

CANADIAN HOMES IN FRANCE

A joint venture by Canada and France to build Canadian-style houses in France was announced recently by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Campeau Corporation Limited of Ottawa and the French construction firm Société Dumez merged to form Dumez-Campeau, S.A., which will build the homes designed by Campeau.

Immediate plans call for the construction of five models at Igny, a commune less than ten miles from the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, to be followed, in 1970, by the construction of 245 houses at Igny and the commune of Dumond. These projects will cost over \$12 million.

The new company also has seven other sites, on each of which 200 to 300 Canadian-style homes could be built. Shopping and community centres and multiple-housing units are also planned, as well as the development of housing markets in other countries of the European Economic Community.

HISTORY OF PRESENT PLAN

The project in France follows the successful completion of a similar housing project at Harlow, England, in which the Department of Industry and Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation cooperated with British authorities to demonstrate the efficiency of Canadian building methods, materials and components.

The Department sponsored a special housing study mission to France in April 1968, and, as a result, Campeau Corporation is making the feasibility study and will undertake the pilot project. The Campeau manufacturing system has already been accepted by the Centre Scientifique et Technique du Bâtiment in France.

SYNCHRONIZED SEINING

A novel fishing technique, pair seine-netting, has been successfully demonstrated in a program to diversify small-boat operations on the Atlantic coast, Fisheries and Forestry Minister Jack Davis said recently. Lobstermen in particular can benefit from this method.

Mr. Davis said that two Prince Edward Island lobster boats, the *Norma M* and the *Marie Lou II*, towing a single net between them, had recently caught 7,000 pounds of sole and cod in three hours fishing in 20 fathoms of water off Souris, P.E.I.

The machinery and gear needed to adapt the boats is relatively inexpensive and the power requirements are low compared to those of regular draggers. Lobster fishermen will be able to employ their boats during the many off-season months when they are usually tied up. Other types of low-powered inshore vessels can also be used, Mr. Davis said.

The new technique is similar to *pareja* (pair) trawling, which is carried out in the Atlantic by Spanish deep-sea trawlers. The funnel-shaped net

resembles a regular otter trawl in principle. The skippers of the lobster-boats haul the net by a small winch on each boat, and co-ordinate their operations by radio-telephone. The new technique will allow ten tows in a normal working day. The 7,000-pound catch was made in three short tows.

CANADA-CARIBBEAN CADET EXCHANGE

The Royal Canadian Army Cadets will exchange groups with four Caribbean countries this summer.

Four cadets in the annual exchange are scheduled to fly to Grenada, 17 to Barbados, 27 to Trinidad, and 27 to Jamaica on July 24. All are Master Cadets and will be required to instruct as well as train with cadets of their host countries.

Before leaving, they are spending two weeks at Canadian Forces Base Petawawa from July 9 to 23, and will return to Canada on August 16.

In the same period, cadets from each of the four Caribbean countries will visit Canada.

Barbadian cadets will attend Aldershot Army Cadet Camp in Nova Scotia; cadets from Trinidad, Tobago and Grenada will attend Valcartier Army Cadet Camp in Quebec, and Jamaican cadets will attend Ontario's Ipperwash Army Cadet Camp.

Ten Jamaican cadets will take the army cadet rifle coach course at CFB Borden and will later compete in the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association matches in Ottawa before returning to Jamaica.

TRANSLATION BY MACHINE

The National Research Council of Canada has negotiated contracts with the Universities of Montreal and Saskatchewan to develop programs of machine translation from English into French.

The two contracts represent a continuation of studies that started in 1964, after the Council had been asked by the Queen's Printer to determine whether a computer could be used to provide assistance in the translation of government documents from English into French. These studies are believed to be the most extensive ever undertaken.

The idea of translation by machine is simply that a computer can carry in its storage the equivalent in the "target" language of given words or phrases in the source language. Consequently, a sentence or group of words provided as "input" in the source language can be processed by the computer to provide a sequence of words containing the same information in the target language. The computer would be programmed to take account of word order and rules of grammar in both languages.

NEED FOR POST-EDITING

A machine-translation system is expected to handle about 100,000 words of text a day - or about 20 times the number of words produced daily by a good human translator. The machine product usually