid* by Chardin. This charming picture was purchased in 1956 by the Canadian Government from Prince Liechtenstein, whose ancestor had bought it from the artist himself when he was Ambassador in Paris early in the eighteenth century.

Works have been borrowed from France, Spain, Germany, Sweden, Britain, and the United States to make this re-evaluation of the art of the age of Louis XV complete. Some 90 of the works come from France – 20 from the Louvre.

This was not only the age of Louis XV and his two art-loving mistresses, Mme de Pompadour and Mme du Barry, but also of the great philosophers and writers: Voltaire (1694-1778), Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778), and Diderot (1713-1784). A portrait of Diderot by Van Loo (1707-1771), has been lent to the exhibition by the Louvre. (Photos courtesy of the National Gallery of Canada.)

Did Yukon men survive Ice Age?

Early man may have developed a relatively elaborate technology in what is today the Yukon Territory in order to cope with a hostile environment and a perennial shortage of food. The first inhabitants of the region may have crossed the frozen waters separating Siberia and Alaska.

These observations come from Professor William Irving, director of a five-year study, involving specialists in several scientific disciplines, of the evidence concerning human existence in the Yukon at a very remote period.

The tiny village of Old Crow in the Yukon was chosen for the study because only that territory, and a small area of southern Alberta, escaped glaciation at a time when almost the whole of Canada was covered by an immense ice-field extending south of the Great Lakes.

Man seems to have lived in the Yukon from 25,000 to 30,000 years ago, and to have more or less continuously inhabited the region for the past 12,000 years. Some experts believe that Ice Age men may have found their way to the vicinity of Taber in southern

Alberta as much as 60,000 years ago, since that appears to be the age of the remains of an infant found recently in that area.

If these hypotheses are confirmed, says Professor Irving, man's ability to survive glaciation may prove to be one of his greatest feats, and may have implications for the future adaptability of mankind.

Professor Irving, who has made 20 trips to the Arctic since 1948, says that "a certain urgency" surrounds the current project because a pipe-line may be built through the area under study. "Canadian Arctic Gas Limited has promoted and assisted the project so that losses to science and to the heritage of the Yukon people may be kept to a minimum," he states.

Permafrost conditions and uncertain flying weather limit the time for on-site investigation to the period from June to August.

Last summer, Professor Irving and the other members of the project supervised the collection and transportation to Toronto of about 4,000 pounds of Pleistocene animal bones preserved in the sediment of the lake that once surrounded Old Crow. In the University's Department of Anthropology, the specimens – which include buffalo, bison and mammoth bones – are being catalogued at a rate of about 500 a day. The standard of the work is such that the data gathered are recognized by the Smithsonian Institution.

National Hockey League standings

At April 5, the final standings of teams in the National Hockey League were:

Patrick – Philadelphia 118, New York Islanders 101, Atlanta 82, New York Rangers 67.

Smythe – Chicago 82, Vancouver 81, St. Louis 72, Minnesota 47, Kansas City 36.

Adams – Boston 113, Buffalo 105, Toronto 83, California 65.

Norris – Montreal 127, Los Angeles 85, Pittsburgh 82, Detroit 62, Washington 32.

In the best-of-three quarter finals, beginning April 6, Buffalo was scheduled to play at St. Louis, Vancouver at New York against the Islanders, Atlanta at Los Angeles and Pittsburgh at

Toronto.

Montreal, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston received first-round byes.

Champion scorer

The Montreal Canadiens' right-winger, Guy Lafleur, won the NHL scoring title with 56 goals and 69 assists, for a total of 125 points. He is the first Montreal player to win the title since "Boom Boom" Geoffrion, 15 seasons ago. Bobby Clarke of Philadelphia was four points behind Lafleur.

Funding energy research and development

Federal funding for energy research and development will be increased by more than \$10 million, Energy Minister Alastair Gillespie announced recently.

Supplemental funding will provide an additional \$647,000 for the fiscal year ending April 1, 1976, and new funding for 1976-77 will be increased by \$9.7 million.

The new funding will be in addition to currently-estimated expenditures of \$113 million *per annum* by federal departments and agencies on all aspects of energy research and development.

Energy research and development will take place in six priority areas: conservation, liquid and gas fuels, coal, nuclear energy, renewable energy, and the transportation and transmission of energy.

Increased support follows Cabinet approval of proposals made by an inter-departmental panel on energy research and development. The proposals outlined new priorities for federal energy research and a five-year program of incremental funding. The panel, supported by the office of energy research and development of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, will coordinate the Federal Government's efforts.

The funds will be shared by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Environment Canada, the Transport Development Agency of Transport Canada, and the National Research Council. "A more determined effort will be made to involve the private sector," Mr. Gillespie said. "More than half the money will be spent outside government in the form of contracts. Much of the remainder will go to

joint projects with the provinces and international organizations.

"Wise investments now and over the next few years in selected areas of energy research and development could result in timely solutions or additional options when the gap between our energy supply and demand is most severe," the Minister added.

Register of heritage properties

Establishment of a Canadian register of heritage properties with the possibility of financial assistance, through matching grants with the provinces for those properties requiring restoration, has been proposed by Judd Buchanan, Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs.

In a speech to the Women's Canadian Club of Montreal, Mr. Buchanan said the register was conceived as an official list of federal, provincial and territorial heritage properties considered worthy of preservation, either publicly or privately owned. "It would be our nation's list of heritage properties."

In July 1974, Heritage Canada produced a Brown Paper in which it recommended a Canadian heritage registry similar in principle to that now proposed.

"The major element in the new program is the possibility of providing grants to assist property owners in restoring properties which have been included in the Canadian register," said Mr. Buchanan.

"Fortunately, most provinces already have or are preparing systems for designating or registering buildings of provincial and regional significance along with appropriate protective legislation supported by advisory bodies and heritage foundations. Quebec in particular is among the leaders in such legislation."

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

Mr. Buchanan said he was confident the new program could be incorporated into the individual provincial and territorial programs so that a broadly uniform system could apply across Canada. The idea was favourably received by provincial officials at the preliminary consultations.

"Because of the current economic restraint, funds are limited now," said Mr. Buchanan, "but we would expect that this heritage conservation program would have a legitimate and important place in the federal expenditure budget."

"Eventually," he concluded, "and this could be within two or three years, it is envisaged that a joint system of matching grants by federal and provincial governments will be financially feasible. That would mean that any private group, or individual owner of a registered heritage property whose property was in need of structural repair, would be eligible to receive financial assistance — up to certain limits — from the federal and provincial governments."

Sub-Arctic tomatoes

Warm-season tomatoes seem to be short on sense when it comes to performing under sub-Arctic conditions. It's generally believed that they will set fruit only when temperatures are higher than 15° C. So how can yields of 14,000 pounds of ripe fruit an acre be harvested in the Peace River Valley, well north of the 55th Parallel? (In southern Ontario, average yields are 30,000 pounds an acre.) And why has a 100 percent set of fruit occurred under the continuous light of summer at Inuvik, on the coast of the Arctic Ocean?

Genetic manipulation is the answer, and it has taken 55 years of dedicated work for tomato plants — cherry to standard varieties — to flourish under conditions that would wither the backyard varieties.

Tomato-cultivar testing started in 1918 at the Agriculture Department Research Station, Beaverlodge, Alberta, and was followed by management studies on effects of seeding dates, mulching, fertilizing and plant-protection.

Twenty years later, a breeding program was started to produce a tomato

variety specifically for the Peace River region. It involved the crossing of 21 cultivars in numerous combinations. More cultivars were added in 1945 and 1959. Nine selections were finally retained.

Part of the program had to be cancelled because genetic transmission of some plant weaknesses had occurred. But in 1970 more crosses and rigorous selection resulted in five selections showing potential for early maturity and high fruit yield.

For prospective growers, the results hanging from the vines were proof enough of the program's success. They had tomatoes that flourished under sub-Arctic conditions.

But to the plant-breeder the success of these varieties was based on four identifiable factors for which scientists had searched during the program.

Most critical was the position of the stigma in the flower. In sub-Arctic varieties, it is located close to the pollen source, eases pollination and reduces chances of loss under harsh conditions.

Other factors included uniform development and ripening of flower and fruit stalks, stockier plants with stalks growing at lower levels than usual, and large stalks that produce more than 20 fruit apiece.

Work did not stop with the development of the early small-fruited tomato. In 1974, one cherry and one standard variety were released to growers.

Bob Harris, the scientist who guided the project in recent years before moving to the Sidney, B.C., Research Station, sums it up: "It took nearly 20 years to identify the causes of poor tomato production in this area, and then another 20 years of breeding and selection to produce parents with the ability to ripen fruit in this climate."

"After the parents were produced it took only ten years to breed and select three new cultivars", he added. "Once the reason for the earliness, cold-set ability and concentrated ripening was known, it took less than five years to breed and select two new cultivars."

The program here has had some obvious beneficial effects, besides extending the area in Canada where tomatoes can be grown.

"But there's still room for improvement," says Dr. Harris.