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Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and the European Community

The following passages are from an address by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, to the German-Canadian Business and Professional Associates in Toronto last month:

* * * *

In a word, Canadian-German relations are "burgeoning". Ten years ago, trade between Canada and the Federal Republic amounted to about \$315 million. At last count the figures were approaching \$1 billion annually. Over the ten-year period, this is an increase of 160 per cent. Over the past year, there has been an increase in both directions of 25 per cent. Germany has become our fourth largest trading partner. These are impressive figures and I am sure that in large measure, they reflect the vision and hard work of many members of the German-Canadian business and professional community.

However, left as they are, these figures do not tell the whole story. There is, in fact, an imbalance. While our exports to the Federal Republic have been increasing they have not kept pace with the volume of imports from that country. For our part the Government is trying to reduce this imbalance by encouraging increased sales to the Federal Republic, not only of raw or semi-processed material but also of a range of manufactured and processed goods. In a free society this is a co-operative enterprise and further success will depend to a great extent on the support and initiative of Canadian business.

Many common interests
Trade is, of course, only one aspect of Canadian relations with the Federal Republic. Other common interests are reflected in agreements on science and technology, defence research and production, social security and in a proposed agreement on cultural co-operation. An agreement on bilateral consultations, on matters of common concern, was signed by Herr Scheel and myself this last September. In science and technology alone the results have been very satisfying to both sides. Industrial co-operation is already taking place in marine tech-

nology and there are prospects of useful collaboration in communications satellites.

With the Federal Republic, as with Europe as a whole, our relations have never been exclusively nor are even primarily, based on trade. History, common values, and for many of us, common European origins are the source of continued and potent links.

Canada's changed attitude
The links are strong, but the relationship is not static. The problems and perspectives of the European Community are subject to change. Canada's approach to the Community, particularly under the Diefenbaker administration, was not always enthusiastic. But when the administration of which I was and am a member took office and as the Community itself developed - as its institutions and its outlook expanded, there has been a responsive evolution in the Canadian attitude - the attitude of the people of Canada as well as its Government - toward the Community.

The Canadian attitude has also been shaped by recognition of the world stature of the European Community. The development of the nine is not simply a matter of new institutional arrangements in Europe. Despite inevitable disagreements and internal abrasions evident, as you know, at the Energy Conference I attended in Washington this week, it also represents a growth of real power - self confidence and influence which has significantly altered the pattern of world economic relationships.

The European Community is the second largest of our trading partners - and we are confident that the volume of trade between Canada and the Community will continue to grow.

In another very practical way, an expanding relation with Europe is an essential feature of one of the Govern-

ment's most fundamental policies. This is the policy to diversify – to reduce the vulnerability of the Canadian economy to one continental market – to maintain our freedom of action in the international scene – and equally important to preserve and nourish our individuality.

Trade with U.S. and Europe

At the same time, let me be clear in stating that we were not thinking in terms of substituting Europe for the United States as a trading partner. We are North Americans and the United States, of course, remains our most important partner.

But the mere acknowledgment of this fact does not lead us to accept the constraints of any so-called continental determinism. We believe we can multiply our exchanges with other countries, particularly in Europe, with a view to promoting the cultural life and economic prosperity of Canadians without loosening in the process our vigorous ties with our southern neighbours.

Links with Europe

In relative terms our relation with Europe is more important to us than the United States relationship with Europe is to the Americans. Forty-two per cent of our immigration continues to come from Europe. Our national fabric is composed of distinctive ethnic groups – most of them European. These have not been assimilated into a Canadian homogeneity. As in this organization, they preserve and value their links with Europe as they do their Canadian nationality.

Security is another bond. Canada's security is indivisible from that of Europe. That is why we are members of NATO. We do not have troops in Europe (in fact in the Federal Republic) solely for the purpose of defending Europe, but to defend Canadians. A strong and independent Western Europe is vital to the independence of Canada. Complementary to our NATO purposes is our agreement with the Federal Republic for the training of battalion-size groups of German forces on the Canadian Forces Bases at Shilo, Manitoba.

Canadian interest in the attitude which the Community will take to its responsibilities to the world community is, of course, natural. Canada,

perhaps more than any of the other industrialized nations, is dependent on an increasingly free and open world order, particularly in the economic and trade spheres. It is clear that we have a vested interest in the increasing liberalization of conditions of trade throughout the world. It is highly important to us that bloc confrontations, about which there has been some recent concern, be avoided. The importance of a generally outward-looking world view from the European Community cannot be underestimated. In any confrontation between economic giants such as the enlarged Community, the United States and Japan, we would all stand to lose – Canada more than most.

It follows that our interests in the Federal Republic are not just those of a close trading partner, a nation with whom we share many cultural and political values, a colleague in NATO and the OECD. We are vitally interested in the role the Federal Republic is playing in the enlarged European Community. As the most populous and economically powerful member, the Federal Republic's role will continue to be very significant. As anywhere else, power can be exercised badly or constructively. In the case of the Federal Republic, that power has, in our view, been used with imagination and with the wider interests of the world community at heart. The Federal Republic has been a leader in trying to shape responsible and outward-looking policies for the nine.

Relations with the GDR

Shortly before he came to Ottawa this fall Herr Scheel and I were both in New York at the United Nations General Assembly. His visit was an historic one. The admission to the United Nations of both German states was an outstanding achievement. For the Federal German Republic it was a difficult decision. For the United Nations, it brings that organization much closer to the long cherished goal of universality. For Europe it gives greater substance and meaning to *détente*. When the process began it meant the opening of talks leading to the establishment of diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic (GDR).

For our part this process began on December 22, 1972, when the Canadian

Government announced its willingness to establish diplomatic relations with the Government of the German Democratic Republic and to hold discussions for this purpose. Our announcement constituted recognition of the GDR by Canada. Through our respective ambassadors in Warsaw, we have been discussing the establishing of diplomatic relations since February 1973. In so doing, our interest has been in achieving complete mutual understanding before entering into any agreement on diplomatic relations. We wished to obtain clarification on a number of matters we thought should be completely understood before any agreement was concluded. We have asked questions and the GDR has asked questions and through this process we have clarified a number of important issues.

On two occasions, the most recent being in New York in September, I have discussed this matter with my GDR colleague, Foreign Minister Otto Winzer. Although the talks have taken longer than we would have liked, the end result, we hope, will have been worth the perseverance and patience that have been required. One of our principal preoccupations has been the matter of the reunification of families which we would like to see dealt with expeditiously on a humanitarian basis.

In making its announcement the Canadian Government also made known its intention to propose negotiations on a suitable basis for trade between Canada and the GDR once diplomatic relations are established.

In my own remarks to the United Nations General Assembly, I made the point – not just of welcoming the two German states – but of applauding the statesmanship, the breadth of mind, that had brought about this achievement. The statesmanship to which I was referring was that of *Ostopolitik* – pursued with skill, determination and courage by Chancellor Willie Brandt and the Government of the Federal German Republic.

I commend this outlook. It is the longer rational review, which acknowledges world responsibilities as well as national responsibilities. This outlook characterized the Federal German participation in the Washington Conference earlier this week. I think I can say that it applied also to Canada's role in the Conference....



Ozias Leduc religious painting exhibition to Paris and Brussels

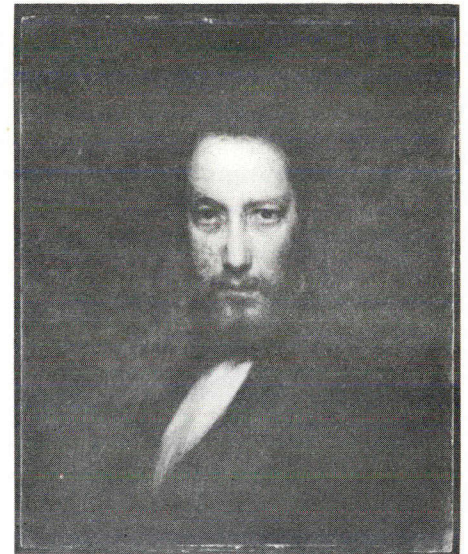
An exhibition of the symbolist and religious works of the self-taught Quebec painter Ozias Leduc (1864-1955), which was on view recently at the National Gallery in Ottawa, will be shown in Paris at the Canadian Cultural Centre from March 28 to April 28 and in Brussels from June 1 to 30. It will return to Canada for showings in Hamilton and Montreal in the summer and autumn.

Some first showings

Of the 48 paintings and 30 drawings in the exhibition *Ozias Leduc and Symbolist and Religious Painting*, covering Leduc's work from 1887 to 1944, only a few have been seen publicly before.

Eight paintings and 20 drawings in the exhibition cover important religious themes such as *The Annunciation*, *The Redemption*, *The Holy Trinity*, and *Mary Hailed as Co-Redeemer*, which supported the theology of Leduc's time in Quebec. Portraits of clergy, saints, biblical scenes and landscapes, especially of Mont St. Hilaire, Quebec, where he lived, are also included.

The National Gallery of Canada, is one of five public museums lending works to the exhibition.



1. *Head of Virgin* (1943).

2. *Study for a Proposed Decoration for the Church of Saint-Raphael, Ile Bizard: "Nativity"* (1922).

3. *Self-Portrait* (1899).

4. *Saint Hilary Raising the Child who had Died Without Baptism* (1891).



Photographs courtesy of the National Gallery of Canada

Canada/Mexico exchange program

The Canada-Mexico Exchange Program for Young Specialists and Technicians is seeking young Canadians interested in gaining career-related experience in Mexico for periods of from four to 12 months.

During 1973, the first year of the program, 13 Canadians and 15 Mexicans took part in the exchange; this year there will be 20 participants from each country.

Applicants in Canada must be Canadian citizens between 18 and 30 years of age. They must have a basic knowledge of Spanish, possess a degree from a university or educational institution at the post-secondary level, or have a recognized diploma from a technical high school. Work experience is preferable though not essential. Successful applicants must also present a health certificate.

Training positions in Mexico will be made available in a broad range of industries. Through the program's reciprocal agreement, the National Council for Science and Technology in Mexico will be responsible for selecting young Mexican workers for training in Canada. Canadian companies are providing training positions for suitable Mexican candidates.

Second Canada/New Zealand Consultative Committee Meeting

The second Canada/New Zealand Consultative Committee Meeting was held in Wellington, New Zealand from February 19-21. The Canadian delegation was led by the Minister of Regional Economic Expansion, D.C. Jamieson, and included officials of the Departments of External Affairs, Industry, Trade and Commerce, Finance and Agriculture, as well as the High Commissioner to New Zealand and officers of his mission. The New Zealand delegation was headed by J.A. Walding, Minister of Overseas Trade, who is also Associate Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other officials.

The decision to create the Consultative Committee came as a result of Prime Minister Trudeau's visit to New Zealand in May 1970, at which time Mr. Trudeau and the former Prime

Minister of New Zealand, Sir Keith Holyoake, exchanged letters setting out the Committee's terms of reference which call for periodic consultations primarily on economic and commercial matters. However, the Committee can discuss other items such as international political developments and, in fact, the agenda for the meeting last month included a broad range of subjects of mutual interest in the political, economic, commercial and scientific fields.

Computers crack medical questions

Two Sir George Williams University computer scientists, Stanley Heaps and Kin-Vinh Leung, and John Cumberbatch of the University of Alberta, may soon be able to give some diagnostic relief to harried general practitioners. The research team has spent the last two years in an attempt to develop a computer program which, by analyzing a patient's answers to 11 simple questions, can give an accurate analysis of his condition and possibly eliminate the need for exploratory surgery.

Their success rate so far has been encouraging. Out of 300 cases tested, their program has been correct 92 per cent of the time, a success rate more than 10 percent above that of most other groups working in the field.

Heaps admits that computer diagnosis won't replace doctors just yet but he sees the project as affording valuable consultative aid, a kind of "second opinion", in case of doubt. The cost, says Heaps, once the project is completed, would be "almost trivial".

So far, because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data in most fields, the researchers have confined themselves to the field of gastro-enterological disorders — hiatal hernia, duodenal ulcer, gastric ulcer, cancer, gallstones and functional disease — because, as Heaps explains, "doctors in that field are perhaps a little more interested in what we're doing".

Simple method

The team's methods and procedures are relatively simple and even the actual computer program, Heaps says, "is not terribly "sophisticated". Patients have only to answer questions, regarding such symptoms as

headaches, back pains, irregularity, weight loss, and food aggravation to give the computer enough to go on.

The real problem, says Heaps, is the mathematical analysis and it is in this area that the Sir George team differs from most of the other teams working in the field. The normal procedure is to approach the problem purely on a statistical level but, says Heaps, his group has found that some of the techniques used in electrical engineering are also useful.

But Heaps foresees far more potential to computer diagnosis than merely the area he has explored so far. It could be used, he says, for almost any physical disorder — allergies for example.

It seems that the facts bear him out. New York City hospitals are now using an IBM computer to diagnose and prescribe in the area of poison-control, and scientists from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Tufts-New England Medical Center in Boston are working, with more than fair success, on the computerized diagnosis of kidney diseases.

Queen's principal named chairman of centre for resource studies

At its inaugural meeting in February, the board of directors for the Centre for Resource Studies (CRS) at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, elected Queen's principal John J. Deutsch as chairman of the board.

A total of \$1.25 million over a five-year period has been allocated to finance the program. The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and the Mining Association of Canada will each contribute \$125,000 a year.

Designed to investigate broad policies that focus on non-renewable Canadian resources exclusive of petroleum, the Centre, which is sponsored by the Mining Association of Canada, the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and Queen's University, will obtain and analyze basic data and co-ordinate contracts for research, using experts from many disciplines.

Researchers in engineering, physical, biological and geological sciences, economics and business, geography, law and the social sciences will be working to find answers to the complex problems of the mineral industry.

Toy drainpipe cleaner

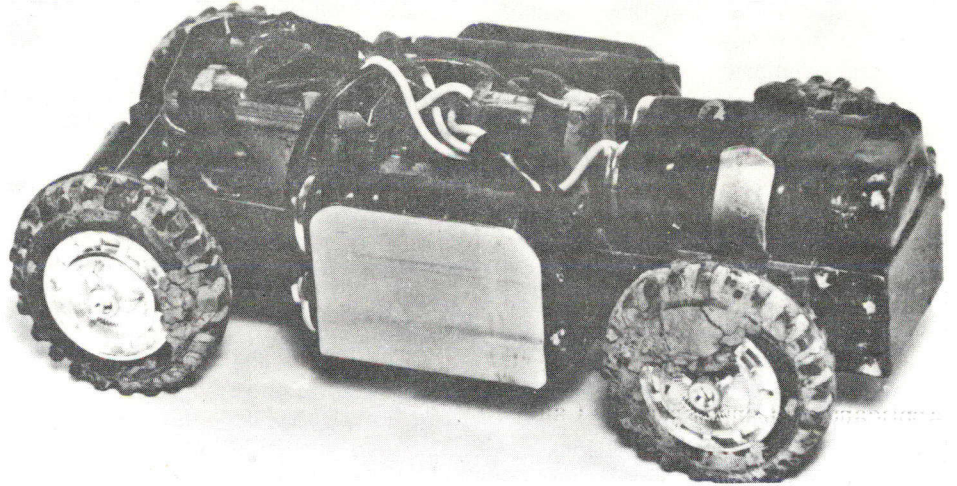
A toy truck or "mechanical mouse" that is used to pull string through drainage pipes, is attracting a lot of attention at Agriculture Canada's Engineering Research Service in Ottawa.

"The string is used to pull a strong tow line through pipes and the mechanical mouse is used to get the string from one end of the pipe to the other," says Bob Hore, one of the inventors.

"The tow line is used to pull gauges, descaling, cleaning or inspection equipment through the pipe so we can examine the structure and condition of a drainage pipe buried in a farmer's field."

Tests conducted at Agriculture Canada's Research Station at Harrow, Ontario, show that the "mouse" can travel through mud and even underwater because of its DC motor. The only thing that can stop the device is a badly blocked pipe.

The idea of using a small toy occur-



Agriculture Canada engineers in Ottawa have developed what they have nicknamed this "mechanical mouse",

a modified toy truck used to check the condition of drainage pipes buried in farmers' fields.

red to Mr. Hore while he was looking at old Christmas toys.

The mouse is a four-wheel drive truck stripped of its plastic body. Modifications include reducing the toy's track width to about 2.5 inches from 2.75 inches, fitting a towing eye to the metal frame, sealing the truck's

base with epoxy resin to prevent dirt from entering the two-speed gearbox and adding two extra batteries for more power.

It can pass through horizontal pipes about four inches in diameter, weighs about 12.5 ounces and can travel at about 20 feet a minute in low gear.

Tannery mission to Eastern Europe

Seven representatives of the tanning industry recently visited several Eastern European countries, including the U.S.S.R., to determine the market possibilities for products of Canada's tanneries.

The mission, which was sponsored by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, was one of the initiatives undertaken by the industry and the Department under the Footwear and Tanning Industries Sector Strategy announced by the Minister, Alastair Gillespie, last December.

This new strategy contains measures of financial assistance to help these industries become more competitive both in export and domestic markets.

The recent mission, an important step in assisting the tanning industry to enlarge its share of world markets, will be followed in September by Canadian participation in the world's largest annual leather and footwear fair, "La Semaine du Cuir" in Paris.

The group visited Zagreb, Yugoslavia, Moscow and Lodz, Poland.

Canadian participation in World Population Year

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Marc Lalonde and the Minister of Manpower and Immigration, Robert Andras, have announced the preparations initiated by Canada to participate in the United Nations World Population Year 1974.

The highlight this year, the World Population Conference, will be held under the auspices of the United Nations in Bucharest, Romania, from August 19 to 30. Canada has submitted a response to the United Nations "Second Inquiry on Population Growth and Development". This factual account of the present status of population-related policies and program in Canada, was tabled in the House of Commons last October.

The Canadian Institute of International Affairs, in consultation with the Family Planning Federation of Canada and the Inter-Church Project on Population, has been asked to host a series of public meetings on a regional basis across Canada. Meetings will be

held in Moncton, Quebec City, Toronto, Saskatoon, Vancouver and Yellowknife during the next few months to seek the views of interested Canadians and organizations on the following items that are on the agenda for the Bucharest conference:

- (1) recent population trends and future prospects;
- (2) relations between population change and economic and social development;
- (3) relations between population, resources and environment;
- (4) population, family and human well-being;
- (5) the World Population Plan of Action.

Conference agenda

The object of World Population Year is to stimulate and support constructive planning by governments in connection with the issues that will be dealt with by the Bucharest meeting. In the case of Canada a number of significant projects are under way.

One of these, announced by the Minister of Manpower and Immigration last autumn, is the review of immigration policy and population issues, which will examine immigration in the framework of Canada's demographic economic and cultural objectives. The consultations to precede the Bucharest conference, as well as the results of the conference itself, will contribute to the process of public discussion within Canada which the Government considers an essential aspect of the immigration and population review.

A major purpose of the conference will be to focus on the international dimensions of population questions and the development of co-ordinated international efforts in the field of population.

The Department of External Affairs has responsibility for co-ordinating Canada's preparations for the participation in the World Population Conference. An *ad hoc* interdepartmental committee on population, composed of all departments and agencies of the Federal Government concerned with population questions and chaired by the Department of External Affairs, will continue in an advisory capacity.

Consumer price indexes

Between December 1973 and January 1974, consumer price indexes rose in all regional cities and city-combinations with increases ranging from 0.1 per cent in St. John's, Newfoundland, to 1.1 per cent in Toronto. Food indexes increased in all cities. Higher quotations were registered in most centres for dairy, bakery and cereal products, beef cuts, fresh produce, processed fruits and vegetables, sugar and food eaten away from home. On the other hand, pork and poultry prices

were generally lower across the country. Housing components advanced in all cities except St. John's, reflecting increased shelter costs and higher prices for furniture and household supplies. Increased wages for domestic help were also registered in many cities. Transportation indexes rose in all cities and city-combinations in response to advances in the train-and-plane-fares indexes together with higher prices for new cars and motor oil. Taxi fares were also higher in several cities. The remaining components registered mixed movements.

St. John's, Newfoundland – all-items: December 1973 to January 1974, up 0.1 per cent; January 1973 to January 1974, up 10.9 per cent.

Halifax, Nova Scotia – all-items: December 1973 to January 1974, up 0.6 per cent; January 1973 to January 1974, up 8.8 per cent.

Saint John, New Brunswick – all-items: December 1973 to January 1974, up 0.6 per cent; January 1973 to January 1974, up 9.5 per cent.

Quebec City, Quebec – all-items: December 1973 to January 1974, up 0.7 per cent; January 1973 to January 1974, up 10.3 per cent.

Montreal, Quebec – all-items: December 1973 to January 1974, up 0.7 per cent; January 1973 to January 1974, up 9.3 per cent.

Ottawa, Ontario – all-items: December 1973 to January 1974, up 0.7 per cent; January 1973 to January 1974, up 10.2 per cent.

Toronto, Ontario – all-items: December 1973 to January 1974, up 1.1 per cent; January 1973 to January 1974, up 7.7 per cent.

Thunder Bay, Ontario – all-items: December 1973 to January 1974, up 0.5 per cent; January 1973 to January 1974, up 7.8 per cent.

Winnipeg, Manitoba – all-items: December 1973 to January 1974, up 0.4 per cent; January 1973 to January 1974, up 7.3 per cent.

Saskatoon-Regina, Saskatchewan – all-items: December 1973 to January 1974, up 0.8 per cent; January 1973 to January 1974, up 6.9 per cent.

Edmonton-Calgary, Alberta – all-items: December 1973 to January 1974, up 0.7 per cent; January 1973 to January 1974, up 7.8 per cent.

Vancouver, British Columbia – all-items: December 1973 to January 1974, up 1.0 per cent; January 1973 to January 1974, up 9.3 per cent.

Federal contribution to nurses' memorial fund

The Federal Government has contributed \$25,000 to the Judy Hill Memorial Fund, which commemorates the memory of a nurse who lost her life in November 1972 on a mercy flight in the Northwest Territories.

Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde said that the purpose of this fund, which was established by friends of Miss Hill, was most commendable for it would provide educational grants to allow nurses to improve their education for service in the Canadian Arctic and to promote exchange with nurses from Britain, where Miss Hill was born.

In presenting the cheque on behalf of his Department to Mr. Philip Ketchum, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Judy Hill Memorial Fund, the Minister said that Miss Hill would remain in the memory of Canadians, who themselves had contributed generously to the fund, as the nurse who died on duty while escorting Eskimo patients from her remote Arctic nursing station to hospital in Yellowknife.

Weekend hockey results

National Hockey League

Results March 9

Montreal 4, NY Rangers 2
Philadelphia 2, Toronto 1
Detroit 3, NY Islanders 1
Pittsburgh 7, St. Louis 5
Chicago 4, Vancouver 4
Boston 4, Los Angeles 4

Results March 10

Montreal 5, Pittsburgh 4
NY Rangers 4, NY Islanders 2
California 6, Boston 2
Atlanta 4, Detroit 0
Philadelphia 4, Buffalo 3
Minnesota 8, St. Louis 1

World Hockey Association

Results March 9

Minnesota 9, Quebec 5
Houston 4, Toronto 2
Chicago 5, Winnipeg 4

Results March 10

Vancouver 2, Edmonton 1
Los Angeles 6, Minnesota 5
Toronto 8, Cleveland 3
Quebec 5, New Jersey 2

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Ähnliche Ausgaben dieses Informationsblatts erscheinen auch in deutscher Sprache unter dem Titel Profil Kanada.