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New phase in Canada's relations with the United States

In a report to the Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence on March 19, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, described Canada's relations with the United States which, he said, had improved considerably during the past year. Mr. Sharp reviewed the reasons and outlined as follows, the prospects ahead:

...To obtain the proper perspective one must look beyond bilateral matters. First, there has been the rapid and imaginative reorientation in U.S. foreign policy since the elaboration of the Nixon Doctrine a few years ago. A policy of negotiation has been substituted for confrontation of the cold war period. The ensuing *rapprochement* with the Soviet Union and the contacts with China contain enormous possibilities. Areas of *détente*, disarmament and exchanges are now being explored across formerly closed frontiers. The U.S. has withdrawn from Viet-Nam. It is deeply engaged in bringing a peaceful solution to the Middle East. Many international institutions, arrangements and relationships are being adjusted. The postwar period has ended; its structures are being modified in what clearly is a new period.

The posture of the U.S.A. on many international issues is similar to our own. Our perceptions of what the new political, trading and monetary environment requires have many points in parallel.

Secondly, there is the bilateral dimension. The introduction of the new economic policy by the U.S.A. on August 15, 1971 has profound effects in Canada. A number of essentially shorter term issues introduced uncertainties about our longer term relationship. However, the Canadian response has been both measured and reflective. I conducted a series of policy studies in order to put our relationship into a new perspective. I outlined to the Committee last year the options facing Canada. We have since had a number of bilateral consultations at the ministerial and official level, including those I have had with Dr. Kissinger. These have helped to clarify a number of aspects of the new relationship on both sides.

This better climate has also been brought about by the resiliency of the American economy and by the turn-around in the U.S. balance of payments. The consequence of these developments is that the trade and economic irritants of a few years ago seem less immediate.

Consultation areas

There are nevertheless several areas of great importance for both Canada and the United States such as the resource, economic and environmental sectors, where the formulation and implementation of our respective national policies will not necessarily coincide. Close consultation and mature consideration are necessary to ensure American understanding of policies likely to affect their interests.

On one hand, the elaboration of a Canadian energy policy must, for instance not only take our own long-term requirements into account but also the consequences of the United States' intention to become self-sufficient by 1980. On the other hand, the Canadian desire to develop mineral resources at its own pace and to encourage further processing in Canada may not entirely accord with the United States' desire for rapid exploitation of known resources, an accelerated program of exploration for unproven resources, and the importation of resources in increasing amounts and in their raw form.

The United States will remain Canada's major economic partner for the foreseeable future. The trend, in fact, points toward an increase in trans-border trade. From this, we can expect problems to occur, along with the obvious benefits. To ensure that the problems will not unbalance our relationship, we shall rely on the habit of consultation and timely explanation.

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Environmental issues

Like resource and economic policy, environmental questions have a direct and immediate impact upon the populations of both countries. Perhaps for this reason, Canada and the United States have for over 65 years been innovators in dealing with bilateral environmental problems. From the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, through the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement of 1972, our two nations have worked out responsibilities, obligations and courses of action that are precedents in international terms. As technological capability grows, and as resource requirements increase, there is an accompanying need for new measures to protect our physical and ecological environment. The examples are many: weather-modification projects in one country that could affect the other; transboundary air-pollution problems; tanker traffic along our coastlines; pipelines through the tundra; the proposed flooding of the Skagit Valley; the Garrison Diversion Project. These challenges require answers on the part of government. It is not unexpected that in the realization of certain jointly agreed goals, such as the cleanup of the Great Lakes, we will face difficulties.

In summary, we are in a new phase of our relations with the U.S. in which both countries are adjusting to new conditions abroad and more affirmative national policies at home....

Foreign investment regulations

The Federal Government has introduced stringent regulations on foreign investment in Canada, spelling out who can take over what companies. The 25-page list of regulations, tabled in the Commons by Industry Minister Alastair Gillespie, will provide working rules under the Foreign Investment Review Act, which is expected to be proclaimed and become law this spring. The three-part list defines foreign investors subject to the law, sets forth rules for deciding which Canadian firms are subject to the act, and lists detailed information that must be provided about both the foreign purchaser and the Canadian firm to be purchased. A takeover is subject to review if the business to be taken over has gross assets of more than \$250,000 or gross revenues of more than \$3 million a year.

Arteriosclerosis: new theory opposes established one

A major contribution in discovering how arteriosclerosis (hardening of the arteries) begins may have been accomplished by a medical researcher at the University of British Columbia (UBC). Dr. Paris Constantinides, professor in UBC's Department of Pathology, has discovered major evidence supporting a new theory he advanced on the mechanism behind arteriosclerosis. His theory opposes the established explanation.

According to the established theory, arteriosclerosis is a "spin-off" of a natural process.

Cholesterol molecules combine with other fat and protein molecules from food digested in the intestine to form huge lipoprotein molecules, the largest molecules in the blood stream.

Lipoproteins, continuously percolate out of the blood stream through pores in the arterial wall into the tissues surrounding the arteries. But if the concentration of lipoproteins in the blood is abnormally high, according to the established theory, more lipoproteins enter the arterial wall then move out and some of the giant molecules accumulate and become permanently embedded in the arterial wall.

Dr. Constantinides, finding this difficult to believe, advanced a theory a few years ago that cholesterol-carrying lipoproteins entered the arterial wall only if it has been injured.

Testing of new theory

To test his theory he fed one group of rabbits a diet with normal amounts of cholesterol which had been tagged with radioactive atoms so that they could be traced through the body.

After the cholesterol had been given time to disperse through the bodies of the rabbits, sections of their artery and capillary walls were searched for traces of cholesterol. The arteries examined were the aorta, the major artery of the body; the coronary arteries that branch off from the aorta and feed the heart muscle itself; and arteries in the liver, where reserves of fat are stored.

The sections were about 1/50,000 of an inch thick. Strips of specially thin, transparent photographic film were laid over the capillary and artery sections in a darkroom and the film was exposed to the radioactivity of the cholesterol in each lipoprotein mole-

cule underneath.

So weak was the radioactivity from each lipoprotein molecule that had invaded the capillary and arterial walls that exposure time had to be at least six weeks. At the end of this time each radioactive cholesterol molecule had blackened a tiny spot directly above it on the film. By counting the spots using an electron microscope, Dr. Constantinides could tell how many lipoprotein molecules were present in each section.

In 20 consecutive sections in the aorta of normal rabbits he found an average of 1.2 lipoprotein molecules embedded in the arterial wall compared to 40 in the capillary walls of the heart and 100 in the capillary walls of the liver.

The same procedure was repeated on a second group of rabbits whose arteries had been damaged. The number of lipoprotein molecules in 20 consecutive sections of the damaged aorta averaged 100, about 85 times higher than the level in the normal aortas.

Dr. Constantinides is satisfied that he has produced strong evidence that only damaged arteries are susceptible to arteriosclerosis.

Dangerous pathogens import check

Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde has announced the establishment of a team of medical scientists to investigate ways and means of controlling importation of infectious agents that might present a health hazard to Canadians.

Mr. Lalonde noted that the personnel of clinical or research laboratories handling potentially dangerous pathogens are exposed to danger not encountered in other laboratories. He added that the risk is not only to such personnel but to those with whom they come into contact, at home or in the public at large.

Although no problems related to these exotic pathogens have been reported recently in Canada, some deaths have occurred in other countries.

The minister emphasized that it was not the intention of his Department, as far as possible, to restrict importation of pathogens for legitimate or necessary research conducted by qualified scientists with adequate facilities.

Canada's exhibit at Expo '74 – a permanent tribute to the residents of Spokane, Washington

Spokane, Washington, the scene of the world exposition, Expo '74, from May 4 to November 3, will retain a permanent reminder of Canada as a result of the creation of a natural park on Cannon Island, one of two islands on the river that runs through the centre of the United States city.

Some 45 species of trees and perennials found in the wilderness and parks of Canada will be planted on the 40,000-square foot Canadian exhibit. A variety of small animals, bushy-tailed squirrels, chattering chipmunks and others, will live in the park during Expo and it is hoped that many of them will make it their permanent home.

The park, with its distinctly Canadian flavour, will provide school children and students of nature with an outdoor classroom said to be "unequaled in its variety of trees, plants and little furry resident animals". A children's playground, containing fantasy animals to fit into the woodland setting, will be part of the area.

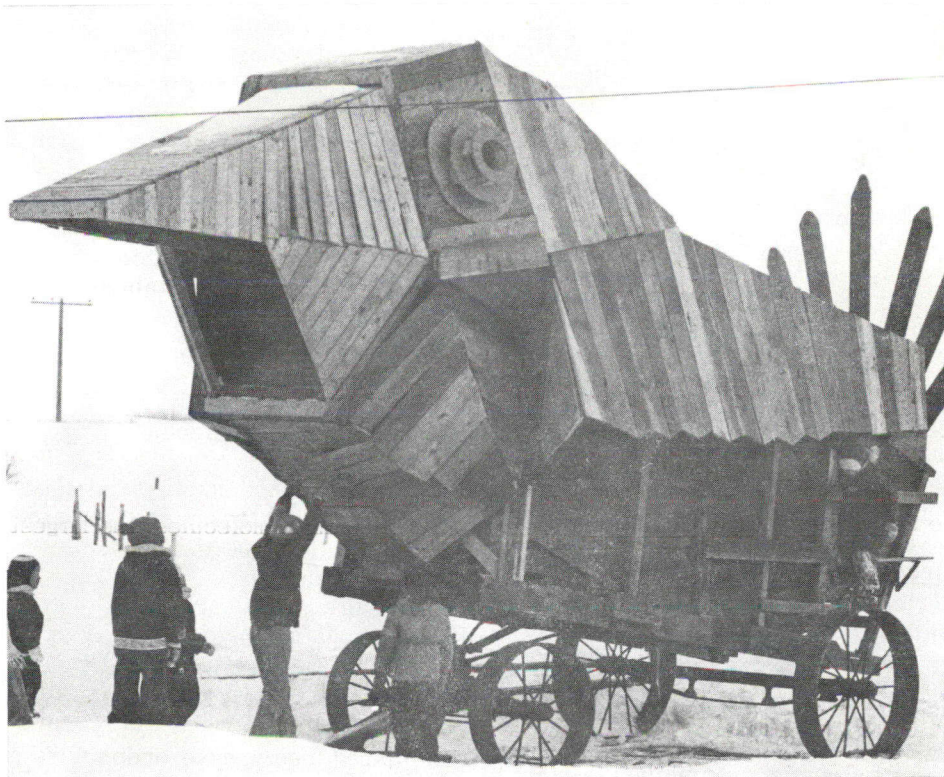
B.C. and Alberta exhibits

Owing to common environmental concerns and to their close association with Washington State, the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta have special exhibition areas on the island. The British Columbia pavilion, at the entrance, will include an exposition hall and audio-visual presentations specially designed for the environmental theme of Expo '74. An open-air amphitheatre where choirs, pipe bands, dance groups and string quartets can entertain, or where people can meet and talk to their hearts' content, is Alberta's contribution.

Children's playground

Saskatchewan artist, Russ Yuristy, commissioned to design and construct Canada's island playground, has created oversized "fun" animals, made from reusable and recycled materials, inside which and on which children can play. A lookout on one side of the park over the roaring river provides a superb backdrop for picture-taking, and a view of the city on either side of the Expo site.

The Canadian site manager, Philippe Cinq-Mars of Montreal, whose hobby is puppeteering, hopes to find sufficient time from his assignment to present



The "Super Prairie Crow", a combination playhouse, "climbthrough" and cavern, is one of the intriguing fantasy characters that children will discover on Canada's playground island at Expo '74 in Spokane, Washington from May to November. These enormous imaginary Canadian animals, designed

by Russell Yuristy of Silton, Saskatchewan from recycled materials like old barn sidings, discarded railway ties, oversized rubber tires, telephone poles and various sizes of coil springs, will remain in the playground along with the many smaller but real Canadian animals after Expo '74 closes.

puppet shows for the children visiting Expo '74, as well as in schools and hospitals.

While the playground and park hostesses will come from various parts of Canada, the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta will provide the staff for their own units.

Canada Week

Canada Week is scheduled for the end of August and beginning of September, including the Labour Day weekend, when the RCMP Musical Ride and the Feux Follets dancing troupe will be in Spokane. During the same week a special day will be devoted to Alberta and British Columbia. Such Canadian entertainers as Gordon Lightfoot and the Irish Rovers will perform during the exposition.

Canadians will be involved not just

in the restoration of historic Cannon Island but in many facets of the '74 Exposition. Canadian artists will be performing in the general concert series and Canadian painters will be prominent in an art show, specially mounted for Expo '74. Paul Kane, the Group of Seven and Emily Carr are among the Canadian artists selected. The National Gallery of Canada has loaned all the Canadian paintings except those by Emily Carr, which have come from the Vancouver Art Gallery and will be returned.

But the woodland park on Cannon Island will remain long after '74 has closed its doors. For it was designed as a tribute from Canada to the adventurous urban dwellers of Spokane, whose concern for the environment rejuvenated their city centre and provided the world with Expo '74.

Urban demonstration program

Urban Affairs Minister Ron Basford has announced the establishment of a \$100-million fund for an "urban demonstration program" from 1975 to 1981.

The program which the Fund will create is expected to include some 20 projects by 1976, including the foundation for Canada's participation in the 1976 United Nations Conference/Exposition on Human Settlements to be held in Vancouver. A number of the demonstration projects will be nominated as Canadian projects for inclusion in the UN demonstration program and the exposition portion of the UN Conference.

The money will be used to support urban projects in the following areas: to develop innovative projects to show the effective working of new methods of house design and construction; to demonstrate the feasibility of low-energy urban systems; to illustrate new ways of getting the utmost value from scarce and expensive natural resources by recycling for multiple use; and to apply new technology to many other critical areas such as improved public transportation and arrangements for the financing, building and administration of new communities and renewed communities. The Fund will be applied to federal, provincial and municipal programs and projects, as well as to projects put forward by the private sector and individuals.

Napoleonic documents gift to Public Archives

Dr. Casimir G. Stanczykowski, Montreal broadcaster, has presented to the Public Archives of Canada, a set of original Napoleonic documents. They consist of 29 letters written by Napoleon's confidential secretary to the French ambassador in Warsaw, outlining France's secret preparations for the invasion of Russia in 1812. They will become part of the permanent collection of the National Ethnic Archives.

The correspondence reveals Napoleon's secret plans and preparations for the ill-fated invasion of Russia, in which the Poles were allies of the French. The letters are

dated from December 31, 1811 and June 17, 1812. France declared war on Russia on June 22, 1812.

Dr. Stanczykowski who is President and General Manager of Chateau Broadcasting Ltd., owners and operators of radio station CFMB, Montreal, is a prominent member of the Canadian Polish community and a member of the National Consultative Committee on Multiculturalism. The letters he has donated to the Public Archives of Canada come from his own extensive collection of documents and artifacts gathered over 20 years.

Normandy commemoration

Canada will send an official delegation to France this June to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the Normandy landings.

The Canadian delegation will be headed by the Minister of Veterans Affairs, Daniel J. MacDonald, and the Canadian Ambassador to France, Léo Cadieux. It will include, from Canada, representatives of Parliament, surviving "D-Day" formation commanders, survivors of each battalion and of the supporting arms and services, representatives of the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force, and of the Royal Canadian Legion and the National Council of Veterans Associations.

A two-day official French program is being planned, with the Canadian and British ceremonies taking place on the afternoon and evening of June 5 and those in the United States sector being held on June 6.

The principal Canadian event will be a remembrance ceremony in Beny-sur-Mer Canadian War Cemetery at 4:30 p.m. on June 5.

The Canadian 3rd Division, the 2nd Canadian Armoured Brigade and the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion formed nearly a fifth of the total invasion force of nearly 100,000 men, which stormed across the Normandy beaches that June day nearly 30 years ago. Canadian ships and sailors had ferried them across the English channel during the dark hours, and Canadian planes and airmen had spread a protective umbrella over the entire operation. By the end of that day, Canadian forces had come closest to reaching their objectives, at the cost of more than 1,000 casualties.

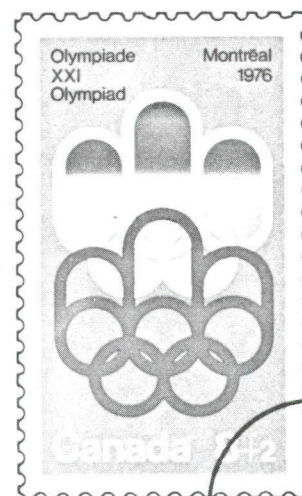
Canadian assists ILO

When the International Labour Organization needed assistance in probing major management and personnel questions, it sought advice from Canada, and as a result, S.H. Mansbridge, Assistant Deputy Minister, Administration, Department of National Health and Welfare, is in Geneva for a nine-month assignment as co-ordinator of a steering committee reporting to the Director-General of ILO.

Mr. Mansbridge will prepare a report on ILO's major management and personnel questions for the Director-General to present to the governing body of 12 member states, which includes Canada.

Olympic semi-postal stamps

Three Olympic semi-postal stamps, the first surcharged stamps ever issued by the Canada Post Office went on sale on April 17. These stamps, called Olympic Action Stamps are the third issue of a special Olympic series. The denominations of the three stamps are: eight cents plus two cents surcharge; ten cents plus five cents surcharge, and 15 cents plus five cents surcharge. When the semi-postal stamp is sold across a regular post office counter, the net proceeds from the surcharge portion is counted as Olympic support revenue; when it is sold through the Philatelic Service, the total value including the surcharge, will be counted as philatelic revenue and the net proceeds, after deducting costs, will go to the Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games.



Postal museum to open in September

Postmaster General André Ouellet recently announced that Canada's National Postal Museum would be officially opened on September 26.

It will be situated temporarily in the Sir Alexander Campbell Building in Ottawa; plans are under way to acquire a permanent building to house the museum by 1978.

The museum will display stamps from all countries although those of Canada and British North America will be most prominently featured.

"We believe that we have the finest reference collection of Canadian and British North American stamps in existence," museum manager Jim Kraemer said.

Special displays of philatelic themes and postal artifacts, including cancellation devices and post office equipment, and the Smythies' collection of forgeries will also be on view.

A sales counter, completely decorated to resemble a turn-of-the-century post office operating out of a general store, will also be located in the museum.



Special Postal Museum cancellation

This old-fashioned office will sell mint postage stamps and first-day covers. In addition, all mail sent from the office will receive the special postal museum cancellation.

Numerous contributions of philatelic items have been received since plans for the museum were first announced in 1971.

Extensive library material has also been contributed and the museum now possesses an outstanding collection of philatelic books, especially of Canada and the United States.

Canada/Japan Ministerial Committee

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, announced recently that Canada and Japan would hold the seventh meeting of the Canada/Japan Ministerial Committee in Tokyo on May 13 and 14. The Canadian delegation will be led by the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Japanese delegation will be led by Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira. Other ministers from both countries will also attend the meeting.

The Canada/Japan Ministerial Committee was formed as a result of the joint communiqué issued during the visit to Canada of former Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda of Japan. It first met in Tokyo in 1963 and has met alternately in Canada and Japan since then. The sixth meeting was held in Toronto in September 1971. Its purpose is to provide a valuable means of contact between ministers of the two countries so that they may exchange views on matters of common interest and familiarize themselves with the problems of the other country.

New values for a clean car

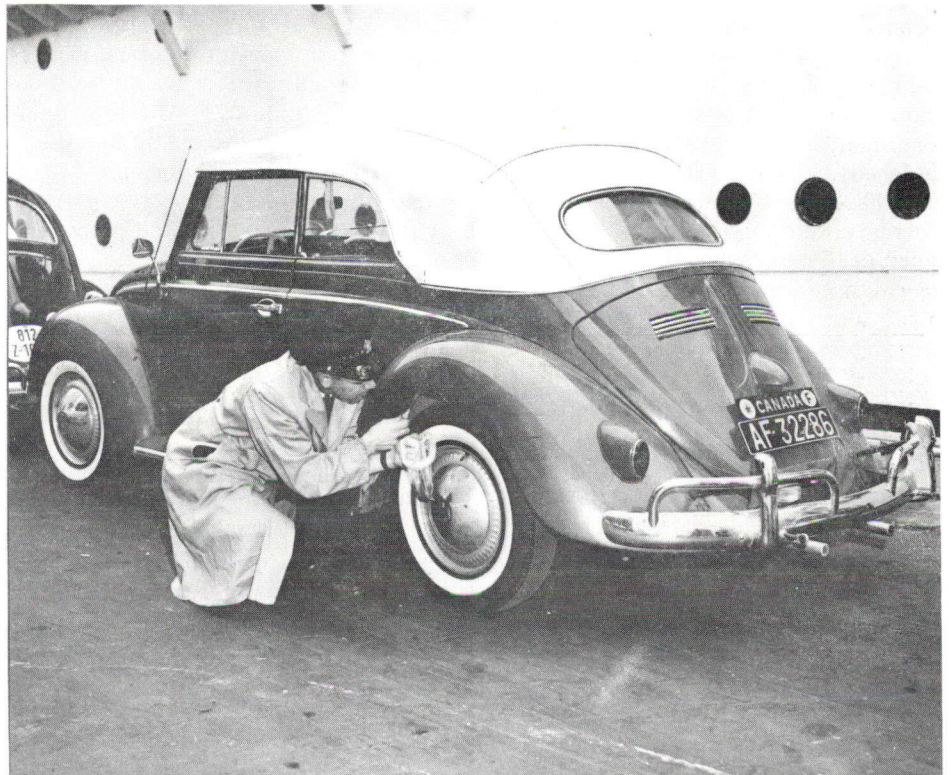
In Port Aux Basques, Newfoundland you can have your car washed free with no muscle, work or coupons involved, courtesy of Agriculture Canada's Plant Protection Division.

The wash, which takes place before cars board the ferry to Sydney, Nova Scotia, is not just a customer service, but a preventative measure to protect potatoes from two soil-borne devastators — golden nematode and potato wart disease.

This idea of wash-off prevention also applies to anyone coming into Canada from overseas bringing a used road vehicle or piece of farm machinery.

But there are two major differences. The international program is aimed at preventing a broader range of pests from entering Canada. There is no free government car wash service, such as that at Port Aux Basques, which is considered part of Canada's internal transportation system.

"It's the traveller's choice. If he wants to bring a vehicle into Canada by boat, we leave it up to him to meet



An inspector from Agriculture Canada takes a soil sample from an imported

car. The cars are washed before entering Canada as a method of pest control.

regulations that the car must be completely clean for entry at a Canadian port," said R.D. Gray, chief of import operations and methods for the division.

"If it isn't properly cleaned before loading on board the ship, the traveller may have to pay for another car wash at a Canadian port before the car is released to him," Mr. Gray said.

The clean-car program has been in effect since shipments of soil into Canada were banned in the early 1960s.

"Soil adhering to cars and other vehicles is capable of carrying organisms which could be destructive to Canadian crops," Mr. Gray said.

"These pests, which are not native to Canada but which could become established here and do economic harm, could be lurking on a dirty car, or on farm machinery which still has soil on it," he added.

The regulations do not apply to factory-new cars, or to new vehicles purchased from a dealer and delivered to the ship.

Record sales for cars and trucks

Canadian auto makers report continued record car and truck sales for February, with the demand for trucks showing the most significant increase. American Motors (Canada) Ltd, riding the small car boom with its compact and subcompact cars, said its sales in February were 40.5 percent above those of the corresponding month last year. GM car and truck sales in the month totalled 32,709, exceeding the previous record of 30,332 set in February 1969, and 16.6 percent ahead of the 28,042 sold in February last year. Ford Canada said the mid-size

and full-size cars posted the largest month-to-month increases, while truck sales were a record 7,650, up 25 percent from 6,118 in February last year. Chrysler Canada reported record February car and truck sales of 18,103 vehicles, an increase of 2.2 percent over the previous record of 17,708 sold in the corresponding month last year.

Federal-provincial program to improve wildlife production

One of North America's most well known wildlife areas, Delta Marsh, located at the southern end of Lake Manitoba, will be the site of a major wetland rehabilitation program announced jointly by Jack Davis, federal Minister of the Environment, and Sidney Green, Manitoba Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management. The two departments have agreed to equal sharing of the 2.3-million dollar rehabilitation program scheduled for the next five years. It will involve a number of management practices to increase wildlife production, particularly waterfowl and furbearers. Expansion of recreational uses of the marsh is another benefit expected from the development program. A committee of public representatives is proposed in the plan to facilitate communication between the public and the provincial government during the rehabilitation process. Participation by private agencies is also proposed.

Noranda's venture in Korea

South Korea has approved a plan for a joint venture consisting of Noranda Mines Ltd of Toronto and three Korean partners who plan to build a copper smelter-refinery complex near Onsan on the country's west coast. The complex, a pilot project under a government program to develop non-ferrous industries, is to have an annual capacity of 100,000 tons of copper when it is completed in 1976. Total cost of the project is estimated at \$70 million. Noranda is to acquire a 50 percent interest in the project when financing is completed. Copper sales are to be handled through Noranda Sales Corp., the company's marketing unit.

Metric system inches forward

If present schedules are kept, Canadians will be hearing weather temperatures broadcast in degrees Celsius by April of next year. By 1977, speed limits and highway distance signs will be posted in kilometres and Canada's Metric Commission expects that full conversion should be completed sometime in the mid 1980s. For Canadians born or educated in Europe, the changeover to the metric system won't be hard to handle, though some might stumble over "degrees Celsius" — better known to most of them as Centigrade. (Centigrade, in some countries, is a measurement of angles — so in Canada it will be "Celsius".)

Hockey news at April 8

National Hockey League (final standings)

East Division

	W	L	T	F	A	P
Boston	52	17	9	349	221	113
Montreal	45	24	9	293	240	99
NY Rangers	40	24	14	300	251	94
Toronto	35	27	16	274	230	86
Buffalo	32	34	12	242	250	76
Detroit	29	39	10	255	319	68
Vancouver	24	43	11	224	296	59
NY Islanders	19	41	18	182	247	56

West Division

Philadelphia	50	16	12	273	164	112
Chicago	41	14	23	272	164	105
Los Angeles	33	33	12	233	231	78
Atlanta	30	34	14	214	238	74
Pittsburgh	28	41	9	242	273	65
St. Louis	26	40	12	206	248	64
Minnesota	23	38	17	235	273	63
California	13	55	10	193	342	36

World Hockey Association playoffs (quarter finals)

Results April 6

Minnesota 2, Edmonton 1
New England 6, Chicago 4

Results April 7

Minnesota 8, Edmonton 5
Toronto 4, Cleveland 0

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