

Visit of ECE Executive Secretary

Mr. Janez Stanovnik, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe, visited Canada on January 16 and 17. During his stay in Ottawa, Mr. Stanovnik met with the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, Industry, Trade and Commerce Minister, Alastair Gillespie, and Energy, Mines and Resources Minister Donald Macdonald. He also had discussions with senior officials from other government departments.

The Economic Commission for Europe is a United Nations body reporting to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations. It was founded in 1947 to initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic reconstruction of Europe and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of European countries both among themselves and with other countries of the world. Begun as an experiment, the ECE has become a permanent institution of the United Nations — a centre for the promotion of trade, for the exchange of technical information and for research on, and analysis of, economic developments in the region.

Canada became a member of the ECE in July 1973. Membership was sought in order to strengthen economic relations with the countries of Eastern and Western Europe. Prior to obtaining full membership, Canada regularly attended a number of meetings of ECE committees as an observer.

Standard paper sizes

The Canadian Government Specifications Board (CGSB) has been requested by the Standards Council of Canada to develop a national standard for paper sizes, which is expected to be available by the end of 1974.

The Standards Council has asked that the CGSB take into consideration the existing practices in Canada, the United States and the European Economic Community, as well as other national and international standards. The CGSB will also take into account the work being done on paper sizes by the Steering Committee 8 of the Metric Commission, representing paper and forest products.

To achieve maximum cross-section of interest, a technical committee has been established composed of representatives of 26 organizations. These represent hundreds of individual companies and will allow the committee to draw upon the metric-conversion experience of other countries in providing an appropriate voluntary standard for Canada.

Professor invited to 125th German Parliament

An invitation to present the opening lecture on the occasion of the 125th anniversary of the first German Parliament in Frankfurt, Germany recently took a University of Calgary history professor back to his homeland and into the thick of debates with other German historians and students on some of his favourite topics.



Professor U.F.J. Eyck

When Professor Frank Eyck published his book on the first German Parliament, in 1968, *The Frankfurt Parliament 1848-1849*, he could not have envisaged that some years later he would be honoured with the task of opening a year-long commemorative lecture series sponsored by the Frankfurt Society of History.

While in Germany he also delivered lectures at the Universities of Bielefeld and Mannheim.

Professor Eyck's work has won him other accolades in the past including a German Academic Exchange Service Award in 1962, a British Academy Award in 1965 and a Canada Council Grant for research in 1969.

Canada-U.S.S.R. trade pact

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, exchanged on January 15 instruments of ratification of the protocol to renew the Canada-U.S.S.R. Trade Agreement with Ambassador Y.N. Yakovlev of the Soviet Union. The protocol, which was signed in February 1972 in Moscow extends the trade agreement of 1956 by which both countries grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment. The agreement also provides for annual consultations between Canada and the U.S.S.R. on matters relating to trade.

In 1972, Canadian exports to the U.S.S.R. were valued at \$282 million, an increase of more than 100 per cent over the 1971 figure of \$128 million. Canada's major exports to the U.S.S.R., other than grains (which account for 90 per cent of the total) include miscellaneous motor vehicles, cold rolled steel and rayon yarn. Canada imported \$15-million worth of goods from the U.S.S.R. in 1972, of which cotton products, radioactive elements and isotopes, and wooden household furniture constituted the major elements. Non-agricultural trade between the two countries is approximately in balance.

Mr. Sharp stated that he hoped the agreement would lead to increased trade, particularly in Canadian technological goods.

Korea-Ontario trade possibility

Ontario may have gained a valuable inroad into the Korean market, following a visit there in December of one of that country's industrial experts.

Dr. Shin Dong Shik, president of Korea's Maritime Industry Research Institute, who was in Ontario as a guest of the provincial government, concluded a series of meetings with consulting engineering and manufacturing firms as well as banking institutions specializing in heavy industry.

He was investigating the possibility of establishing joint venture arrangements with Ontario firms.

Dr. Shik, who is also chairman of the Korea Maritime Consultants Company, has been interested for quite some time in meeting trade development officers and Ontario firms with respect to shipyard construction, ship owner-