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Freer movement of families proposed at European conference

The following passages are from a statement by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, Helsinki, on July 4:

...I now turn to an area in which Canada expressed particular interest at the preparatory talks — that of co-operation in expanding contacts between people and in solving humanitarian problems. Without improvement in human contacts and relations of all kinds, the work that we shall do here and in Geneva will have limited practical effect and little meaning for our peoples. More normal relations and expanded co-operation should involve not only governments and official bodies but should also extend to the level of person-to-person contacts.

We in Canada believe, and we think it reflects the views of humanity as a whole, that members of families should not remain unwillingly separated because they reside in different states and that citizens of different countries should be able freely to marry and join their spouses. While we recognize that specific cases must of necessity be dealt with on a bilateral basis, the enunciation of principles and the adoption of concrete measures on divided families and like problems would, we believe, substantially improve inter-state relations.

Canada attaches the highest importance to this question of freer movement, not only because of the composition of the Canadian population but also because we believe that progress depends more on putting these principles into effect than on repeating accepted norms. This question is, in many ways, the touch-stone of the success of the conference. If we can achieve gradual but meaningful progress in removing barriers to the movement of persons and information, we will be well on the way to achieving our goals — creating the mutual understanding and confidence necessary for any enduring security and co-operation. For these reasons, I shall be asking the

executive secretary to circulate a written submission on this question for consideration at the second stage of the conference.

Hope for full participation

All of us, I am sure, are already thinking of what may follow a successful conference. On this subject, we in Canada have an open mind. As the negotiations proceed over the next months, we will be able more easily to reach a judgment on whether any follow-up machinery will be justified, and if so, what. If it is eventually decided that such machinery should be created, Canada's chief preoccupation will be to ensure that it will have clear and precise terms of reference, will not duplicate existing institutions and will provide for full participation by Canada and the United States of America as well as by all European states. The security of North America and Europe are interdependent; so are their economic and cultural future, and our common participation in this conference and in any follow-up to it will be essential.

Mr. Chairman, this is an historic moment because it is the first time the foreign ministers of all (or practically all) the states of Europe have assembled in company with Canada and the United States of America to work out ways of furthering their common interests in greater security and wider co-operation. This occasion reflects in a tangible way that interdependence of Europe and North America of which I have spoken and which is such an important fact of international life for Canada in particular.

New approach

We are in the course of initiating a new kind of negotiating process in

Canada's submission for consideration of committee established to facilitate freer movement and contacts

In accordance with Chapter 1 paragraph 6 (B) of the final recommendations of the Helsinki consultations, the Secretary of State for External Affairs made the following submission for consideration by the committee to be set up by the conference at the second stage to prepare proposals to facilitate freer movement and contacts:

It is the Canadian view that the committee/subcommittee, in accordance with its terms of reference, should examine the practical possibilities of progressively reducing and eventually eliminating man-made obstacles of an arbitrary nature to

contacts between people and to the solution of humanitarian problems, and should work out ways and means appropriate to these aims. In so doing, it should seek to achieve the following improvements in particular:

(1) Liberalization of procedures applying to the exit of individuals and their families from participating states and of procedures for issuing passports for their travel abroad;

(2) prompt granting of permission for families to reunite across national boundaries, for members of families to contact and meet each other regularly, and for nationals of different

states to marry;

(3) liberalization of restrictions on the validity of passports, on foreign exchange allowances and on the disposal of property of those leaving participating states;

(4) elimination of zones closed to travel by foreign nationals within the territories of participating states, with the exception of areas restricted for reasons of military security;

(5) assurance of access to diplomatic, consular or other officially sponsored foreign establishments in participating states by visitors to those states and to citizens of those states seeking information.

which decisions are taken by consensus of all the participants, large and small, aligned and non-aligned; a process by which each shares responsibility for their implementation; where no state or states, because of size or power, can dictate the outcome.

In this new approach in which we are all engaged, we will be creating new kinds of relations in Europe that will influence significantly the shape of developments on this continent and in our countries over the coming years. In so doing we have before us a basic question: will the principles that we will be drawing up be based on the mutual hostility and distrust of the past or on a growing degree of mutual tolerance and confidence? Co-existence

may be peaceful in purely physical terms but can be warlike in psychological terms. Devotion to one's own system or ideology need not and should not imply a commitment to convert others or to force them unwillingly to follow ideas in which they do not believe. *Détente* implies not the removal of differences in systems and ideologies but their mutual acceptance and accommodation in the interests of greater co-operation, freer movement and more open communications among people as well as states. Competition, yes, but antagonism, no. Only in this way can the division of Europe be overcome.

There must be a broader and more dynamic concept of co-existence of

people as well as states, of ideas and ways of life as well as of regimes and systems. How otherwise can they enrich one another and promote the ideals of mankind? Otherwise we will have only uneasy existence in which real *détente* – lasting and rewarding for all – will be impossible.

It is in this new and deeper spirit of live-and-let-live that we hope the second stage of the conference, which we see opening in mid-September, will embark on its important task. It is also in this spirit that Canada, for its part, will participate fully in all aspects of the conference, convinced that in doing so it will be contributing to the security and well-being both of Canada itself and of the international community.

Soviet film-makers visit Canada

Two senior executives of the Soviet film industry recently ended a two-week visit to Canada as guests of the National Film Board. Lev Kulidjanov, president of the Association of Film-Makers of the U.S.S.R., and Eldar Shenguelaya, first secretary of the Association of Film-Makers of Georgia, who had arrived in Canada on June 9, wound up their tour on June 21 by attending a farewell dinner given by Sydney Newman, Government Film Commissioner and Chairman of the National Film Board.

Hope for future exchanges

According to Mr. Newman, the tour was a rewarding experience for the National

Film Board and one that would benefit both the visitors themselves and representatives of the Canadian film industry. He expressed the hope that further exchanges between the two nations would take place.

During their stay, the Soviet guests visited Ottawa, where they discussed areas of mutual interest with officials of the Secretary of State Department. In Toronto they visited Ontario Place and its famed Cinesphere and met such key people in the Canadian film industry as Harvey Harnick, vice-president and general manager of Columbia Pictures of Canada, Marty Bockner, president of Astral Films, Frank Crawley, president of Crawley Films, and Leonard Bernstein, general manager and execu-

tive vice-president of Premier Operating Company.

At the Ontario Science Centre they met Gerald Pratley, director of the Ontario Film Institute, and film-makers Don Shebib, Bill Fruet and Al Waxman. They attended a performance of *Othello* at Stratford, where they met artistic director, Jean Gascon, and several members of the Stratford company.

In Montreal, the visitors' schedule included a tour of the new Radio-Canada building and meeting with Raymond-Marie Léger, director of the Office du Film du Québec, and film-makers Gilles Carle, Claude Héroux, Arthur Lamothe and distributor Roch Demers.

The Canadian visit follows a tour of the U.S.S.R. a year ago by Mr. Newman,

Commonwealth Heads of Government to meet in Ottawa

The Ottawa meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Government from August 2 to 10 will be the first time that this conference, which has been held 18 times since its inception in 1944, will take place in Canada and only the third time it has occurred outside Britain. Prime Minister Trudeau, as host to the conference, will act as chairman.

The manner in which these deliberations are conducted has been a subject under review since the Singapore HGM in 1971. At Singapore it was decided that senior officials of all Commonwealth countries should gather to examine ways and means of restoring greater intimacy and informality to future meetings. These senior officials, most of whom were Cabinet Secretaries or the equivalent, met in Ottawa in October 1972 and their recommendations will be dealt with as one of the first items on the agenda for the August conference.

New aspects

The Ottawa meeting will reflect a departure from earlier meetings in two important respects. One will be the inclusion on the agenda of an item entitled *Comparative Techniques of Government*. Prime Minister Trudeau proposed to the Singapore meeting that Heads of Government seize the opportunity of these meetings to discuss concrete items of interest to all. He suggested that discussion of this item, would allow Heads of Government to examine problems that were common to most and which could be categorized as part of the increasing complexity of governing in modern societies.

At the October 1972 meeting, officials examined Mr. Trudeau's proposal and were guided by his view that the discussion among Heads of Government could be useful if it were directed along practical, as distinct from theoretical lines.

The second departure from previous practices that will be introduced in Ottawa involves neither procedure nor substance so much as attitude. Prime Minister Trudeau has suggested that the unusual nature of the Heads of Government meeting can be employed most advantageously if more attention

is paid to future events. The aim would be to attempt to anticipate and understand these issues before they evolve into crisis proportions, in contrast to the past practice of emphasizing current problems which by their nature are often incapable of resolution within the Commonwealth format.

Commonwealth commemorative stamps

Two commemorative stamps will be issued on August 2 in recognition of the visit to Canada of Queen Elizabeth during the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Ottawa.



The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will arrive in Ottawa July 31 and will be in the national capital until August 4.

Both stamps will bear the same basic design distinguished by different background colours. One will be an eight-cent denomination for use on first class domestic mail and the other a 15-cent denomination for overseas air mail. The stamps will be larger than any the Canada Post Office has issued before, each measuring 40 mm by 48 mm.

Queen Elizabeth, in her capacity as Head of the Commonwealth, will be in Ottawa during the first few days of the meeting and will meet Heads of Government and senior members of delegations as has been her custom at London meetings.

During the weekend of August 4-5, the venue of the meeting will shift to Mont Tremblant, Quebec, where, for two days of private discussions, Heads of Government will convene in the absence of Ministers and advisers.

Toward increased sales of agricultural and food products

A new \$3-million federal program to promote improved marketing of Canadian agricultural products will complement existing efforts to increase the use of raw and processed agricultural products. "It is designed to extend the scope of private initiative by assisting projects that would not otherwise be undertaken or would be carried out on a reduced scale," said Industry, Trade and Commerce Minister Alastair Gillespie.

Under the plan, the Market Development Assistance Program, assistance will be available to Canadian companies, agencies, associations, universities, institutes and the like for projects contributing to a sustained increase in sales of agricultural and food products. Grains and oilseeds are covered by a separate program.

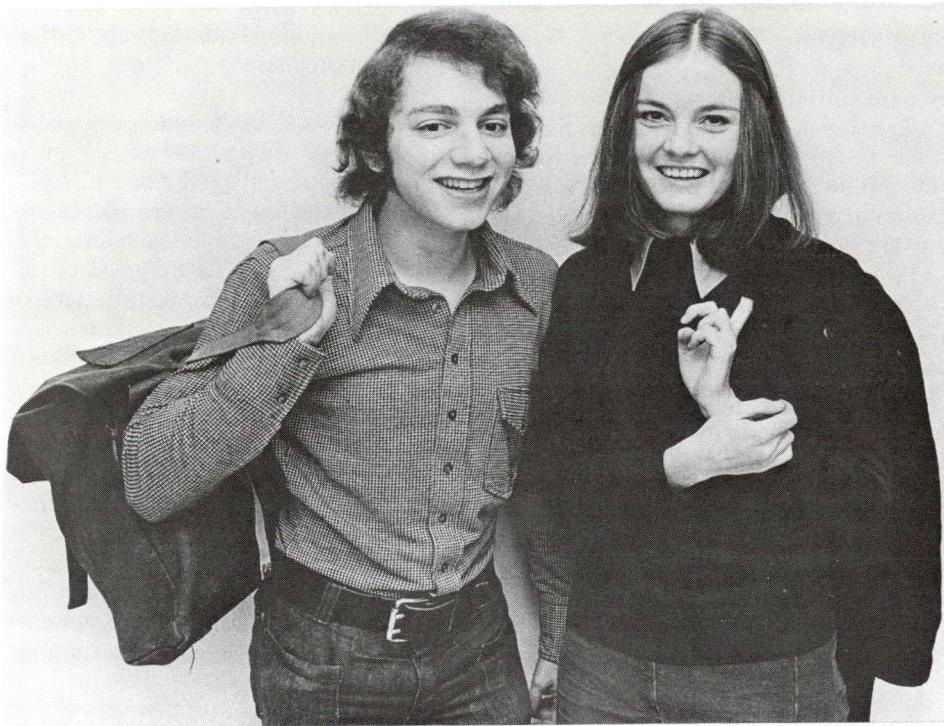
"Our Canadian farmers know how to produce an abundance of top-quality food, and we need to explore the full potential in marketing," Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan said. "We have set three annual records in a row for export sales but the future success of family farming in Canada depends upon our ability to win and hold larger, long-term profitable markets for our products."

The program is designed to be adaptable to the many sectors of the Canadian agricultural and food industries. The nature and extent of financial assistance will depend upon requirements of a particular project but in general will consist of recoverable and non-recoverable contributions.

"The basic criterion which will be employed to establish whether any given project will receive support, is the contribution the project is expected to make to sustained growth of producers' net income, either regionally or nationally," Mr. Gillespie said.

Students off to India

Two McGill University students, Phillip Morris and Debrah White, have been chosen to attend the twenty-third Annual International Seminar organized by the World University Service of Canada being held in India this summer.



McGill Reporter photo

Phillip Morris and Debrah White look forward to their summer project in India.

The aims of the seminar are to provide Canadian students and faculty members with an opportunity to widen their knowledge and appreciation of the people, problems and culture of India; to participate in a collective and unique experience for self-analysis and development; to assist members of the university community to focus attention on and receive a greater understanding of Canada and its role in international affairs; to provide an international experience not normally available to the students and faculty-members, and to form several small study groups which will investigate particular aspects of Indian economic and political development.

In June, they joined 48 other Canadian students and five staff members from Ottawa, Calgary, Carleton and York universities for a four-day orientation program. They met with representatives from various areas in India who lectured about the Indian way of life, culture, problems etc. The students also viewed films, and participated in discussions.

From New Delhi group excursions to neighbouring villages will be made and meetings arranged with a variety of Indian specialists from the fields in which the students plan to do research. The groups then planned to leave on their individual study tours for about 29 days.

move from rural areas into the cities.

The broader employment opportunities in the urban environment and the wider variety of jobs with higher relative pay levels has made work outside the home more attractive. Also, a lower birth-rate and fewer household duties than those of people living in rural areas tend to make city women more likely to seek work outside the home.

Since the beginning of the century, all sorts of labour-saving home appliances have been invented, their widespread use significantly reducing household chores.

A further factor, is that it appears generally that, women are now concentrating their child-bearing period into a relatively few years and are making a "re-entry" into the labour force as soon as they have had their children. If this trend is maintained, and if less-expensive and more day-care centres are established, which appears likely, it seems probable that more mothers will be re-entering the labour force as part of the "second flow" phenomenon that began as a major development in Canada during the 1950s.

Types of work

Women in the labour force tend to concentrate in the service and "white-collar" sector of the economy. More than two-thirds are employed in clerical and service jobs, and in professional and technical occupations and, although these represent some of the fastest-growing areas in employment, they do not constitute the more lucrative occupations.

In contrast, such "traditionally male" professions as architecture, engineering, law and medicine, are relatively highly paid and this provides an important explanation of the wage differential that exists between men and women.

Education differences

While women in the labour force are better educated at the secondary level (more women have completed high school than men), not as many have university degrees as men, and in the key areas mentioned above, the number of women with degrees is relatively low.

Even where women have higher educational qualifications than men, however, the Royal Commission on the

Married women swell the labour force

In its *Business Review* for June the Bank of Montreal looks at the changing social and cultural patterns that have led to a sharp increase in the number of women in the labour force.

The increase in the last 20 years, says the Bank, has been particularly outstanding, the most important contributing factor being the impressive entry in ever-growing numbers of married women, who now constitute the fastest-growing group in Canada's working

population.

During the past five years, married women have entered the labour force at an average annual rate of increase of 5.5 per cent, compared to increases of only 4.3 per cent for young people of both sexes, age 14 to 24, and a growth-rate of 3 per cent for the total of men and women of all ages.

Reasons for increase

One of the more important reasons for the sharp increase, the Bank goes on, has been the trend of the population to

Status of Women reported in 1970 that the "higher level of education is not reflected in earnings". In fact in every occupational group, the Commission found, average earnings of male workers were considerably higher than those of females – and in some cases more than double.

Hope for equal treatment

However, a variety of reasons suggest to the Bank that in future, women in the labour force will be treated more fairly – particularly at levels of higher responsibility. These include the articulation of women's grievances by women's movements throughout the Western world, government legislation forbidding discrimination in employment practices on the basis of sex, the influx of more highly educated women onto the labour market, and a shortage of supply in many "male dominated" professions.

Woman invades Man and His World

A major exhibition of photography – a testimonial to woman – composed of 522 photographs from 85 countries will be presented at Montreal's Man and His World exhibition this season.

The collection, which has received high acclaim in Europe, was organized in 1968 in West Germany by *Der Stern* magazine in conjunction with 400 international art museums.

The exhibition, "Woman", is divided into 61 categories, including homage to beauty; social destiny; motherhood; militant women, and little girls. Each aspect is represented by various photographic perspectives.

A total of 236 photographers contributed to the exhibition, Yousuf Karsh being the only Canadian.

The collection is presented by the Goethe Institute of Montreal.

Carbonated local anesthetics bring faster, more prolonged relief from pain

Since local anesthetics do not affect the physiology of the body, they are often preferred to general anesthetics. However, the local anesthetics now in use have drawbacks. A new kind of anesthetic, the carbonated local anesthetic, has been tested by a member of McGill University's Department of Anesthesia. Studies reported below, from the June issue of Research McGill, claim its superiority over the standard hydrochloride solutions.

In many surgical operations, the use of a local anesthetic is preferred to a general one, particularly in cases of surgery on the upper abdominal and chest areas where a local anesthetic alleviates pain which obstructs proper breathing, thus eliminating post-operative bronchial complications. It also applies in obstetrical patients, where a general anesthetic can have adverse effects on both mother and child.

Although research during the past 25 years has improved the quality of local anesthetics, drawbacks, however, still remain. For instance, some anesthetics do not act immediately upon injection, but take effect only ten or 15 minutes later. Also, sometimes small areas of the area to be anesthetized are not affected and the patient still experiences pain.

A new kind of local anesthetic can reduce these drawbacks. Known as carbonated local anesthetics, they have been tested since 1964 by Dr.

Philip Bromage, Chairman of the Department of Anesthesia of McGill University, Montreal.

The standard way of manufacturing a local anesthetic has been to add a base, such as lidocaine or prilocaine, to hydrochloric acid, thus producing a water-soluble hydrochloride salt. Upon injection, the solution must penetrate body membranes and tissues in order to deaden nerve endings, thereby cutting off pain stimulation to the spinal cord.

With the carbonated solutions, carbonic acid, which is produced by bubbling carbon dioxide through water, is substituted for hydrochloric acid. Local anesthetic bases can be treated with carbonic acid to produce water-soluble salts. When solutions of these salts are injected into the body, the carbon dioxide quickly permeates body tissue, altering the acidity of the tissue, thus permitting the anesthetic base to enter body cells more quickly

and in greater quantity than it would in a hydrochloride solution.

Results of tests

Studies of these carbonated anesthetics have proven their superiority over the standard hydrochloride ones. In one survey 566 patients who had been injected with carbonated anesthetics for surgical and obstetrical reasons were compared with 251 who had received hydrochloride solutions of the same bases. The carbonated solutions not only acted quicker than the hydrochloride ones (onset time of analgesia was shortened by one third), but also increased the intensity of analgesia by one third. Carbonated solutions seemed more efficient at blocking all areas to be anesthetized. In addition it was found that the effects of the carbonated anesthetic lasted up to 15 percent longer than the effects of the hydrochloride solutions. No objectionable side effects were noted in the patients who had received the carbonated solutions. Apart from these objective observations, patients receiving the carbonated anesthetic, who at some time previously had received a hydrochloride solution, quickly noticed the superiority of the carbonated one.

In another study, the effects of six different local anesthetics – four hydrochloride solutions and two carbonated solutions – were compared in 433 patients who were in labour. The incidence of pain ranged from 1 per cent with a carbonated solution (carbonated lignocaine) to 12.8 per cent with a hydrochloride solution (amethocaine hydrochloride) and was four times higher with lignocaine hydrochloride than with carbonated lignocaine. It was concluded that carbonated solutions possess greater potency to overcome areas that are resistant to anesthetics than do hydrochloride solutions.

These studies point to the advantages of the carbonated solutions. However, the importance of this advance over the standard hydrochloride solutions can best be emphasized by noting that other methods of improving the standard solutions have been tried and have failed. Additives which would improve the intensity and length of analgesia, would also have dangerous or objectionable effects on the patient. Such effects have not been observed with carbonated solutions. And, though the

fact of prolonged analgesia has little significance in a patient who is receiving an anesthetic on a one-shot basis, it does mean that those who must receive it on an intermittent basis over a prolonged period of time will receive a smaller total dosage than would be possible with a hydrochloride solution, thus reducing cumulative effects of anesthetic.

Unfortunately, carbonated anesthetics are more costly to manufacture than hydrochloride solutions.

Pinsent on location with Film Board

Gordon Pinsent, whose performance in *Rowdyman* earned him the Canadian Film Award as top actor last year, is on location in Montreal for the shooting of the National Film Board production *The Heat Wave Lasted Four Days*. Also starring in the NFB drama are Lawrence Dane, who produced *Rowdyman* and Alexandra Stewart, who returns to her native Montreal from France, where she has been making films since 1959.

Heat Wave, directed by Doug Jackson, is one in a series of Film Board productions in its new language-drama program designed to assist in the learning of a second language through entertainment. It is a dramatic film about a television newsman (Pinsent) who becomes involved with the underworld when he stumbles upon dangerous information while on an assignment.

The Heat Wave Lasted Four Days, which should be completed early next month, is being directed by Doug Jackson, whose two latest films for the Board were recently introduced on television. *The Sloane Affair*, a one-hour drama starring Michael Kane as a wealthy businessman and tax-evader, and *Gastronomie*, a documentary on gourmet dining in Quebec, were seen on the CBC network.

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John Stewart (left) and Allan Monk in a scene from Mozart's *Così fan tutte*, the production that was such a success last summer that it is playing as part of Festival Canada this month, at the National Arts Centre, Ottawa.

Full steam ahead

Hydro News (May/June 1973 issue) reports that through the efforts of a Canadian company, interest has been strong recently in the possibilities of geothermal energy — the natural heat of the earth's core — as one means of meeting North America's energy needs.

United Siscoe Mines Ltd is drilling for steam in an Arizona cotton field, a venture that has prompted investors and speculators to raise their valuation of the company from \$4 million last summer to as high as \$60 million by mid-March.

Meanwhile, world energy experts, meeting at the United Nations, have agreed that geothermal energy is one of the most promising new sources of relatively non-polluting power.

Within 50 years, says one optimistic estimate, geothermal energy may become a resource even more significant than petroleum. At least 80 nations are thought to have geological conditions indicating a substantial reservoir of such energy.

But the experts also noted a number of obstacles to the full development of

geothermal energy. These include the continuing reluctance of governments and industry to take geothermal energy seriously, the lack of systematic exploration of its potential, and the failure of most nations to exchange information on the subject.

The source of most geothermal energy is the molten rock, or magma, in the earth's interior. When underground water comes into contact with the magma, hot water and steam are produced. Where a large body of water is involved within a few miles of the surface, the steam and hot water can be tapped and used to generate electricity.

(Continued from P. 2)

Assistant Film Commissioner André Lamy and NFB Director of Planning and Research Gérald Graham.

During their stay, the visitors were shown a number of Canadian films including a selection of award-winning NFB productions, while Film Board representatives were given the opportunity to see Eldar Shenguelaya's latest film, *Unusual Exhibition*. Canadian feature films screened for the visitors were *Mon Oncle Antoine* and *Kamouraska* by Claude Jutra; Don Shebib's new film *Get Back* and *Quelques arpents de neige* by Denis Héroux.

Population by religious denomination

Roman Catholics, making up 46.2 per cent of the population, form the largest single religious denomination in Canada, preliminary 1971 census figures show. The United Church stood second with 17.5 per cent of the population, the Anglican denomination third with 11.8 per cent and those stating no religion next, with 4.3 per cent. The figures do not measure church membership or the degree of affiliation with a religious body but represent a preference for, or adherence to, a particular denomination or group.

Of the total population of almost 21.6 million in 1971, about 10 million persons reported they were of Roman Catholic denomination, 3.8 million the United Church, 2.5 million Anglican and close to 1 million no affiliation.