

# Canada Weekly

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## Mr. Trudeau greets Commonwealth leaders

*"It is with considerable pleasure that I welcome all of you to Canada. Many of you I count as friends from earlier visits here; others are colleagues from previous Commonwealth gatherings; for all of us, however, this is the first occasion on which we have gathered in Canada at Heads of Government Meeting," stated Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, welcoming 32 Commonwealth leaders to the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Ottawa on August 2.*

*Reprinted below is the opening address of Mr. Trudeau, host of the Conference.*

...I hope that each one of you will find this gathering to be as valuable and as irreplaceable as I have found those Commonwealth meetings I have attended elsewhere. Since men and women first gained the gift of speech, they have been aware of the importance of wise counsel, and of the value of communicating honestly and fully with their neighbours. Today, when the term neighbourhood has been extended by science to include every nation — wherever located — the need for communication has increased immensely. And today, when technology has deepened our awareness of a better life much more rapidly than we have been able to acquire it, the need to understand one another has become critical.

Within the Commonwealth we have the opportunity and the means for both communication and understanding. In this forum of discussion each Commonwealth member is equal. None is senior; none is superior. None is distinguished by economic self-sufficiency; none is possessed of all political virtue. In our discussions the next few days, I have no doubt that we will be able to demonstrate to one another and to the world the advantages of our dissimilarity, the richness of our diversity, the excitement of our variety. We will be able to do so because we are members of an association, not an institution. In this Commonwealth there is no structure to contain us, there are no fetters to chafe us. The Commonwealth is a reflection of its 32 members and of their desire to consult and co-operate with one another. There is no artificial ad-



*Prime Minister Trudeau welcomes General Yakubu Gowon to the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Ottawa on August 2.*

hesive. Nor is there any voting, any constitution, any flag, any headquarters. This association is neither regional in nature, nor specialized in its interests. The Commonwealth is an organism and this fact guarantees both its vitality and its flexibility.

At this meeting several steps are being taken in an attempt to respond to the need for more effective communication. First, it is proposed that meeting procedures be less rigid and less formal than in recent years; second, the shorter agenda reflects the fact that many international issues are inter-related and are best examined in a

Next week's issue of *Canada Weekly* will be devoted to the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held in Ottawa from August 2 to 10.

broad context; third, the weekend arrangements promise two days of private and unstructured conversation between Heads of Delegations. Through these means, I hope that the value of our unusual meetings will be increased even further, and that we will be able to exploit to our advantage our diversity.

Diverse we may be, but that condition has not in the past been employed as an excuse for deviation from certain principles: there is no dissimilarity of views with respect to our regard for human equality and dignity; the economic disparity that exists among us only intensifies our resolve that it be diminished; our belief in the value of association and cooperation is genuine.

The word Commonwealth has been employed again and again by scholars, writers and statesmen over a period of several thousand years. The conception has varied widely in the minds of such persons as Plato, Locke and Oliver Cromwell, yet none of those conceptions has met so well the acid test of practical application and value as has the one which brings us together in Ottawa this week. To contemporary observers and, I am confident, to future historians, the word Commonwealth shall be irrevocably associated with the desire of free men and women representing more than a quarter of the world's population to gather, to discuss, and to understand.

It is in that Commonwealth that we recognize this morning two new members, Bangladesh and Bahamas. To the Prime Ministers of those countries, and to those of our colleagues from other countries attending this meeting for the first time, I offer a warm welcome.

### Changes since Singapore

In the 30 months since we last gathered in Singapore under the distinguished chairmanship of Prime Minister Lee Kwan Yew, the world has undergone sweeping changes of considerable significance: the People's Republic of China has taken its place in the United Nations; the shock waves of the United States August 1971 economic policies travelled around the globe, affecting most heavily the developed countries; immensely important steps were taken by the United States and the Soviet Union on the one hand, and by the United States and the People's Republic of China on the other, to

ease the tensions of the cold war and to permit progress toward *détente* and friendly relations — as one consequence, the first round of the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks was successfully concluded, as another, the European Security Conference was launched earlier this summer; the European Economic Community expanded from six members to nine, one of the additions being Britain; a tragic series of events on the Indian sub-continent resulted in the severing of the two wings of Pakistan and the emergence of a new state, Bangladesh; that severance was followed by the withdrawal of Pakistan from the Commonwealth; the scale of hostilities in Indochina has decreased considerably and American involvement in Vietnam has ceased completely; the Organization of African Unity celebrated the tenth anniversary of its founding and in doing so chose as its new Chairman our colleague, General Gowon; the Commonwealth nations in the Caribbean have taken an historic giant step toward closer co-operation.

During the same period of time, however, a number of the disturbing situations which faced us at Singapore have shown no signs of change: the Middle East remains as potentially explosive as before; the tensions created by the rigid policies of the racist regimes in Southern Africa have, if anything, heightened; the spectre of long-term food and commodity shortages continues as crops have suffered from damaging weather patterns; the economic gap separating the "have" and the "have-not" countries has not diminished appreciably, notwithstanding the admonitions of the Third UNCTAD Conference.

If one is able to draw some broad lesson from this period of two-and-a-half years, it may be that it is found in the abundant evidence that diplomatic initiatives, properly prepared and sincerely pursued, are capable of producing successful outcomes. The world is closer to peace today than it was in January 1971, and it is so because sufficient numbers of world leaders have come to recognize that force and aggression carried on in the name of government are incapable of solving any problems. Arbitrary policies which consciously deny dignity and freedom to any group of people are evil, and they are no less so for being clothed in elaborate

wrappings of *la raison d'Etat*.

None of us in the Commonwealth is so powerful or so self-sufficient that he is able to act independently of the opinion or the assistance of others.

None of us disregards the value of consultation and co-operation. We are able in these gatherings of heads of government, and, by extension, in those other groupings to which we belong, to ensure that we understand one another's problems and one another's aspirations.

### A window on the world

That, to me, is the significance of our association. I am not, at this meeting, in search of a new role for the Commonwealth, or indeed any role. The Commonwealth is for many of us our window on the world. Over the years its importance will deepen largely because it has no specific role, but emphasizes instead the value of the human relations.

The nature of our meeting does not lend itself to the resolution of any crisis, or to the solution of any major problem. By looking to the future, however, we should be able to identify those issues which, if left unattended, could develop into crisis proportions.

Men and women have been unwise and short-sighted in their occupation of this planet. Through greed or ignorance or indifference, or a combination of all three, the human race finds itself increasingly out of balance and out of harmony with the habitat on which it depends for survival. We are poisoning our atmosphere and our oceans at an alarming rate; we are exploiting our resources as if they were inexhaustible; we are coping ineffectively with the task of providing food and shelter to millions; we remain incapable of occupying the earth peacefully with one another, or of sharing equitably the means required by every individual to permit him to lead a life of dignity. The resolution of these long-standing problems is beyond our means in the next week.

Nevertheless, I am confident that through wise consultations and actions now, those problems can be better understood and circumscribed, the future can be made more wholesome and more attractive for the inhabitants of all our countries. I regard the worth of our meeting to be found in the opportunity it provides for that kind of consultation.

### Establishment of diplomatic relations between Canada and Viet-Nam

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, announced on July 30 that Canada and the Republic of Viet-Nam would establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. In releasing a communique issued in Saigon and Ottawa Mr. Sharp recalled that Canada recognized the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam as the sole legal government south of the Seventeenth Parallel. The text of the communique follows:

"With a view to further strengthening the friendly relations between the two nations and to promoting co-operation in various fields, the Governments of Canada and of the Republic of Viet-Nam have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level between the two countries, on the basis of the Vienna Convention of April 18, 1961 on diplomatic relations.

"The Governments of Canada and of the Republic of Viet-Nam shall proceed without delay to the exchange of ambassadors between the two countries."

### Report of medical delegation to China

The report of the Canadian Medical Association delegation that visited the People's Republic of China in April, which calls for additional efforts to further improve relations between the health workers of Canada and the People's Republic of China as a means of improving health care has been officially received by Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde.

"It is an excellent, extremely interesting report, indicating that both China and Canada could benefit from such an exchange of knowledge and personnel. I was pleased to learn that China's Minister of Health, Dr. Shieh Hua and Dr. Kuo Mo-Jo, the President of China's Academy of Medical Sciences, have expressed an interest in such exchanges. We will give the report, and its recommendations, very close study," Mr. Lalonde stated.

### Acupuncture stressed

While the report indicates that there are several areas of medicine in China

worthy of study, including newly-developed surgical techniques to reconnect amputated limbs, it stresses acupuncture and herbal medicines developed in traditional Chinese medicine. Mr. Lalonde noted that neither the delegation, in its report, nor Chinese medical authorities see acupuncture as a cure for all ills.

"It is important that these matters be studied closely and proven effective, in the Canadian setting, before they can be appropriately introduced to health care delivery in this country," the Health Minister stressed. "It would appear that acupuncture may be useful in some areas. The task will be for all concerned to introduce what is good as quickly as possible and ensure that quackery — inappropriate use by medical or non-medical people — is not permitted. This and other aspects of the report will be of considerable interest to provincial health authorities."

The 16-member delegation that visited China was organized by the Canadian Medical Association and led by its past president, Dr. Gustave Gingras of Montreal. The delegation included Dr. J.M. LeClair, Deputy Minister of National Health, Mr. J.L. Fry, Assistant Deputy Minister, Health Programs Branch of the Department of National Health and Welfare, Dr. Yves Morin, Vice President of the Medical Research Council, and medical practitioners of various disciplines from across Canada.

The delegation also recommended an exchange of physicians and scientists to allow Chinese doctors to study cancer-control, heart disease and other Canadian medical programs. Canadians will study acupuncture analgesia, the use of acupuncture in surgical operations and to relieve pain, acupuncture in the treatment of several disorders, traditional Chinese herbal medicines, surgical techniques used to re-implant amputated limbs, special surgical techniques and hospital facilities for the care of severely burned patients, China's extremely decentralized health-care delivery system, its system of choosing medical students and its medical-education programs.

The delegation recommended that the methods used to develop personal and total population involvement in promoting better personal health habits and highly effective mass health campaigns

should be studied. The report indicated that in recent years China had eliminated flies, bed bugs, rats and several diseases including venereal disease and drug abuse.

### Continuation of two-way preferential tariffs with New Zealand

The continuation of preferential tariff treatment between Canada and New Zealand, which was agreed to by an exchange of letters between the two countries on July 26 was most welcome, Alastair Gillespie, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, said recently.

It was the intention of both Canada and New Zealand, stated Mr. Gillespie, to maintain to the greatest extent possible, the preferential access each now enjoys in the other's market. These preferences have contributed to the growth of trade between the two countries and the new exchange of letters provides that these preferences would, by and large, remain in force.

Mr. Gillespie noted that this exchange of letters would serve to reassure the Canadian business community, particularly companies now exporting to New Zealand, that the preferential trading relation would be maintained. He urged Canadian exporters not already exporting to New Zealand, to examine the opportunities open to them in this market.

The exchange, he said, was evidence that Canada was vitally interested in expanding its trade with the nations of the Pacific area and provides for a continuation of the mutually profitable trade relations that Canada has enjoyed with New Zealand.

In recent years, two-way trade between the two countries has totalled between \$70 and \$80 million a year, with exports and imports roughly in balance. Mr. Gillespie pointed out that of total Canadian exports of \$38.2 million in 1972, some \$32.5 million or 85 per cent, were fabricated materials and end products. These included items such as synthetic rubber, engines, turbines and parts, and pulp and paper industry machinery. Other important Canadian export items include canned salmon, sulphur, asbestos and specialized textiles. In return Canada imported substantial amounts of beef, lamb and wool from New Zealand.

### Agricultural research by Canadian chemist in Britain

The International Development Research Centre and the University of Sussex in England have signed a contract covering two years' residence of a young Canadian organic chemist, who will work on developing a cheap synthetic stimulant that can cause the seed germination of a parasitic weed called striga, and lead to its eventual control. Dr. Gerald Rosebery, a member of the Department of Chemistry, McGill University, will work on the project under the guidance of Dr. Alan Johnson, Professor of Chemistry at Sussex University, Brighton, England.

Striga, is a parasite of various grasses such as sorghum, maize and sugar cane whose seeds can remain in the soil for as long as 20 years without germinating if its host plants are not present. But when the host is planted and starts to grow a chemical called strigol is secreted by the roots of the host plant, which stimulates the striga seeds to germinate; the seeds put out roots which enter the roots of the host, and thus striga draws all its nutrition from the host.

Dr. Rosebery will be carrying out research on the potency of the chemical strigol and other chemicals that behave like strigol with the object of developing an economic means of producing a stimulant artificially. Farmers in tropical countries could then apply the strigol-like chemical to their fields when no host plant grows. All the

striga plants would germinate and, having no host plants from which to draw their nutrients, would die before pushing above the surface of the ground. The use of this stimulant, with a cotton rotation, might lead to a reduction of the load of striga in the soil.

#### Importance in the tropics

Successful development of a synthetic stimulant would be of considerable importance in tropical agriculture, particularly in the semi-arid tropics, since striga represents a serious constraint to the production of sorghum. Sorghum is the principal subsistence cereal grain for more than 300 million people, and the International Development Research Centre, whose agricultural program aims at improving conditions in the semi-arid tropics, is supporting some ten other research projects on aspects of sorghum improvement.

This research into the chemistry of strigol could not be carried out in Canada, since the importation of striga seed into Canada is prohibited. The IDRC allocation of \$28,700 (of which all but \$2,000 is being administered by the Centre) will cover not only Dr. Rosebery's residence at the University of Sussex, but also the cost of a visit to Nigeria at a time when striga damage is greatest in the northern states of that country.

### Diplomats as university visitors

The Department of External Affairs announced recently the secondment of Miss Margaret Meagher and Mr. Jacques Dupuis as Foreign Service Visitors to the University of Dalhousie and the University of Montreal, respectively, for the academic year 1973-74.

These assignments are part of the Department's Academic Relations Program for increasing understanding and co-operation between Canadian academics interested in foreign affairs and the Department. This is the fifth consecutive year in which the Department has assigned foreign service officers to Canadian universities.

Miss Meagher, a graduate of Dal-

housie University, has recently returned from a posting as Canadian Ambassador to Sweden. Among other posts she held previously are those as Canadian Ambassador to Israel and Austria, and Canadian High Commissioner in Kenya, Uganda and Cyprus. She was also, in 1964, Chairman of the Board of Governors for the International Atomic Energy Agency.

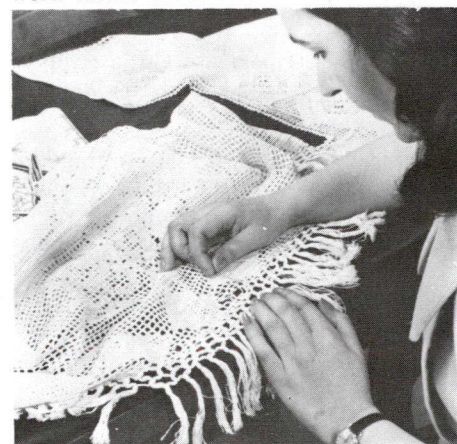
A graduate of Laval University and a former member of the Quebec Bar, Mr. Dupuis is also a senior officer who was until recently Minister-Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Paris. He had previous postings in Ankara and in Tokyo, and was seconded for some time to the Canadian International Development Agency.

### Conservation Institute on the move

The opening of the Canadian Conservation Institute's "Progress in Conservation" exhibition at the Vancouver Art Gallery, British Columbia, on June 22 coincided with the start of the National Conservation Survey in that province. The exhibition displays the advanced scientific technology used in the examination and conservation of works of art and historical artifacts. The National Conservation Survey, which will assess the conservation needs of the collections in each province, is being carried out by the Canadian Conservation Institute, a branch of the National Museums of Canada, in co-operation with provincial museum professionals.

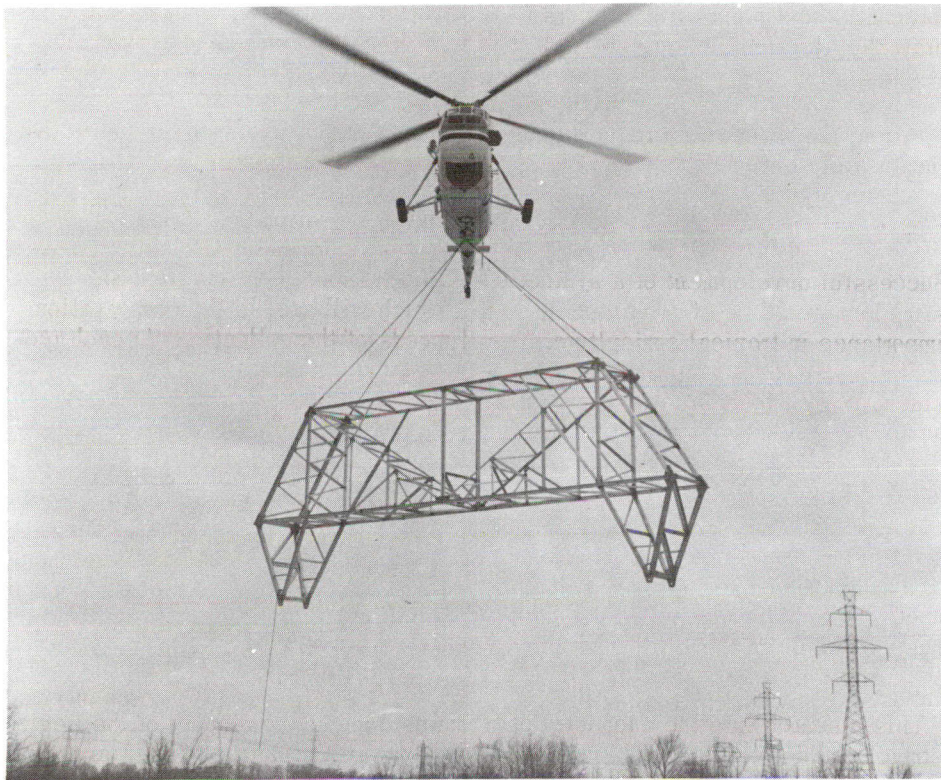
In a similar survey just completed in the Atlantic provinces, a survey team reviewed collections in 16 museums and archives, identifying problems requiring immediate attention as well as outlining a plan of action for conservation. The Atlantic Provinces survey was done at the request of the Regional Advisory Committee of the Canadian Conservation Institute, composed of eight of the leading museum directors, curators and archivists in the region.

The British Columbia survey, to be carried out at the request of the Pacific Regional Advisory Committee of the Institute, will review the collections of over 15 museums, galleries and institutions in the province and will also include the inspection of several sites with collections of items important to the cultural heritage of Canadian native peoples. Members of the survey team will discuss on local television and at various institutions the work of the Institute.



Restoring a nineteenth century cloth.

### Pre-assembled hydro towers for emergency replacement



It's difficult to think of something as tall, sturdy, and burdensome as a hydro tower being an off-the-shelf item, always in stock, ready for pick-up by helicopter. But that's the way Ontario Hydro wanted it after a tornado claimed yet another of the towers along the 550-kV transmission line that extends from near James Bay to the outskirts of Toronto. It is one of the most important power lines in Ontario, feeding the industrial heartland of Canada.

"The last tower was the thirteenth that's been lost or severely damaged in less than seven years," says Bob Wilson senior development engineer with Hydro's line-maintenance group.

"It took at least five days to restore the circuit — and we lost earnings of about \$30,000 a day while it was out of commission," he says.

"We decided that what we needed was emergency replacement towers, pre-assembled into modules, and stored at strategic areas along the route of the 500-kV line."

Gord Wallace, vice-president and general manager of Powerlite Devices Limited of Toronto was consulted:

"Hydro's engineers told us that when a storm or high winds claims one of their EHV towers, revenue losses can quickly soar as high as \$120,000 in a few days. They emphasized they wanted to be able to replace the towers quickly — to get the line back into operation within 48 hours," he said.

Powerlite's design team, headed by Terry Lewis, supervisor of product engineering, went to work.

Specifications called for towers that could be partially pre-assembled in modules of a size suitable for highway transportation and aerial assembly. A base plate was specified to serve as a temporary footing in the event the existing footing was damaged beyond use.

"And there was another specification," Gord Wallace recalls. "The 'replacement' towers would become 'permanent' towers once they were installed."

#### Pre-assembled packages

Hydro placed an original order for 15 replacement towers and meanwhile determined strategic storage areas along its EHV route. Then, following a successful field test — during which a

Sikorsky *Skycrane* helicopter airlifted the pieces of a test rig into position — the 15 towers, pre-assembled into modules, were stored in 'packages' of five at sites near Timmins, Sudbury and Barrie.

"The towers are built of extruded aluminum shapes. Extruded bulb angles for the outside parts and round sections for struts enabled us to gain an advantage in wind-loading," says Gord Wallace.

"Each tower weighs about 10,000 pounds. Hydro cannot lift more than 4,000 pounds with its regular S58 helicopters, so the tower has to be erected in sections.

"When a tower is destroyed, Hydro generally finds the guys are in good shape and can be reused. The guys weigh a lot and don't, of course, figure in the 10,000-pound calculation.

"The replacement tower then goes up in five sections. One leg is put up and held in guy; next, the other leg. Then there is a centre beam to hold the two together. Finally, the two wing arms are added, one on each side."

#### Versatile design

"Our design had to cover any one of many possibilities," says Gord Wallace.

"One problem we faced was the various mounting heights Hydro required. The largest of these is 162 feet. But there are other cases where all Hydro requires is a 100-foot tower — on a hillside, for instance. We got around this problem by making the towers in modular sections, and supplying additional odd-size modules in lengths that would enable Hydro to attain certain specific heights."

Jack Simpson, head of Hydro's line maintenance department, says: "Rather than store different types of tower, the design of the replacement tower is such that it meets all situations. That makes it unique — and a first in the industry.

"We're now working on a similar program for close to 120,000 miles of 230-kV line across the province. Again, there are many different tower designs, but we're hopeful we'll come up with a design that will be compatible with the existing line and meets all design criteria. Then, as with the EHV line, we can expect at least a 50 percent saving in revenue when we have to replace a tower."

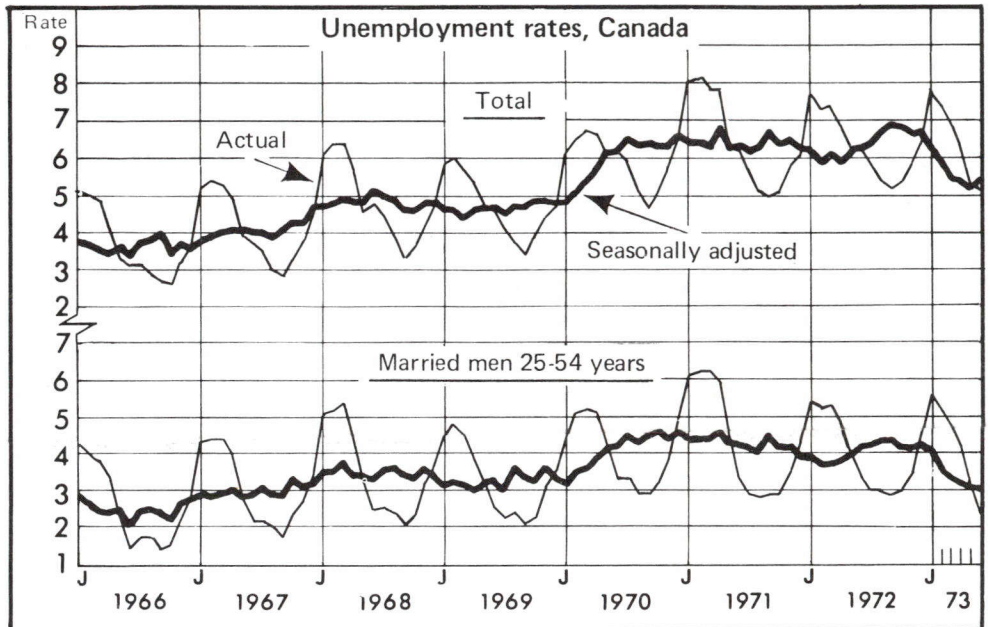
## Employment and unemployment

Statistics Canada estimates that in June there were 9,613,000 persons in the labour force, of which 9,110,000 were employed and 503,000 were unemployed.

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment level increased slightly (by 6,000) to 491,000 in June after decreasing for five consecutive months. This was largely owing to the increase in unemployment among persons aged 14-24. The level of unemployment for married men aged 25-54 continued to decrease, falling to 100,000.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the level of employment continued to increase – reaching 8,836,000 in June. Employment for married men aged 25-54 has shown little change since March. After an increase last month, employment for married women aged 25-54 decreased to the April 1973 level. The employment level for persons aged 14-24 increased substantially to 2,319,000 in June from 2,275,000 in May.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the employment level increased substantially in Ontario (+ 51,000). The level in British Columbia and the Atlantic region increased slightly, while the



level in Quebec decreased. The decrease in Quebec follows several months of substantial increases. There was no change in the level of employment in the Prairie region.

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate for Canada increased to 5.3 in June from 5.2 in May after declining for five consecutive months.

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate increased substantially in Quebec following a series of decreases.

The increase was concentrated among teenage students entering the labour market for the summer months. The rate increased slightly in British Columbia, while it decreased in the Atlantic region, the Prairie region and Ontario.

By age groups, the seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate increased marginally for persons 14-24 after five months of decreasing. For the second consecutive month there was no change in the rate for persons 25 and over.

## Help-wanted index

The Canadian help-wanted index, recently established by the Department of Finance, rose 8 per cent during the second quarter of 1973, which more than offset the decline of 1.5 per cent during January and March from the fourth quarter of last year.

The index provides an indication of changing trends in the availability of jobs as measured by the volume of classified help-wanted advertising carried by daily newspapers in 18 metropolitan areas across Canada.

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The figures for the first two quarters bring the index up to date. When first published by the Department in the *Economic Review* of April 1973, the index indicated the changing trend in the volume of classified help-wanted advertising in the 18 metropolitan centres during the years 1962 to 1972 and its relation to the level of unemployment.

The moderate decline in the index in the first quarter and the more-than-offsetting increase during the second quarter of this year follows a rapid and continuous rise in the volume of help-wanted advertising over the seven previous quarters to the end of 1972.

Throughout most of the 1960s, as the *Economic Review* pointed out, a relatively close relation was established between movements in the Help-Wanted Index and in the rate of unemployment. During this time, a decline in the rate of unemployment tended to be matched

by a rise in the volume of help-wanted advertising, while an increase in the rate of unemployment tended to be accompanied by a decline in the volume of such advertising.

A significant change in this relation developed for a period of several months after mid-1971, when the index rose sharply, despite the fact that unemployment remained at a high level.

There was a move back toward the historical relation during the first half of 1973, when the continued rise in help-wanted advertising was paralleled by a substantial decline in the level of unemployment.