

views on the data be included in the bank. But people do not know of the existence of some data banks which carry information about them; nor do they know when or how often the files on them are updated or changed.

The problem of inaccuracy adds to the problem of dissemination. A single inaccuracy can be multiplied a thousandfold and live at least as long as the person whom it misrepresents. As the report says: "The exchange of information between data banks, a growing practice, may result in a single item of inaccurate information causing harm to an individual on different occasions and in different context." A few data banks — Statistics Canada is one — are forbidden by law to distribute any information about identifiable individuals, but most presume a proprietary right to exchange or sell all the information they have gathered. A man's statistics, divulged to obtain a driver's licence, may be sold to commercial organizations who will use it to solicit his business, or his medical record may find its way from his doctor's office into a medical lecture room.

Conclusions

The task force concluded that invasions of privacy were not yet sufficiently widespread to be a "social crisis", but suggested the following measures for control:

"Privacy is...in part...a synonym for political grievances, (there is concern about) the use of information systems by institutions to enhance their power.

"The principal areas of specific concern...reside in the accuracy...of the data...the extent to which the individual concerned has been informed...and the uses to which it may be put.

"The role of computers is ambivalent... computers as a function of their efficiency can be programmed to provide increased protection for privacy.

"Canada faces particular problems. A great deal of personal information about Canadians, much of it highly sensitive, is stored beyond Canadian borders and therefore out of reach of Canadian law. This flow of information should be monitored and recorded and consideration given to encouraging the development of data banks in Canada.

"Government as the principal collector and instigator of the collection of personal information has a key role to play."

Scholars to visit Canada under cultural-exchange program

Fifteen universities have been awarded grants from the Canadian Government to invite 41 visiting scholars from Europe and Latin America during 1973-74. The countries participating this year are Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and Mexico.

The grants, worth \$100,000, were announced recently by the Canada Council, which administers this part of Canada's cultural exchanges for the Department of External Affairs.

Under the cultural-exchange agreements Canadian scholars are also invited to the countries participating in the program.

The visiting scholars give conferences and direct seminars for students, faculty and the public. Host universities are: Alberta, British Columbia, Calgary, Dalhousie, Ecole polytechnique (Montreal), Laurentian, Laval, McGill, Moncton, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec (Trois-Rivières), Queen's, Sherbrooke and Toronto.

Stricter standards for automobile exhaust emissions

Proposed amendments to the Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations aimed at protecting public health by further reducing emissions from automobile exhausts, which are a major source of air pollution, were announced recently by Transport Minister Jean Marchand and Environment Minister Jack Davis.

The changes in Canadian Standards for 1975 will result in reductions in emissions of unburned hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide. The Ministers explained that the quality of life of the public was the main reason for the

over and above those related to the production changes which the North American automobile manufacturers make themselves, without any reduction in automobile performance or fuel economy, and without the need for catalytic converters.

Canadian automobile emission standards for 1975 will be more stringent than those currently in effect but less stringent than the U.S. National Standards for 1975. To meet the U.S. Standards it will be necessary for manufacturers to add catalytic converters to

Emission-control requirements for passenger cars			
Emissions grams/mile	1973 Canadian Standard	1975 Canadian Standard	1975 U.S. National Standard
Hydrocarbons	3.4	2.0	1.5
Carbon monoxide	39.0	25.0	15.0

decision and that the ambient levels of these noxious gases were of some concern in Canadian urban areas.

The 1973 Canadian Motor Vehicle Exhaust Emission Standards have resulted in a reduction in exhaust emissions for new motor vehicles of about 70 per cent, compared to the pre-1966 uncontrolled automobile engines.

Mr. Marchand and Mr. Davis stressed that the new standards, to become effective January 1, 1975, will result in an estimated further 5 percent reduction in exhaust emissions without incurring additional cost to purchasers

the exhaust systems of many of their models. These new automotive anti-pollution devices, which could cost in excess of \$50 each, will not be required to meet the Canadian Standards. Otherwise, Canadian automobiles will have similar engine equipment to those which will be marketed in the U.S.

The 1975 Canadian Automobile Exhaust Emission Standards can be accomplished by the use of such devices as early fuel evaporation, electronic ignitions and improved carburetors. All these modifications have proven performance records.