

they are much like us in many things. They serve excellent foods and wine. We were privileged to eat many real Hungarian dishes, and to sample a formidable list of their moderate and delightful wines. We were presented with flowers, both men and women, on very many occasions, and we all thought it was an enchanting custom. In short, we were treated with the utmost friendliness and cordiality.

Our visit was highlighted by some lengthy discussions with senior officials. At the time, they were concerned very much about the International Commission of Control and Supervision in Vietnam. We had not expected to discuss this. But, since events have superseded any discussion we had, and since Canada is shortly scheduled to end its International Commission of Control and Supervision participation, I will not dwell on that subject at present.

Reference was made also to the forthcoming conference on European Cooperation and Security, now taking place in Helsinki, and the hope was expressed by both sides that it would be successful. The Canadians expressed satisfaction that the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been co-operating in implementing the terms of the 1964 Exchange of Notes, which dealt with reunification of families and applications by dual nationals living in Hungary to return to Canada, and we expressed satisfaction that we can count on a re-examination by the Hungarian authorities of difficult cases on the basis of humanitarian considerations, as was agreed in 1964.

It was clear to me at the time of our visit that the Hungarians attached considerable political importance to our visit, both in terms of détente and in the context of Canadian-Hungarian bilateral relations. In the case of the latter, I would like to note simply that there are no negotiations being considered in the areas of aviation and tourism, and also in the area of cultural, scientific and technical exchanges.

Perhaps our warm welcome and the evident interest of the Hungarian parliamentarians and Hungarian people stemmed partly from the fact that we were the first Canadian parliamentary delegation ever to visit Hungary, and only the third parliamentary delegation to Hungary from a non-socialist country. Accordingly, we benefited from a surprisingly frequent and broad coverage from press and television. The cameras and reporters followed us everywhere and while there we appeared practically every day in the press and every evening on the television news.

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One outstanding experience was a visit to one of the giant industrial bases of Hungary. This is the Csepel Iron and Metal Works Trust. It is on an island in the Danube. It is a vertical manufacturing giant. It takes the raw materials through complete processing to turn out a variety of products from transformers to bicycles. We saw many bicycles that were to be sent to Canada. We were particularly interested in this, and learned that 260,000 bicycles were being manufactured, as well as component parts, that 40 per cent of these were for export, and that 25 per cent of the total exports were going to Canada. However, only 5 or 6 per cent of the total production of Csepel is bicycles and sewing machines. These are two items that Canada pur-

chases from Hungary. We were pleased when they told us that they consider Canada to be a very fair and correct trading partner.

Honourable senators, I might digress for a moment to say that at one time I found myself seated on one of the bicycles—pedalling. I did not realize, when I got on, that it was an exercise bicycle sample. I have wondered since then if they were politely trying to tell me something.

Csepel's divisions include steel pipes and tubes, metal-based chemical materials for non-ferrous foundries—such as converter copper, lead and tin alloys—and aluminum products. It also has a machine tool plant, a motorcycle assembly plant, and an industrial design institute.

What was particularly interesting to me was Csepel's activities on behalf of its workers. There is, by the way, a shortage of labour and 60 per cent of women work in industry of some kind. I did not find that the workers seemed to be down trodden, with noses to the grindstone, as we in the West often think they are. Rather, I found that workers seem to do well and consideration of worker welfare holds a surprisingly high priority, as I have also found it often does in Japan.

Csepel workers have new housing on the factory island. They have nurseries, kindergartens, technical schools and skilled worker training schools. In addition there is factory sponsorship of amateur artistic groups, special clubs, a theatre, a library, and even a modern audio-visual language laboratory. There are also sports fields and recreation grounds. The Csepel Works sports club competes in national and international events and we were told it has won Olympic gold medals.

Show place it may be—and I am old enough to know what I am looking at, and to be able to assess what is being told to me—but it may be that our own industrialists should take a look at Csepel to discover whether all that might be done in our own plants and factories is in fact being done to increase both productivity and worker benefits.

We were also greatly impressed by the visit to the City of Cegled and the agricultural co-operative farm there, and by our visit to the vice-president of the Central Planning Board. Time does not allow me to enlarge on the many things we learned from them. However, as in the case of Csepel, if we studied what they are doing we might find that there are many ideas we would like to adopt.

I should like to refer briefly to the trade between our two countries. Honourable senators will perhaps recall that Canadians participated in the Budapest Trade Fair again last May. The Hungarians spoke to us quite often about this and they were very pleased that we were participating, and that we have been making some contribution to the trade fair for the last seven years.

It is usually foolish to be very sanguine about the development of exports to eastern European countries. I know this, and Hungary is not any exception. Its trade is dominated by the COMECON bloc. Some 70 per cent of Hungary's trade is with the Soviet Union. We in Canada can understand what that means when we consider the huge and similar volume of trade we are tied into with the United States.

[Hon. Mrs. Fergusson.]