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Mr. Sharp's address to the first Washington Energy Conference

"Foreign Ministers of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway and the United States met in Washington from February 11 to 13. The European Community was represented as such by the President of the Council and the President of the Commission. Finance Ministers, Ministers with responsibility for Energy Affairs, Economic Affairs and Science and Technology Affairs also took part in the meeting. The Secretary-General of the OECD also participated in the meeting. The Ministers examined the international energy situation and its implications and charted a course of actions to meet this challenge which requires constructive and comprehensive solutions. To this end they agreed on specific steps to provide for effective international co-operation. The Ministers affirmed that solutions to the world's energy problem should be sought in consultation with producer countries and other consumers."

The foregoing summary is from the communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Washington Conference.

Leading Canada's delegation to the meeting, which included Finance Minister John Turner and Energy Minister Donald Macdonald, was Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp. Excerpts from his address to the conference follow:

* * * *

"In some ways Canada appears to be in an enviable position. We export about as much oil as we import. Hence the increase in the world price of oil has not caused a deterioration in our balance of payments, that is it has not resulted in a decrease in the world economic resources available to Canada. Neither have we profited. On the other hand, the geographical division of the Canadian internal market for petroleum products has caused economic hardship in precisely those areas of Canada that can least sustain shocks of this nature. In fact the rise in price has resulted within Canada in

some of the same kinds of problem between oil producers and consumers that are confounding relations on the international scene.

"As I have said, Canada is both an exporter and an importer of oil and at present an exporter of natural gas. In world-wide terms or in terms of the total needs of our principal export market the quantities of our exports of these products are relatively modest. Proven conventional reserves of both oil and gas in Western Canada are expected to decline, and in the absence of significant new finds, exports too can be expected to decline since the relatively small remaining reserves will be required to meet domestic requirements. Some promising discoveries have been made in the Canadian Arctic and off our East Coast but they are not yet adequate to justify production.

Canadian resources

"As to the oil sands of Alberta, estimates of the oil in place are indeed of a significant quantity, rivalling the resources of the Middle East. However, a number of technological problems remain to be overcome before production of the major part of these resources becomes economically feasible. There are also a number of factors which the authorities in Canada would have to take into account before deciding whether to proceed with a massive development such as has been suggested in some quarters — disturbance of the natural environment, availability of labour and machinery and the effects on the Canadian economy as a whole of the enormous investment that would be required in order to produce large quantities of oil. In any event it is unlikely that any significant volume of oil for export will be available from this source for quite some time. We are satisfied, however, that we, by developing the tar sands, will be able at least to reduce what would otherwise be a higher Canadian demand for imported oil and thus free overseas oil for other importers.

"Although Canada may not be as vulnerable as most of the countries around this table to the direct effects of the energy crisis, we are, as a responsible member of the world community and as a major trading nation, directly and immediately concerned with the world-wide results of the changes in oil prices.

* * * *

"There is a clear community of interest between oil exporters and developed countries in protecting the world financial system. The oil exporters are, after all, being paid in money. We share an interest in protecting its value. Despite our best efforts there may be something of an adversary atmosphere in working out certain aspects of the oil trading relationship. It would be a pity if this were also to enter into our approach to monetary and fiscal matters. Can we not envisage a participation of oil exporters in the IMF and World Bank commensurate with their increased importance in terms of world financial power? Given the mutuality of interest which exists, there is every reason for developed countries and oil exporters to work together to deal with problems in this area.

Plight of developing nations

"Most developing countries are badly hit. Over-all the increase in their bill for imported oil will exceed the total flow of aid last year from all private and public sources. They lack the reserves to meet more than a fraction of the expenditures called for and they are the countries least able to obtain credit to finance their imports. If no solution is found they will have to reduce the pace of economic activity already inadequate. In fact they will have to cut back imports of food for their people and of fertilizers and fuel required to produce food domestically. The supply of other necessities will also be cut back. For many countries the situation must be termed disastrous. On humanitarian grounds, in terms of the solidarity of the international community and in view of the political consequences of serious distress in such a wide area of our planet, a special international effort is called for.

"It is tempting to point a finger of accusation at oil producers. We must, however, recognize that not all oil

producers find themselves in the same economic circumstances. They are not all rich. Moreover, accusatory exhortation from developed countries is not the best way of calling forth a spirit of co-operation. Our example would be more persuasive. Without any doubt we need the help of oil-producing countries if we are to succeed in producing the necessary enlargement of the flow of development aid bilaterally or through multilateral institutions. Canada is prepared to play its part.

"Neither buyers nor sellers of oil have an interest in anarchy or confusion in the market place. Both desire and would benefit from stability and certainty. Hence a framework which would allow oil prices to be determined on a basis considered fair and reasonable by both buyers and sellers is to be sought. Canada, as both a producer and importer of oil, is experiencing the delicate problem of reconciling these interests within our own borders; we see no alternative to undertaking the same process internationally: that is to move the broader discussions among consumers and producers including suitable representation of less-developed countries.

* * * *

Possible action

"Research and development on the more efficient use of energy, the protection of the environment, and the development of new sources of energy will play an obvious role in ensuring future energy supply for all countries. A demonstrated ability to conserve existing energy sources while bringing on alternative supplies of energy could moderate any further upward movement in the price for petroleum. We would welcome and be prepared to participate in a pooling of energy research and development amongst developed countries, a pool which would be shared with developing countries.

"It should be relatively easy for us to focus on the facts of the situation and identify the main issues. We will probably be able to agree that there are a number of areas where action is required. The difficulty will come in determining the nature of action to be taken and the means which should be employed. It is unlikely that the variety of problems lend themselves to any single solution. Existing international institutions should be employed

wherever possible. Good work has already been done by the IMF, the World Bank and OECD. We should not rule out, however, further methods of approach which would allow us to co-ordinate our efforts and to establish the contacts, which we must do, with those not represented here today. They too may be seeking consultation with us and with each other. We should make it crystal clear at the conclusion of this conference that we seek co-operation which will lead to immediate and effective concerted action on the most urgent problems."

Canada-Switzerland exchange information on drugs

The Department of National Health and Welfare will exchange information on an agency-to-agency basis with the Swiss Inter cantonal Office for the Control of Drugs regarding the manufacture, quality assessment, analysis and distribution of pharmaceutical products.

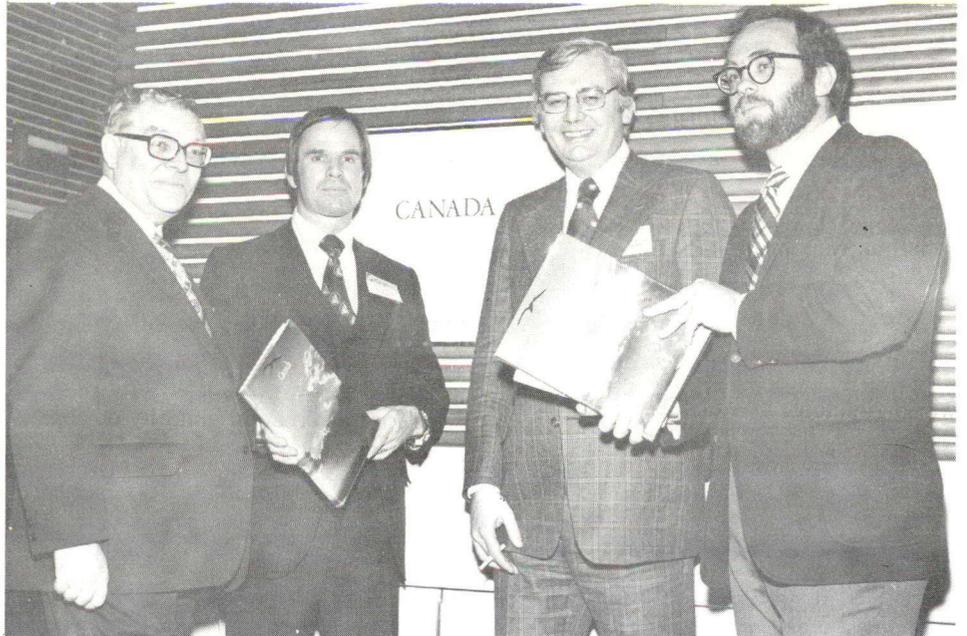
Similar agreements have already been reached with the United States Food and Drug Administration, the British Department of Health and Social Security and the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare. Discussions with officials of other European countries are also under way.

Provisions made in the accords enable the Health Protection Branch to monitor more effectively the safety, therapeutic efficacy and quality of drugs imported into Canada.

B.C. Government buys into Westcoast

The British Columbia Government has bought 1,157,125 common shares of Westcoast Transmission Co. Ltd of Vancouver, paying \$22 a share, for a total consideration of \$25,456,750 to El Paso Natural Gas Co. of El Paso, Texas, U.S.A. The purchase of the 13.5 percent interest makes the government the second largest shareholder in Westcoast. The biggest shareholder is Phillips Petroleum Co. of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, which controls an interest of just under 35 per cent. Premier David Barrett described the purchase as "a tremendous coup for the people of British Columbia".

The photographs in the exhibition *Canada*, held in San Francisco recently were originally compiled for publication in a book presented by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau to the Queen and to delegates attending the Commonwealth Prime Ministers conference in Ottawa last August. At the opening of the exhibition Canadian Consul-General Robert M. Adams (second from right), presented copies of the book to Jerry Hay (second from left), vice-president of Dillingham Development Company, in whose building the photographs were displayed, and to Dr. Kevin Starr, (extreme right), Chief Librarian, City of San Francisco. The Western United States representative of the National Film Board of Canada (which prepared the exhibition), Tom Johnston, is at extreme left.



Commonwealth souvenir book photographs exhibited by National Film Board in San Francisco

Canada, a photographic exhibition, which was on display at the Wells Fargo Building in San Francisco, closed at the end of February.

The show, prepared by the National Film Board of Canada (NFB) in co-operation with Dillingham Development Company, was previewed by the press

and area civic and business leaders at a private reception given by Dr. Robert Adams, Consul General of Canada.

The 54 colour photos in the display were prepared at the request of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to commemorate the Commonwealth Prime Ministers conference held in Ottawa last

August. They were published in a souvenir book entitled *Canada*.

Featuring the impressionistic work of 22 Canadian photographers, including John de Visser, Freeman Patterson, Richard Vroom and Ted Grant, the pictures vividly depict the expense of Canada. They range from the wilderness of northern Ontario, autumn in Nova Scotia, an arctic landscape in the Northwest Territories to the rolling countryside of Prince Edward Island.

The exhibition will also be shown in Europe and in South America.

The National Film Board of Canada, an agency of the Canadian Government, was established in 1939 to co-ordinate and promote the production and distribution of films designed to interpret Canada at home and abroad. With the head office in Ottawa, the NFB also maintains an office in San Francisco.

Dillingham Development Company, which owns and manages the Wells Fargo Building co-sponsored the show in San Francisco, which was the first presented by a building tenant.



Some of the visitors attending the première showing of Canada, an exhibition of photographs at the National Film Board's offices in San Francisco.

Support for world food and control of drug abuse

Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan pledged in February \$40 million in aid to the United Nations World Food Program (WFP) on behalf of the Government of Canada.

This amount, which covers 1975 and 1976, has been increased by 18 per cent over that given for the two-year period 1973-74.

"Twenty-five per cent of the pledge will be in cash and 75 per cent in commodities," Mr. Whelan said.

In past years commodities supplied by Canada to the WFP have included grains and high protein foods such as skim milk powder, cheese, fish and dried eggs.

Mr. Whelan's announcement of the pledge was read at the UN's World Food Program Pledging Conference in New York City by Leopold Corriveau, parliamentary secretary for the Minister of Agriculture.

The World Food Program has about 600 projects in about 90 countries. It provides emergency aid to any country facing either natural or man-made catastrophes with the only condition that food aid must be used for economic and social development.

Since the WFP began in 1963, Canada has been the second largest contributor.

Control of drug abuse

As part of Canada's ongoing support of the UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control, a \$200,000 cheque was given to United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim recently by S.F. Rae, Canadian Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

Marc Lalonde, Minister of National Health and Welfare, emphasized the importance to Canada of supporting the United Nations Fund. "Canada and the United States are currently bearing the brunt of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and, therefore, anything that can be done to stem the flow of such drugs into North America will benefit Canadians." The UN Fund, stated Mr. Lalonde, was one of the most effective means of supporting this objective.

This payment brings Canada's contributions to the UN Fund to \$600,000 during the last three years. Canada has been a member of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs since its inception in 1946. The UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control was established in 1970. Since that time Canada has made grants of: \$150,000 in 1971-72; \$250,000 in 1972-73; and \$200,000 for 1973-74.

The Minister said that the Canadian Government, in response to a strong plea made on behalf of the UN Secretary-General to members of the UN Commission, had committed \$200,000 each year through to fiscal 1975-76, for a total commitment of \$1 million, to enable the UN Fund to plan for the continuation of current projects and initiate future projects.

The Fund assists member countries to combat illicit drug traffic by replacing the cultivation of plants from which such drugs are produced, by conducting training for senior law enforcement and customs officials and also by conducting international conferences to review programs of education in drug abuse.

A bill to preserve Canada's national heritage

Secretary of State Hugh Faulkner announced recently that he would submit a bill to the next session of Parliament to regulate the export of heritage property. "I share the concern of many Canadians at the extent our national heritage has been diminished over the years through the export abroad of important national treasures," the Minister stated.

The bill will propose that a control list establishing categories and age

and value limits be set up so that the departure from Canada of an object of sufficient importance to be considered a national treasure can be postponed, if a independent review board judges that a reasonable delay period should be created to enable interested Canadian public authorities and institutions to purchase them at a fair market price. If the object is not purchased within the time limits of the delay period, an export permit would be

granted and the object would be free to leave the country legally.

The method of control will be designed to ensure the co-operation of the collector-dealer fraternity in Canada and, Mr. Faulkner explained, "with the active support of the Minister of Finance, tax incentives will be proposed so that it will be to the advantage of Canadians to do business with appropriate Canadian institutions rather than accept foreign offers to buy their recognized treasures".

The control system proposed would be administered across the country by the Canadian Customs acting on the advice of local authorized experts.

The Minister emphasized that the system of export-control which will be submitted by the Government will not be confiscatory. "It will contain no hint of expropriation," he stated. Further, the Act and Regulations will affect only objects of cultural significance that have been in Canada long enough to merit consideration as national treasures. Parliament will be asked for funds to enable the Government to assist Canadian authorities and institutions in purchasing such objects when they are threatened by export, and for repatriating national treasures that may come on the market abroad.

Flight simulator for British Airways

British Airways has ordered a second Boeing 747 aircraft flight simulator for flight-crew training from CAE Electronics Ltd of St. Laurent, Quebec.

The British Overseas Aircraft Corporation (BOAC), predecessor company to British Airways, was the first international airline to order a Boeing 747 flight simulator, in July 1970, and at that time chose CAE to develop and manufacture this first flight simulator for the first wide-bodied jet airliner.

This is the fourth order for an aircraft flight simulator to be announced by CAE Electronics Ltd in the past three months, representing close to \$7.5 million in new business. Swissair ordered a DC-9-50 flight simulator in mid-October; Air Canada announced an order for a DC-9-32 flight simulator in November, and North Central Airlines ordered a DC-9-30 flight simulator in December.

Improved method for the detection and delineation of arthritis

Dr. David Hawkins, a doctor in the Rheumatology Division of the Montreal General Hospital, one of McGill's teaching hospitals, has spent the last year investigating a new procedure which, when used in conjunction with other clinically-employed diagnostic methods, produces a clearer indication of the type and extent of many joint diseases.

The following excerpts describing the technique are from a recent issue of Research McGill:

Pain is usually the earliest and primary manifestation of arthritis. Because of its highly subjective nature it is difficult to assess and yet it may be the only feature upon which the physician must base his diagnosis. In some patients obvious signs of joint inflammation or derangement may indeed be present but the full extent and pattern of the disease process cannot be determined. X-rays and blood studies are often helpful but tend to be less so in the earliest stages of these disorders. Thus the physician is frequently confronted with two problems: do the patient's aches and pains indicate the onset of real arthritis and if so what is its nature and degree of activity?

The basis of the detection method is the administration to the patient of a phosphate compound (polyphosphate) to which a radioactive tracer (the isotope, technetium) has been attached. The emissions from the isotope permit its localization to be established by scanning the patient with a special camera. The idea of using radiolabelled polyphosphates as a diagnostic procedure in patients with suspected joint disease originated with Dr. Leonard Rosenthal, the Director of the Division of Nuclear Medicine at the Montreal General Hospital.

Dr. Hawkins and his colleagues were aware that radiolabelled phosphate compounds had been widely used to detect bone disease, particularly the spread of tumour to bone, but had not been used in patients with joint disorders. Since arthritis is frequently characterized by changes in the bone adjacent to sick joints, they felt such compounds, which are "bone seeking", might localize in high concentration in these areas. It became clear after scanning a few such patients that the technique indeed was very successful for detecting early joint disease. Dr. Hawkins discovered that in some patients the polyphosphate scan actually showed abnormali-

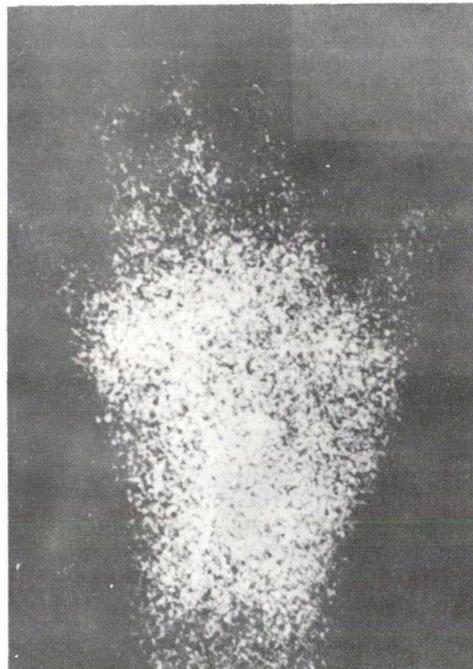
ties in certain joints several weeks before the patient felt any symptoms in these areas. In every case of arthritis the polyphosphate isotope scan proved to be considerably more sensitive than any other single detection method. The results indicated that the early changes in bone near diseased joints resulted in increased uptake of the radiolabelled phosphate, sometimes well in advance of the appearance of symptoms.

Unexpected results

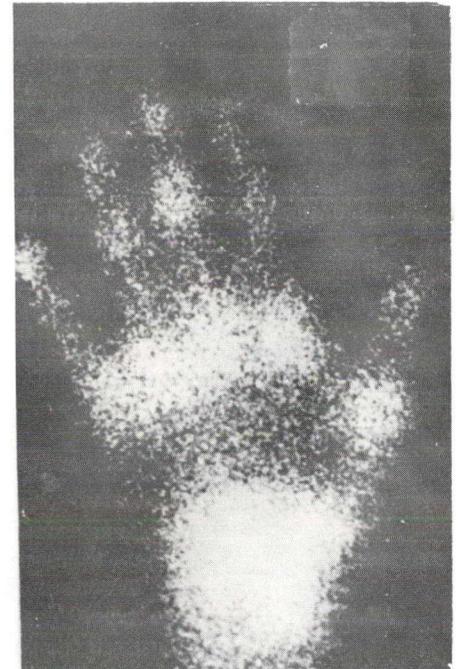
In the course of using polyphosphate for the detection of joint disease it was found by chance that the same labelled compound was highly sensitive in detecting certain metabolic bone diseases. Some patients with limb pain but no obvious bone or joint disease were scanned as a screening

procedure. Surprisingly, several of them had an extremely "hot" scan with striking accumulation of the radiolabelled phosphate in the bones near the joints. Because clinical and X-ray examination of their joints were entirely normal, it was considered that they might have a metabolic bone disease. Interestingly, the biochemical studies which are normally used to detect such disorders of metabolism were also normal. Nevertheless, because of the highly abnormal scans, a bone biopsy was performed and it was discovered that two of these patients had quite severe metabolic bone disease. Without the scan their disorder might have gone on undetected for some time. Furthermore, these preliminary results suggested that the scan was more sensitive than many of the currently employed biochemical diagnostic methods.

The scanning process has one notable disadvantage — what it gains in sensitivity it loses in specificity. While it detects joint inflammation very readily it does not indicate the type of inflammatory process. In some patients, therefore, X-rays may still prove to be the most useful diagnostic tool while in others clinical examination alone may suffice. But it is thought that, if not sufficient in itself, polyphosphate scanning can nearly



Shown above is the hand of a patient with rheumatoid arthritis. Photo on left shows older scanning technique. Photo on right shows poly-



phosphate scan. Regions of increased isotope uptake, indicating disease, are more clearly defined with the newer procedure.

always complement these other techniques and may soon be introduced as a regular or routine study for those patients entering hospital suspected of having joint or bone disease. In addition to having greater sensitivity than X-rays and other isotope scans, the fact that polyphosphate shows the extent of the joint disease gives it an added advantage — it indicates where to X-ray.

The next step in Dr. Hawkins' research is to carry out experiments which should help to make the application and interpretation of the scan clearer and more specific. For example, at this stage it is still not known how soon the scan becomes "hot" after inflammation begins in a joint or how soon it becomes cool after healing begins. Nor do doctors yet know precisely what "hot spots" mean in a patient who has no symptoms referable to the area in question or whether the "hotness" of the scan accurately reflects the degree of inflammation. But despite these unanswered questions, the method as it has been developed thus far has proved an invaluable tool in the detection and evaluation of certain forms of arthritis and metabolic bone disease.

Eight calves, one donor

Alberta Livestock Transplants Ltd of Calgary, Alberta recently reported what it thinks is an agricultural first: the birth of eight fullblood Maine-Anjou calves, all brothers and sisters conceived by one female, but carried and given birth by seven different Jersey and Holstein mothers. There was one set of twins.

Although it is hoped to eventually export frozen fertilized embryos, the freezing process has not yet been per-

fectured. At the moment, Alberta Livestock Transplants is interested in developing the technology of embryo transplants. Maine-Anjou bull calves are, however, available for immediate export. Maine-Anjou heifer calves will be available for export in July.

Although experiments in embryo transplants have been going on for several years, the birth of the eight fullblood Maine-Anjou calves from one donor is believed to be the largest number of purebred Maine-Anjou calves born from a single operation.

The donor cow was stimulated by the use of hormones to produce a number of eggs, instead of the normal one or two. Five days after fertilization, the embryos were removed by delicate surgery and implanted in recipient females. The implantation is usually one embryo to one recipient, but it is possible to implant two eggs in a recipient if twinning is the objective.

Each egg implanted has similar brother-sister genetic potential and will not acquire characteristics of the recipient foster mother. There is no apparent difference in the growth of fetuses during normal pregnancies. Once the transplanted egg has been implanted into the recipient uterus, there is no more chance of rejection or abortion than there is during a normal pregnancy.

Just as artificial insemination was the technique used in the last decade for the propagation of the blood lines of superior bulls, embryo transplants offer similar possibilities in the 1970s for expanding the numbers of offspring which can be obtained from excellent dams.

Staggered hours for federal employees

C.M. Drury, President of the Treasury Board, recently announced that Federal Government departments in the Ottawa-Hull area had been asked to co-operate in the development and implementation of measures that would spread out the arrival and departure times of their employees to relieve heavy peak-hour pressures on the national capital region transit systems.

Departments and agencies have been encouraged to introduce, where feasible, staggered or flexible working hours or other measures that will spread out the arrival and departure

times of their employees — particularly in the downtown Ottawa area, where some 35,000 federal employees are located.

Deaths and causes

There were 162,413 registered deaths in Canada in 1972, an increase of 3.3 percent over the 157,272 recorded in 1971.

Cardiovascular diseases remained the most important cause of death, accounting for 49.1 per cent of all fatalities. The corresponding proportion for 1971 was 49.4 per cent. The proportion of deaths from cancer rose to 19.9 per cent from 19.7 per cent in 1971. Accidents were responsible for 7.9 per cent of deaths in 1972 compared to 7.6 per cent in the previous year. Respiratory diseases caused 6.6 per cent of deaths compared to 6.5 per cent in 1971.

Weekend hockey results

National Hockey League

Results February 23
Boston 6, Pittsburgh 2
Los Angeles 4, Montreal 4
Vancouver 4, Toronto 3
Detroit 5, St. Louis 3
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 1
Atlanta 5, Minnesota 3

Results February 24
Buffalo 3, Boston 2
Montreal 3, St. Louis 2
Los Angeles 3, Toronto 3
Detroit 5, NY Islanders 3
NY Rangers 3, Philadelphia 2
Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 2

World Hockey Association

Results February 23
Houston 5, Edmonton 2
Cleveland 7, Vancouver 3
New England 3, Chicago 0

Results February 24
Minnesota 2, Cleveland 1
Winnipeg 3, Chicago 1
Houston 7, Vancouver 1
New England 2, Toronto 0
Quebec 7, New Jersey 4
Edmonton 5, Los Angeles 3

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