



# Bulletin

Vol. 24, No. 29

July 16, 1969

## MR. SHARP TOURS SCANDINAVIA

*The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, returning from a recent visit to the Scandinavian countries, reported as follows to the House of Commons on June 23:*

My tour began on June 8 in Oslo and ended on June 19 in Reykjavik, after visiting Helsinki, Copenhagen and Stockholm. This was the first time a Canadian Foreign Minister had made a tour of all five Nordic countries. It was the first time that a Canadian Foreign Minister had visited some of these countries.

My purpose in undertaking this tour was to reaffirm on a personal basis the long-standing good relations between the Canadian and Nordic Governments, to provide a new impetus for increased cooperation between Canadians and the Nordic peoples, and to make Canada better known in those countries.

In all the capitals visited, I emphasized that the enlargement of Canada's international horizons taking place as a result of our foreign policy review does not imply any lessening of Canada's interest in Europe, and that we recognize the importance of Europe not only for our security but also for many other dimensions of our national life. It is from Europe that most of our population, our culture and our tradition comes. The bulk of our immigration and a significant portion of our exchanges of persons, ideas and goods are still with Europe. These relations are of great importance not only in themselves but also as a means of diversifying our external relations and developing an identifiably Canadian way of life in North America. For all these reasons we wish to seek new forms of co-operation with the Europeans, including the Scandinavians.

Everywhere we went our reception was friendly and generous, and I wish to say here, as I said

there, how much we appreciated the care with which our programs were prepared and the many kindnesses we were shown. It was evidence, I think, of the high regard in which Canada is held in those countries and of their desire to get to know us better.

### POLICY OUTLINE

Great interest was shown in our review of foreign and defence policies. In outlining its nature and the results so far, I stressed the great changes that have taken place both in Canada and the world in the last few years. I pointed out that Canada is now aware, as it has never been before, that it is not only an Atlantic nation but also an American nation with growing interests in Latin America, a Pacific nation with growing ties with Japan and other Asian countries, and an Arctic nation with increasing responsibilities for the development, surveillance and defence of our vast northern territories. Above all, I emphasized that in deciding to stay in Europe, we have rejected a non-aligned or inward-looking orientation.

This explanation received a sympathetic reception everywhere. Those Nordic countries that are partners of ours in NATO pointed out that our action would necessitate readjustments within NATO and

### CONTENTS

Mr. Sharp Tours Scandinavia .....	1
Defence Communications Pact .....	2
Education and Culture Pact Between Quebec and Ontario .....	3
U.S.S.R. at Man and His World .....	3
New Embassy in Ivory Coast .....	4
Cashing in on Credit .....	4
Sweet as Apple Cider .....	4
Forest Fires in May .....	4
Canadian Homes in France .....	5
Synchronized Seining .....	5
Canada-Caribbean Cadet Exchange .....	5
Translation by Machine .....	5
Consumer Price Index .....	6

they stressed the importance of both the timing and the possible psychological repercussions as factors to be carefully weighed. However, I am confident that they have a better understanding now of our objectives and that they are reassured of our intention to maintain an effective Canadian military presence in Europe.

Another aspect of our foreign policy review which attracted considerable interest was our decision to open negotiations on diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. All the Nordic countries except Iceland have embassies in Peking and I formed the impression that they welcomed the Canadian initiative. I also took advantage of my presence in Stockholm to get a personal report on this subject from our Ambassador there.

#### EAST-WEST RELATIONS

We had some very useful exchanges of views in the Nordic capitals about the general question of East-West relations and European security. I explained Canada's vital interest in the search for *détente* between East and West and for a lasting solution to Europe's security problems. This was why we had welcomed the various initiatives, including the Budapest Declaration, that had been taken concerning the possibility of holding a conference on European security.

I expressed support in particular for the positive but realistic approach of the Finnish Government and for their view that any conference that might eventually meet should be without pre-conditions, should be fully prepared, should involve all countries concerned and, above all, should be assured of reasonable prospects for success.

The West at least had no interest in a conference that failed and it would therefore be wise to proceed step by step, sounding out the possibilities of agreement, beginning with the easier problems and moving on gradually to the more difficult ones. I explained that we envisaged this in terms of a steady on-going process, in which NATO consultations had an important role to play, rather than in terms of some great occasion which there was likely to be an abrupt clash of views on stubborn points of contention. I also made it clear that Canada intended to be involved in this process from the beginning and throughout. I found that there was a near identity of view on these points between all the Nordic Governments and ourselves, and it was agreed that we should keep in close touch as bilateral consultations proceeded.

We also had an opportunity to discuss developments in Western Europe, including future prospects for the European Common Market and its relation to proposals for a Nordic economic union. We found it useful to compare notes on the situation in the Middle East, in Nigeria and in Vietnam. We exchanged views on the disarmament negotiations and on United Nations matters, including peacekeeping operations and the provision of aid in disaster situa-

tions. On all these questions we found that more often than not our appreciation and approach were very close to those of the various Nordic Governments.

#### TRADE

In each capital we discussed a number of bilateral questions concerned with trade and other forms of exchange. It should be borne in mind that Canada is the second best customer for Denmark and Sweden.\* We found everywhere a desire to increase co-operation on a functional basis and some specific suggestions were discussed, particularly in the economic, scientific and technological fields. Interest was expressed in reciprocal visits by parliamentarians and I hope, Mr. Speaker, to have a chance to discuss this with you at an early date.

In meetings with the public media as well as with governmental authorities, I made a special point of explaining Canadian policies and objectives in terms designed to make clear that we had our own view of the world, our own aspirations and our own way of doing things that were not quite like anybody else's. As a result I think there is a better knowledge of Canada in the Nordic countries and a better appreciation of the possibilities for our working together. I, in turn, have a much clearer picture of these countries and their peoples and of the prospects for joint action.

\* Canada ranks immediately after the United States as the second best non-European customer of Denmark and Sweden.

#### DEFENCE COMMUNICATIONS PACT

The United States, Britain, Canada and Australia have announced their agreement to continue into phase 2 of the advanced development of the "Mallard" project, an unprecedented international undertaking in which a common tactical communications system is being developed for the armies and associated navies and air forces of the four nations.

A design for the future, the long-range task is being carried out in phases as an international co-operative venture. The first phase, devoted to intensive study and system design by both government and industry teams, began in April 1967 and is nearing completion.

Three major system studies, two in the United States and one in Britain, have been completed and were augmented and complemented by 58 separate studies of the techniques involved.

The next phase, which will cover a period of about two years, will be devoted to modelling and simulation of the selected Mallard system design.

Canada will contribute 5 per cent of the \$50 million (U.S.) required for the second phase of the program.

## EDUCATION AND CULTURE PACT BETWEEN QUEBEC AND ONTARIO

Mr. J.J. Bertrand, Prime Minister of Quebec, and Mr. John Robarts, Premier of Ontario, recently signed an agreement for co-operation and exchange in educational and cultural affairs between their provinces. Quebec and Ontario will name at least five representatives each to form a Permanent Commission for Ontario and Quebec Co-operation, which will be responsible for implementing the provisions of the agreement. Each government will allocate a minimum of \$150,000 a year to this purpose.

After the signing, which took place in Quebec City on June 4, Mr. Bertrand described this action on the part of Ontario and Quebec – the first of its kind in Canada – as “historic”. Henceforth, he declared, Quebec and Ontario wished to systemize, deepen and further the friendly relations that had sprung up between them over the years.

Mr. Robarts said that the agreement gave recognition to the common past of the two provinces and heralded a future that Ontario wished to build with Quebec.

### PROVISIONS OF AGREEMENT

Included in the agreement are provisions for:

Public services in English and French, and the education of students of the French-speaking and English-speaking minority in the language of the minority;

an exchange of the texts of statutes, regulations and all government publications as they are published;

an exchange of public servants;

an exchange of information in the areas of translation and interpretation; translator-training programs;

the “twinning” of towns and cities.

### EDUCATION

Information will be exchanged on English and French teaching methods, and exchanges of teachers and students at all levels will be encouraged. Exchange programs to develop language teachers will be implemented. Agreements will be encouraged among



*The Premier of Ontario, Mr. John Robarts (left), and the Prime Minister of Quebec, Mr. Jean-Jacques Bertrand, at the signing on June 4 of the Agreement for Co-operation and Exchange in Educational and Cultural Matters between Ontario and Quebec.*

educational institutions to grant recognition of studies in both languages. Summer employment exchanges will be encouraged; and, in educational broadcasting, technical information and programs will be exchanged.

### CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Under the terms of the agreement, co-operation will be promoted in all forms of the arts – literature, music, theatre, dance, visual arts, libraries, archives museums and folk arts – and the exchange of ethnic groups between the two provinces will be encouraged.

## U.S.S.R. AT MAN AND HIS WORLD

Some 1,200 watercolors and crayon drawings and 600 other pieces of art, created by children aged three to 15 years, make up the main display of the Soviet Union's exhibit at Montreal's world exhibition Man and His World, this summer.

The U.S.S.R., which returned to Expo's successor after a one-year absence, occupies the former Humor pavilion on Ile Sainte-Hélène.

“It is the first time such a large display of children's art has been attempted,” Alexandr Andreev, director of the pavilion, said recently. We

want to show everything that a child sees; everything that interests a child; everything that moves a child.” Because the child's interests are so varied – from play to village, friends to history, weddings to outer space – it is the Soviet Union itself visitors will see through the works, Mr. Andreev said.

In the cinéma of the pavilion, films dealing with the land, culture, education and children are shown. Other exhibits include sections on books and tourism.

Mr. Andreev said that art schools, kindergartens and other institutions had submitted some 10,000 works for the exhibition.

## NEW EMBASSY IN IVORY COAST

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, has announced the opening of a Canadian Embassy in Abidjan, the capital of Ivory Coast. Diplomatic relations between Canada and Ivory Coast were first established in 1962 with the accreditation to Abidjan of the Canadian High Commissioner in Accra. The appointment of the first resident Ambassador will be announced soon.

## CASHING IN ON CREDIT

*The following passages are from an article appearing in the Ontario Hydro News, May 1969.*

A logical development in the application of electronics to business and banking, the all-purpose, internationally-accepted bank credit card, is only one of several new services provided by Canadian banks to gain a larger share of the consumer-credit business. Gone from banking circles — together with grey flannel managers and sombre tellers behind forbidding grills — is the policy of frowning on overdrafts.

Now it's "instant cash" through credit cards and cheque-guarantee plans — not to mention more revenue for banks from consumer loans. Heralding what is frequently termed the cashless, or chequeless, society, these credit schemes also afford banks relief from a suffocating volume of cheques, and enable paper work to be handled in more manageable form.

The most ambitious program is the Chargex credit-card system, introduced last autumn by the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Banque Canadienne Nationale, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Toronto-Dominion Bank. High-speed computers, instant-access electronic-data files and high-speed printers are used to process these cards, which are already accepted by more than 14,000 retail and service businesses in Toronto, Montreal, Quebec City and Ottawa and Hull.

Permitting the use of one credit card where previously a dozen or so may have been necessary, the system will eventually be extended to major centres from coast to coast. Up to the end of February, about 1,300,000 Canadians were using Chargex cards to obtain goods and services from a wide range of stores, hotels, airlines, restaurants, beauty parlours, auto repair centres, one oil company and two store chains.

Customers are issued cards by their own bank and sales are recorded by imprinter at the time of purchase. Each bank handles its own accounting and customers are billed monthly for total purchases. Overdrafts of up to \$1,000 are allowed under Chargex and there is no charge if accounts are settled within 25 days. After that, 1 to 1½ per cent interest is charged monthly — the equivalent of 12 to 18 per cent annually.

## INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

While it is yet to be a national service, Chargex is already international. Through arrangements with various banks in each country, the cards are accepted by 300,000 retailers and businesses in the United States, Britain, Japan, Malta, Gibraltar, Ireland, South Africa and Mexico.

Bank credit cards are particularly well-suited to small and medium-sized businesses because they can offer credit terms to compete with larger stores. Payments are credited to the retailer's account when receipts are taken to the bank at the end of each day, thereby reducing administrative headaches and the risk of credit losses. Retailers pay an initial \$25 fee and 4 to 6 per cent on bills presented.

The system enables the cashier to check the acceptability of the charge at bank data centres in Toronto and Montreal. At present a manual telephone operation, but capable of electronic refinement, the system provides pertinent information within seconds.

The new bank plans are aimed at all income levels. With Canada's total consumer credit bill now in excess of \$8.5 billion, the banks are out to increase their present one-third holding. But cash, it seems, will be around for a while yet — at least as long as the parking meter.

## SWEET AS APPLE CIDER

Canada Department of Agriculture food technologists have developed a way to keep the savory, fresh apple flavor in sweet cider.

Now used commercially, the method introduced by Dr. Robert Stark, P.R. Dean and W.G. Simpson of the Kentville Research Station in Nova Scotia, not only requires less preservative than before but makes it possible to store cider for longer periods at room temperature.

The treatment is simple: add 250 parts for every million of sodium benzoate to the cider, heat it at 140 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 minutes, bottle and cool it.

Extensive tests on apples in varying condition resulted in a tasty product that keeps for eight months at room temperature.

Commercial producers of cider formerly used a high temperature of 190 degrees Fahrenheit, which destroyed much of the fresh flavor of the apples, or large concentrations of sodium benzoate or potassium sorbate, which produced an undesirable taste.

## FOREST FIRES IN MAY

During the month of May, 1,226 forest fires damaged a total of 51,000 acres of woodland throughout Canada, according to estimates of the Forestry Branch, Department of Fisheries and Forestry. These figures are well below those for May 1968, when 2,229 fires damaged 1,151,000 acres.

## 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

would be a very rough translation necessitating human post-editing, but with the demand for professional translators exceeding the supply, such a method could be an important aid to the already overburdened Canadian translator.

Although other countries such as the United States, Britain, France, and the Federal Republic of Germany, have been experimenting in machine translation for some years, their programs are concerned with the translation of Russian documents into various languages. It was found that, while a very low-quality translation could be produced which could be understood by an expert, a high-quality, automatic translation appeared to be a goal which might be reached only in the very distant future.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The consumer price index (1961=100) for Canada increased by 0.2 per cent to 124.9 in May from 124.6 in April. The May 1969 index was 4.7 percent above its level of May 1968. The latest month's increase was largely attributable to a 0.4 percent increase in the heavily-weighted housing component and to a 1.6 percent advance in the recreation-and-reading index. All other main component indexes registered slight increases with the exception of clothing, which declined in response to sales on a number of items.

### FOOD

The food index edged up by 0.1 per cent to 125.1 in May from 125.0 in April. Price movements generally were mixed with higher prices for beef and some fresh vegetables and fruit outweighing declines for poultry, pork and other meats. The May 1969 food index was 4.2 percent higher than that of a year earlier.

### HOUSING

The housing index rose by 0.4 per cent to 124.2 in May from 123.7 in the preceding month. Prices for new houses advanced by 2.0 per cent, while repairs rose by 1.4 per cent. Much of this rise can be traced to increased prices for building materials and higher wage rates in construction. Rents edged up by 0.2 per cent, with the largest increases from the preceding month occurring in Calgary and Halifax. Household operation costs as a whole were slightly higher, as sales on carpets, sheets and utensils

moderated the effect on higher prices for other household supplies and services. The May 1969 housing index stood 5.3 percent above its level of last May.

### CLOTHING

The clothing index decreased by 0.4 per cent to 123.8 in May from 124.3 a month earlier. Men's, women's and children's wear, as well as footwear and piece-goods, registered price declines, reflecting spring sales on a number of items, notably men's and boys' suits and women's and girls' spring coats. Clothing services registered a fractional increase as laundry and dry-cleaning charges advanced marginally. The latest clothing index was 2.6 percent above that of May 1968.

### TRANSPORT

The transportation index increased by 0.4 per cent to 120.4 in May from 119.9 in April. Increased train fares were responsible for much of the rise in the latest month; however, part was attributable to seasonal changes in fare patterns. Despite slightly lower new car prices, automobile operating costs were marginally higher as gasoline prices in Montreal advanced by 1 cent a gallon. Some air fares between Canada and the United States were increased. The transportation component stood 5.2 percent higher than that of last year.

### HEALTH AND RECREATION

The health-and-personal care component increased by 0.4 per cent to 134.2 in May from 133.7 in April. Most pharmaceuticals and toiletries were higher in price, as were men's haircuts and women's hair-dressing in a number of cities. The health-and-personal care index for May 1969 was 5.3 percent higher than that of a year ago.

The recreation-and-reading index advanced by 1.6 per cent to 127.4 in May from 125.4 the month before. Higher cinema admissions provided most of the impetus as virtually all major cities recorded marked increases. Prices for toys, camera film and processing also rose to contribute to the increase in this component. The recreation-and-reading index was 6.9 percent above its level of last May.

The tobacco-and-alcohol index edged up by 0.2 per cent to 125.8 in May, from 125.5 a month earlier, as a result of marginally higher cigarette prices in a number of cities. At its May level, the tobacco-and-alcohol index was 3.7 percent higher than that of a year ago.