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## Canada and Japan: Each other's second most important trading partners

*The Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Alastair Gillespie, in Tokyo recently for the meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, addressed on September 11 the Keidanren (Federation of Economic Organizations), one of Japan's most influential business associations. He spoke of the "dramatic" growth in trade between Canada and Japan, noting that while in 1962 trade had amounted to "only \$307 million", by the end of 1973 it will have "increased by over eight and one half times", to make the two countries each other's second most important trading partners. Mr. Gillespie stressed particularly Canada's wish to increase the export of manufactured goods. Passages from the speech follow:*

...About four months ago an important event occurred in our trading relationship. It didn't cause a great deal of comment at the time. Indeed in some quarters it passed almost unnoticed. But those of us who have been actively involved were not surprised that Japan had surpassed Britain to become Canada's second most important trading partner. This was accomplished in large measure because, in the first seven months of this year, Canadian exports to Japan were up 86 per cent. At the same time, you maintained your tremendous trade totals with us of the previous year.

These figures are impressive by any yardstick. Canadians are obviously pleased with this growth and we believe that you are too. Nevertheless, I would like to comment briefly on the make-up of our two-way trade.

There remains a misconception in some quarters that our trade pattern should continue to consist of resources flowing one way and manufactures flowing the other way. This, as I am sure you will appreciate, cannot be the basis on which to build a lasting trade relation. The real basis must acknowledge that we are two great industrialized nations — one of which happens to be resource-rich, the other resource-deficient.

Canada produces and exports a wide range of manufactured goods in which we have developed an internationally-recognized expertise. I think of such examples as our natural uranium nuclear-power reactors, aircraft pollution-control equipment, automotive products,

oceanography equipment, telecommunications equipment, computer peripherals and a variety of consumer goods — to name just a few items.

I have just this morning paid a visit to the well-known Fujitsu Company. Canada is an important market for their highly-sophisticated computer products. But Canada is also selling sophisticated computer products to Fujitsu. This is the kind of reciprocal trading relation we in Canada would like to see developed more often.

Our sophisticated Canadian products compete with those of other industrialized countries around the world. The figures bear this out. Almost half of our exports to the United States in 1972 — that is half of a total of \$13.5 billion — were fully manufactured. Roughly 16 per cent of our exports to the European Economic Community are also in the same category. For the latter market, this represents an increase of 35 per cent over our 1971 level.

When my predecessor, Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, was here in January of last year, he expressed Canada's concern over the low ratio of fully manufactured products in our total exports to your market — at that time only 3 per cent of our total sales to Japan. Unfortunately, I cannot say that this percentage has increased. In fact, it has diminished, in spite of the efforts made on both sides.

Efforts by Canadian firms to export processed and manufactured goods to Japan have accelerated considerably in the past year. More and more Canadian companies are taking part in trade



missions and fairs in Japan – to make you more aware of what Canada has to offer. For example, just looking ahead to the next three months, I see major participation by Canadian industry in three important Japanese trade shows – the Japan Aerospace Show, the Tokyo Motor Show, and the Japan Packaging Exhibition.

#### Canadian trade centre in Japan?

Canadian food processors are also planning a series of in-store food promotions throughout Japan this November. In the forestry sector my Ministry is assisting the introduction to Japan of the North American timber frame house-construction system. Promotional plans here include the erection of a Canadian-style home in central Tokyo for demonstration purposes. Additional promotional projects in other sectors are being studied and more and more Canadian businessmen are being encouraged to explore the Japanese market for themselves. We are also giving active consideration to establishing a Canadian trade centre here to demonstrate Canada's wares on a year-round basis.

On the Japanese side we have noted that Japan has responded to changes in the international trade environment, and the advancement of its own status as a major economic power, by liberalizing its import regime, by removing certain barriers to capital flows and by making other adjustments to cope with new world realities. We recognize the importance of the changes that you have instituted and these should lead to improved access for our products into your market.

We are also pleased that your interest in our manufactured products seems to be increasing. Several of your leading trading companies have recently sent exploratory missions to Canada. As a result, I am told, negotiations are now under way with a number of Canadian companies for the sale of our products here. The number of specialized missions from Japan visiting Canada is also increasing. The Osaka Science and Technology Mission, which will tour Canada later this month, is one example of this trend.

We welcome these initiatives and hope they will result in a substantial in-

crease in the proportion of our manufactured exports to you.

\* \* \* \*

One of Canada's primary objects is to further broaden our industrial base and to develop a greater number of internationally-competitive manufacturing and processing industries.

\* \* \* \*

We are well aware of Japan's dependence on imports for 90 per cent of your raw materials. We will remain a major and, equally important, a reliable source of resource supplies. However, we insist that more of our resources be further upgraded in Canada prior to export. We will, in future, export more metals and metal products, paper products, pre-cut lumber and plywood, and upgraded agricultural products – to name just a few examples. I welcome the information that Japan now recognizes the many advantages of buying such basic commodities in this more-processed form.

#### Foreign investment in Canada

...I noted with interest reports of your recent White Paper on Resource Prospects, prepared by your Ministry of International Trade and Industry. Your White Paper suggests that meeting your resource needs for the 1970s will require additional direct investment of over \$15 billion in overseas projects. Your White Paper also points out the need for you to seek out partners for the overseas development of such projects as steel mills, smelters, refineries and other processing plants. This is of particular interest to Canadians, and I would welcome the opportunity to discuss concrete investment proposals concerning Canada with you.

Many of you are already aware that the present level of foreign ownership and control of Canadian industry exceeds that of any other industrialized nation. You can, therefore, well understand Canada's determination to achieve greater domestic control over our own economy. However, our attitude towards new foreign investment remains positive.

Many of you are by now aware that we have a Bill, now awaiting final reading in the Canadian House of Commons, which gives legislative effect to our

decision that future foreign direct investment in Canada must meet the test of "significant benefit" to Canadians.

If, for example, a proposed investment would result in such benefits as the use of Canadian management and skilled labour, the partnership or equity participation of Canadians in the enterprise, the use of local sourcing for supplies and equipment, or the upgrading of our resources prior to export, then our requirement that Canadians receive "significant benefit" from such an investment would likely be met.

But if, on the other hand, a proposed investment would merely result in someone else's machinery being shipped into Canada to ship out our raw resources, this would be of very questionable benefit to Canada.

\* \* \* \*

It strikes me, as I'm sure that it must strike you, that when I compare Canada's objects in the fields of resource-upgrading and foreign investment with your recently-enunciated policies in these same fields, they fit well together.

The fact that Canada is resource-rich, labour-skilled, politically-stable and a Pacific nation very interested in international trade – along with your willingness to work in partnership with those countries you depend on for reliable supplies of needed resources – means that we will be doing business together for a long time to come. But, as I have tried to convey here today, we must lay to rest any attitude that Canada is a storehouse of raw materials and a market for manufactured products – and nothing else....

#### Canadian park at Expo '74

The Federal Government will build a park on a small island on the site of the 1974 Spokane World Exhibition in Washington, External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp announced recently.

The area, which will be developed with Canadian trees and shrubs, will remain a public park after Expo '74 closes.

Canada's four Western provinces have been invited to participate in the building of the park by the inclusion of provincial displays.



### Programs to alleviate unemployment

The Minister of Manpower and Immigration, Robert Andras, recently announced a modified "Do it Yourself" Local Initiatives Program (LIP) to cost \$83 million, for the coming winter.

This year's LIP, Mr. Andras emphasized, has been substantially altered, to involve more local people in the selection of local projects.

"The creativity and imagination of many Canadians will be a major factor in solving unemployment this winter," the Minister stated. "I was particularly impressed by the response of businessmen to my appeal last winter in an experimental element of LIP in which businesses sponsored non-profit LIP projects and contributed close to 50 per cent of total costs. The private sector will again be welcome to participate in LIP on this basis and I hope this infusion of community spirit will continue."

If successful, this experiment with local participation in federal programs could be extended, he said.

#### Local Initiatives Program

The major features of the 1973/74 LIP are:

- community-oriented, with local people advising on project approvals;
- flexibility, with staggered starting and ending dates (anytime from November until the end of May, to coincide with regional and local employment patterns);
- no extensions of new 1973-74 projects (projects that tend to generate community dependency will not be approved unless they can demonstrate, in advance, a permanent source of support);
- less funding for major commercial construction projects, particularly in areas where construction workers and materials are in short supply;
- priority given to applications involving new and imaginative projects, creating new jobs;
- wages based on local prevailing rates of pay for specific occupations, to a maximum average of \$100 a week.

#### Federal Labour Intensive Program

In addition to \$83 million for LIP, \$17 million will be allocated to the Federal Labour Intensive Program

(FLIP). This program is designed to accelerate the implementation of departmental projects in regions where unemployment is most severe. The Federal Government expects to spend a total of \$295 million to reduce unemployment this winter.

### Centennial of Canadian patents

At a ceremony on September 6, Consumer and Corporate Affairs Minister Herb Gray marked the centennial year of the *Patent Office Record* by presenting a copy of its first edition to Dominion Archivist Dr. W.I. Smith, for deposit in the Public Archives of Canada.

The fragile, old magazine is dated March 1873.

"This is an authentic piece of history," the minister told Dr. Smith, "well worth preserving for future generations. But it is much more than that. It is a symbol of the important role patents play in the market place and of the inventiveness of mankind."

Early volumes of the *Record* were published in a Government-subsidized, illustrated section of a private publication - George Desbarats' monthly *Mechanics' Magazine*, published in Montreal. Since then it has increased in size, importance and frequency of publication.

From a 40-page monthly, it has expanded to an average 96 pages weekly, packed with information of value to industry and consumers alike.

The first edition of the *Record* demonstrates that young men of that day had lively curiosities and ingenious solutions to many problems. The publication features plans, diagrams and descriptions of inventions ranging from a steam tramway and a torpedo launch to a machine for splitting kindling wood and a chaff-cutter.

There are Canadian patents dating back to 1791, but details of them were not published until Mr. Desbarats' magazine appeared 82 years later.

### Olympic Games stamps

The first two stamps of the special Olympic Games series were issued on September 20. They are in 8- and 15-cent denominations.

"I am pleased that the Canada Post

Office has the opportunity to contribute to the success of the first Olympic Games to be held in this country," said Postmaster General André Ouellet. "The stamps, which will be commemorating the Games, are in themselves unique, because they are the first Olympic stamps ever issued by Canada."

The first Olympic commemoratives were issued in 1896 to mark the modern revival of the Games after more than 1,500 years. The Games were held in Athens that year, and Greece, as host country, issued a series of 12 stamps in honour of the occasion.



Olympic stamps did not appear again until 1920 and it was not until 1924 that the issue of such commemoratives became an established practice for the host country. Other countries also began to issue stamps commemorating the Olympics, and in honour of their participation in the Games.

#### 1976 Olympic Games

Scores of athletes from more than 120 countries will converge on Montreal in 1976 to compete in the Olympic Games. Initiated in Greece, the first recorded Games were held in 776 B.C. They were terminated by a decree of Emperor Theodosius in 394 A.D. but were revived, largely by the efforts of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, in 1896. Since then the Olympics have been held every four years. Canada has been represented since 1900.

Besides the sports activities in 1976, Montreal will hold exhibitions of architecture, literature, music, painting, sculpture, photography, sports philately and performing arts.



## Electric hands

A ten-year-old child, her arms deformed since birth because her mother took thalidomide during pregnancy, contracts a muscle in her stunted arm.

Electrical impulses, generated by her own body, flow from the muscle to an artificial hand. The fingers, fashioned by technicians in a workshop, pick up coins, grasp a fork, offer a pencil.

It is unlikely medical science ever will be able to make her whole. However, because of the work of the Rehabilitation Institute of Montreal, under the direction of Dr. Gustave Gingras, many of Canada's 125 thalidomide children, as well as amputees and others with limb deformities, can lead comparatively normal and useful lives.

Since 1964, Dr. Gingras, a world-renowned figure in medicine and rehabilitation, the Institute staff, and researchers at Northern Electric Company in Ottawa have been refining an artificial hand activated by the body's own electrical currents. They succeeded in improving the hand originally designed in the Soviet Union, known technically as a "myoelectric upper extremity prosthesis".

When it was brought to Canada for study at the Institute, the device was already an improvement over conventional artificial limbs. Its operation required no muscular effort; nor did support equipment have to be harnessed to the body.

However, the hand was limited to use by adult males, primarily amputees. Dr. Gingras sought to adapt the myoelectric principle to devices for females and particularly for children.

## Canadian improvements

To this end, the Institute engaged the assistance of engineers at the Northern Electric Research and Development Laboratories in Ottawa. Northern Electric also received grants totalling \$67,000 for the period 1966 to 1971 from the National Research Council of Canada to support this research on improving the prototype electric arm. Components were made much smaller, almost all wiring was made internal, and a wrist unit was added. This wrist, though not controlled myoelectrically, could be rotated by the wearer turning it with his other hand.

The greatest improvement, however, was to build into the hand a system of "proportional control" which gave it a grip-force proportional to the muscle electricity activating it. The control system also gave the hand a "pinch force," a "sense of feeling" which, for instance, allows the hand to pick up a cigarette without crushing it.

The hand can pick up objects varying in diameter from one-quarter to 3¾ inches. A cosmetic glove increases the friction between the hand and the object grasped. The increased friction improves the grip, making it firm enough to hold a knife and cut a steak.

## How it works

The electric hand functions through surface electrodes attached to a muscle that pick up the electrical signal involved in muscle-contraction. An amplifier, which the Institute developed and built into the device, increases the strength of the signal and turns it into a direct current.

When the current is strong enough, a motor is switched on to run in the direction dictated by the muscle impulse. Another electrode picks up the signal to run the motor in the opposite direction. The hand can thus open and close.

The absence of a harness or vest encasing the torso is one advantage of the myoelectric system, for it allows greater freedom of movement. Also, activation of the myoelectric device does not require muscular exertion.

And, unlike most conventional devices, the appendage is a "hand" rather than a hook, an improvement in cosmetic appearance that may be psychologically important to the wearer.

However, myoelectrically-controlled limbs are heavy. Persons whose arms are both deformed may experience difficulty in putting them on. In addition, the electrical signals sometimes get mixed up, closing the hand when it should open or opening the hand when it should close.

In future prosthesis, Institute researchers hope to see even smaller, more compact electronic devices.

## Gingras, the "father of rehabilitation"

Camille Corriveau, a consultant in prosthetics and orthotics at the Institute, called Dr. Gustave Gingras "the father of rehabilitation of the physically handicapped in Canada". How-

ever, Dr. Gingras' contributions to physical medicine and rehabilitation have been international.

From 1953 to 1959 he worked with the United Nations in establishing a national rehabilitation centre in Venezuela. Similar projects were initiated in seven other South American countries.

In 1969 he opened a rehabilitation centre in Qui Nhon, South Viet-Nam. In the same year he co-ordinated an International Red Cross program that resulted in 8,000 of 10,000 Moroccans being totally cured of paralysis caused by contaminated cooking oil.

Dr. Gingras teaches physical medicine and rehabilitation at the University of Montreal, is a member of more than 20 national and international societies, has published over 145 articles and, in 1972, was elected president of the Canadian Medical Association.

On June 8, 1972, he was awarded the Royal Bank Award of \$50,000 for his contribution to human welfare.

*(The foregoing article was reprinted from The Mirrored Spectrum, a publication of the Ministry of State for Science and Technology.)*

## McGill professor wins U.S. political science award

A member of McGill University's Political Science Department, Professor Michael Brecher, has been awarded the Woodrow Wilson Foundation Award of the American Political Science Association. He is the first Canadian to win the award, which is recognized as the top honour for a member of the profession. The presentation was made on September 6 at the Annual Meeting of the Association in New Orleans.

The award is granted annually to the author of the best book published in the United States on government, politics or international affairs. Professor Brecher's book, entitled *The Foreign Policy System of Israel*, was published by the Yale University Press. The first of two volumes, it is an analytical exploration of a 20-year period (1948-1968) of Israel's foreign policy. The second volume, which will soon be published, examines in depth seven major decisions in Israeli foreign policy from 1948 to 1970.



### Artisans at Man and His World

Handicraft has long been a way of life in some areas of the province of Quebec and it is much in evidence at La Ronde, the amusement park operated as part of Man and His World on St. Helen's Island, Montreal.

Comfortably at home in their picturesque "village" on the banks of Dolphin Lake, a dozen artisans and craftsmen can be seen daily using their hands and the accumulated knowledge of generations to create the many products endemic to their land.



*Mrs. Abel Pelletier makes snowshoes from noon until midnight, seven days a week, her skilled fingers threading cowhide strips into the stout wooden frames that are crafted by her husband. She opened a boutique in "the village" at La Ronde in 1968 to provide work for her four children. "My sons find the work hard at times," she says, "but as a matter of fact so do I...our snowshoes must be perfect." Snowshoeing is a fast-growing sport in Quebec and sales from the family enterprise are brisk.*



*Eighteen-year-old Yvon Gigault, a sculptor, is the youngest of the dozen artisans working at La Ronde.*



*Jen-Pier Neveu, "a wizard with wire", fashions intricately-designed men and animals that, he says, "suggest motion".*

### Canada and earthquakes

One of the oldest and most important projects in the Earth Physics Branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources is the study of present and past earthquakes to locate those regions in Canada that are earthquake-prone. Over the past three centuries a dozen very large and destructive earthquakes have periodically rocked areas in Eastern and Western Canada. Where an earthquake is about to occur, the rocks in the earth's crust are slowly distorted — sometimes stretched, sometimes compressed. Finally, the rocks snap and the escaping energy makes the ground tremble. Although more than one million earthquakes occur in the world every year, scientists cannot yet

fully explain exactly how or why the energy builds up inside the earth. In order to get a better understanding of how, when and where an earthquake will be triggered off, a vast amount of seismic data must be collected and analyzed. From the early 1900s this has been done on a world-wide co-operative basis by pooling results from more than 500 seismic observatories that extend across the earth and the ocean floor.

The first regular seismic recording in Canada began in Toronto, Ontario in 1897, Victoria, British Columbia followed in 1899. The network began to expand slowly with more stations and more sensitive instruments, and by 1967 stations were operating at 14 centres across Canada. Today there are 30; one roughly every 500 miles. Four are lo-

cated in the high Arctic, and Alert, 500 miles from the North Pole, is the most northerly station in the world. The reason for such a broad network of instruments is mainly to provide broad national coverage. In 1966, for example, seismologists pinpointed 300 earthquakes in Canada: nearly half of them in the Arctic, and more than a third in Western Canada.

#### Potentially hazardous areas

The continuous records produced by the seismic stations allow the seismologists to locate the regions of potential earthquake hazard. Both the British Columbia coast and the St. Lawrence Valley are specially susceptible to major earthquake damage. About 20



earthquakes occur every year in the St. Lawrence Valley alone, although most are small and barely felt. In addition, much of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valleys, with their thick deposits of marine clays, are subject to landslides. A large earthquake at a certain time of year could trigger landslides all over Eastern Canada. When locating a dam in Quebec, or plotting a pipeline through the Yukon or Mackenzie Valley, a detailed knowledge of local seismicity is vital. The seismologists have prepared a seismic risk map as a guide for engineers, and on request provide the very latest figures on the risk of earthquakes anywhere in Canada.

In Western Canada, a special network of *strong motion* instruments has been installed in buildings built on a variety of rock and soil formations. In this way, the seismologists can measure how the ground motion produced by an earthquake varies with the soil and underlying rock. The cities of Vancouver and Victoria are especially prone to tremors, yet are rapidly developing with highrise construction, new port facilities and projected underwater tunnels. Seismic information from the strong motion network serves as a guide to engineering structures that are both safe and economical.

Besides permanent networks, temporary seismograph stations are established for special research purposes. In earthquake-prone areas of Quebec and British Columbia, for example, ultra-sensitive instruments are used to record very small disturbances called *micro-earthquakes*. Minor disturbances may signal the build-up of stresses that could erupt in a major earthquake.

In one recent field study, the Earth Physics Branch detonated 20 large explosions in an isolated British Columbia lake, providing a repetitive source of seismic waves to nearly a dozen universities and government research groups in Western Canada and the United States.

#### Alberta first for neighbourhood facelift

Alberta is the first province to authorize municipal participation in the National Housing Act's new Neighbourhood Improvement Program (NIP).

This program, one of the major innova-

tions included in recent amendments to the National Housing Act, offers both grants and loans from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) to assist municipalities in upgrading their older residential neighbourhoods. Selection of municipalities is made by the province.

Urban Affairs Minister Ron Basford said he was delighted by Alberta's immediate response to the NIP program. "Alberta is the first province to respond to this program of preserving old neighbourhoods through sensitive rehabilitation to make them pleasant places in which to live. This is a much more appropriate answer to the problems of older neighbourhoods than the bulldozer clearance technique from which the Federal Government withdrew its support several years ago."

A total of \$4 million in federal funds has been reserved for neighbourhood improvement in Alberta during the next 18 months. Principal support will be through outright CMHC grants equal to half the costs of most elements of the improvement programs, including purchase of land and construction of community social and recreational facilities. Low-interest loans will also be made to municipalities to underwrite 75 per cent of their share of costs.

Neighbourhoods selected by municipalities for NIP programs also become eligible for new federal rehabilitation assistance for low and moderate-income homeowners to ensure their dwellings meet acceptable standards. Assistance is also available to landlords for improving rental accommodation, providing they agree the improvements will not result in higher rents.

#### Push for book exports

Eleven directors of the Association for the Export of Canadian Books and some Federal Government officials met recently at the Château Montebello in Montebello, Quebec, for the AECEB's first annual meeting. The Association is now assisting 60 exporting publishers from across Canada. The board of directors is made up of representatives of the five Canadian publishers' associations — Canadian Book Publishers' Council, Association des Éditeurs Canadiens, Association des éditeurs de manuels scolaires du Qué-

bec Inc., Independent Publishers' Association, and the Association of Canadian University Presses. The Federal Government program of aid, announced in February 1972 by the Secretary of State Department and the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, provides for a subsidy of \$1 million over a three-year period to facilitate the organization of book-marketing centres in three major markets — Britain, Continental Europe, and the United States.

In their first eight months of operation, the AECEB has already established a distribution centre and staff in London and will open a retail outlet in October. The Paris distribution and display centre opens this month. For the U.S. market, a warehouse has been established in Buffalo, New York, where sales have already started.

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