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Mr. Sharp's visit to the Soviet Union

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, visited the U.S.S.R. from November 18 to 24 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

On November 24, the Governments of the Soviet Union and Canada issued the following joint communiqué:

* * * *

During his stay in the U.S.S.R. Mr. Sharp and his party visited Moscow and the Caucasian Black Sea coast as well as Kiev and Leningrad. They had an opportunity to see how Soviet people live, as well as to acquaint themselves with their achievements in the fields of economics, science and culture.

Mr. Sharp laid wreaths at the tomb of the unknown soldier in Moscow and Kiev and at the Peskaryovskoye Memorial Cemetery in Leningrad.

The Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs was received by Mr. N.V. Podgorny, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, President of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, and Mr. A.N. Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU and Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers.

Detailed discussions took place between Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Mr. A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., on matters concerning the further development of Canada-Soviet relations and on international problems of interest to both countries.

Participants

Officials participating in the talks were:

On the Canadian side: Mr. R.A.D. Ford, Ambassador of Canada to the U.S.S.R.; Mr. J.G.H. Halstead, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Mr. E.P. Black, Director General, Bureau of European Affairs, Department of External Affairs; Mr. A.S. McGill, Director General, Bureau of African and Middle Eastern Affairs; and other officials.

On the Soviet side: Mr. S.P. Kozyrev, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of

the U.S.S.R.; Mr. A.N. Yakovlev, U.S.S.R. Ambassador to Canada; Mr. V.P. Suslov, member of the Collegium of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other officials.

The discussions took place in an atmosphere of frankness, cordiality and mutual understanding, in keeping with the good neighbourly relations between Canada and the U.S.S.R. Both sides noted with satisfaction the steady expansion of Canada-Soviet relations in recent years and the particular emphasis given to their development by the exchange of visits in 1971 between the Right Honourable P.E. Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada, and Mr. A.N. Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU and Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers. They emphasized that the agreements and arrangements concluded in 1971 placed relations between Canada and the U.S.S.R. on the foundation of the principles of peaceful and mutually beneficial co-operation. They also provided a strong and constructive base for the further general development of Canada-Soviet relations in the fields of foreign policy, trade, economics, science and technology, as well as in the fields of education and culture.

Both sides particularly noted the usefulness of the Canadian-Soviet Protocol on Consultations of May 19, 1971. Being guided by the goals of this protocol, both sides spoke in favour of more extensive and regular use of its possibilities for further expansion of political consultations on important international problems of mutual interest and on questions of bilateral relations.

Both sides confirmed their intention to make further efforts in a spirit of reciprocity and mutual benefit, to give added substance to existing accords

and understandings between the two countries and to expand co-operation in various fields.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the further increase of contacts between government and political leaders of both countries, between representatives of commerce, science and technology, culture, non-governmental organizations and between tourists. Both sides expressed their mutual intention to deepen these contacts further.

Both sides reviewed the progress made in their joint efforts to expand co-operation in economic, scientific and technological fields under the Agreement on Co-operation in the Industrial Application of Science and Technology signed on January 27, 1971. It was agreed that the implementation of arrangements made at the third session of the mixed commission that took place in Moscow in October should lead in the near future to concrete economic results to the benefit of both sides. Both sides also believe that there are considerable possibilities for further expansion of mutually advantageous trade between Canada and the U.S.S.R.

Exchange program

Both sides were pleased to note that exchanges and co-operation in scientific, cultural and other fields had been increased and enhanced by the general exchanges agreement between the two countries. They looked forward to positive results from the mixed commission established under that agreement, which is scheduled to hold its second session in December in Ottawa in order to draw up an agreed program of exchanges for 1974-75. Confirming the importance attached to the Arctic regions of Canada and the U.S.S.R., both sides agreed that opportunities exist for greater co-operation in this field on the basis of mutual interest.

Both sides expressed their hope for a successful completion to the negotiations on a maritime navigation agreement between Canada and the U.S.S.R.

During the exchange of opinions on international problems the ministers expressed their conviction that the determining trend in the present development of international relations is the deepening process of relaxation of tension, consolidation of security, and peaceful co-operation between states.

They expressed the intention of the Canadian and Soviet Governments to act in every possible way to promote the consolidation of this trend to secure a lasting and stable peace.

European security conference

The two sides agreed that the first stage of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, which took place in Helsinki, had provided a good basis for the second stage of the negotiations now going on in Geneva. They attach great importance to these negotiations and think it necessary that they should be continued in a constructive spirit and business-like manner. Canada and the U.S.S.R. reaffirmed their readiness to contribute to the successful conclusion of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe as soon as possible, and expressed their wish that the conference would attain the goal of strengthening peace and security and extending co-operation and contacts between people in Europe. They believe that successful completion of the second stage of the conference should make possible the holding of its final stage at a very high level.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the opening in Vienna on October 30 of the negotiations on mutual reduction of forces and armaments and associated measures in Central Europe. They agreed that these negotiations constituted an important element in the continuing process of relaxation of tension and increasing co-operation in Europe. They believe that the indispensable condition for obtaining mutually acceptable decisions in these negotiations is to observe strictly the principle of ensuring undiminished security for all participating countries.

Support for disarmament

Both sides confirmed their support for the objective of achieving general and complete disarmament covering both nuclear and conventional weapons, under strict and effective international control. They consider it necessary that further practical steps should be taken to end the arms race and to achieve disarmament, particularly in regard to weapons of mass destruction — nuclear, bacteriological and chemical. Among important achievements in this regard are the treaty banning nu-

clear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the convention on the prohibition of production, development and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) weapons and toxins and their destruction. Canada and the U.S.S.R. fully support efforts taken by the Committee on Disarmament to seek early agreement on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction. It is the intention of both sides to continue furthering the adoption of other partial disarmament measures. They were agreed that the convening of a world conference on disarmament at the appropriate time would be useful in the consideration of questions of disarmament in their entirety.

In the course of the discussions there was a constructive exchange of views on a proposal put forward in the United Nations by the U.S.S.R. for a 10 percent reduction of military budgets of permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations and for using a portion of the savings to assist developing countries.

Middle East discussions

With respect to the situation in the Middle East, satisfaction was expressed over the cease-fire and cessation of military operations in this area. The ministers expressed the determination of Canada and the U.S.S.R. to promote, together with other countries, the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the Middle East on the basis of a prompt, immediate and consistent fulfilment by all sides participating in the conflict; of the appropriate resolutions adopted by the Security Council of the United Nations, namely, 242 of 1967, and 338, 339 and 340 of 1973.

Both sides believe that the decision by the United Nations Security Council to despatch a United Nations Emergency Force to the Middle East, under its guidance, should contribute to the normalization of the situation in this area in accordance with the Security Council decisions.

Both sides declared their resolution to promote the increased effectiveness of the United Nations on the basis of the strict observance of its charter. Both sides believe that the main efforts of the UN must be directed to the main-

Possibility of Canadian housing boom slowing down

Although the outlook for housing in Canada over the long term is strong, it is unlikely that the record level of housing starts in 1973 will be maintained, says the Bank of Montreal in its November *Business Review*.

The *Review* notes that the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation has estimated that the demand for housing in the period from 1971 to 1976 would average 233,000 units annually. In the first three years of this period, housing completions have averaged 228,000, slightly below the projected demand. With incomes high and rising and vacancy rates remaining low, the basic demand factors stay strong, says the *Review*.

"On the supply side, however, there may be more substantive reasons to expect some slowing down," the *Review* comments. "Many building materials are at present in relatively short supply and prices have risen sharply. Furthermore, with investment spending of a non-residential nature speeding up, a shift into this area of men, materials and capital from the housing sector could well occur."

Soaring construction costs

The *Review* also points out that the supply of good serviced land has decreased after three years of heavy building during which housing starts in the first nine months of 1973 climbed to a level 64 percent above those of the corresponding period in 1970. While increases in land costs have shown no

signs of accelerating, rising at an average annual rate of about 6 per cent since 1962, construction costs have recently begun to soar. Since 1970, the cost of residential construction per square foot has risen at an average annual rate of 7.3 per cent. The increase in the most recent 12-month period was a huge 13.7 per cent.

While it is true that the trust companies and the mortgage loan companies, which at present account for some 45 per cent of the mortgage market, have a large proportion of their assets in mortgages, their deposits are also largely contractual in the form of term certificates, on which the interest costs do not change until maturity. Thus, when rates rise there is a lag in the increase in deposit costs, which alleviates some of the squeeze on their margins.

The *Review* states that although interest rates are high at present, the monetary authorities have continued to permit a fairly substantial growth in bank deposits. The banks — which now account for some 30 per cent of the funds for new residential construction — have continued to be very active mortgage lenders.

The main problem of the past "boom-bust cycles" — an adequate flow of mortgage funds — thus appears to have been substantially alleviated, the *Review* concludes. But "the problem of inflationary costs has markedly worsened and, in fact, may pose a serious threat to the housing boom in Canada at the present time".

Public Service award to Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs

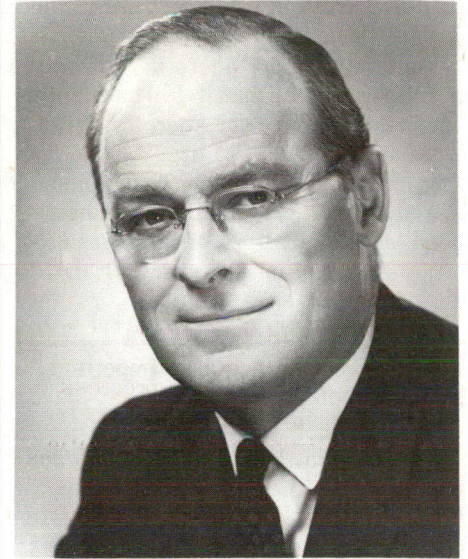
Albert Edgar Ritchie, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, will receive the Outstanding Achievement Award of the Public Service of Canada for 1973.

The award, the highest honour the Federal Government can confer on a public servant, consists of a citation signed by the Governor General and the Prime Minister and an honorarium of \$5,000. The presentation will take place at Government House early in the New Year.

Mr. Ritchie, a native of Andover, New Brunswick, is an economist, diplomat

and administrator who has contributed much to the development of Canadian commercial and foreign economic policy, particularly in Canada's relations with the United States.

Members of the selection committee of prominent citizens were: Toronto broadcaster Betty Kennedy (chairman); Sister Catherine Wallace, President of Mount St. Vincent University; Gordon R. Sharwood, Chairman of Guaranty Trust Company of Canada; Mrs. Livia Thür, vice-rector of the University of Quebec; and Kelly H. Gibson, Chairman of Pacific Petroleum Ltd.



Public Service Outstanding Achievement Award winner A.E. Ritchie.

Previous award winners

Mr. Ritchie is the eighth recipient of the Outstanding Achievement Award, which was instituted in 1966. Previous recipients were Dr. W.B. Lewis of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited; R.B. Bryce, Deputy Minister of Finance; Louis Rasminsky, former Governor of the Bank of Canada; Marcel Cadieux, then Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs; Dr. James M. Harrison, Assistant Deputy Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources; Norman McLaren, National Film Board producer; and R. Gordon Robertson, Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet.

Biography

Mr. Ritchie, who was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University, joined the Department of External Affairs in 1944. He served in Washington until 1946, when he resigned to join the United Nations staff in New York. He became Special Assistant to the UN Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Affairs, and later was Special Assistant to the Executive Secretary of the UN Preparatory Committee and Conference on Trade and Employment.

He rejoined the External Affairs Department in 1948 and was posted to London. He returned to Ottawa to head the Department's Economic Division from 1952-1957.

Mr. Ritchie was posted to Washington from 1957 to 1959 as Minister and for a

time as Chargé d'affaires. He returned to Ottawa in 1959 to hold the position of Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Department until 1964, when he became Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Mr. Ritchie was appointed Ambassador to Washington in July 1960. He has been Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs since January 31, 1970.

National Library acquires important collection of Canadiana

The National Library of Canada has purchased the Georges-A. Daviault Collection, probably the most important Canadiana acquisition ever made by the National Library. The collection includes about 4,000 pieces, comprising books, pamphlets, brochures, serials and newspapers. Many are rarities. Outstanding among these is a group of 17 original *Relations des Jésuites*, published between 1638 and 1669, all in excellent condition. The entire collection is in a remarkably fine state of preservation.

Born in 1887 in Berthierville, Quebec, where he lived his whole life, Georges-Alphonse Daviault owned a store there and served several terms as mayor. A member of the Historical Society of Montreal and of the Historical Society of Joliette his interest in Canadian history is reflected in the collection which he began to assemble seriously in 1927, when he bought 1,500 Canadian titles from Alfred Pelland, another Berthierville collector. Mr. Daviault continued to build and develop his collection until his death in 1963. Gonzague Ducharme, the noted Montreal antiquarian and bookseller, once described the Georges-A. Daviault Collection as the most important private collection of Canadiana in the country.

Rare first editions

The earliest imprint in the collection is the 1632 Sevestre edition of *Les Voyages de la Nouvelle France occidentale, dicte Canada...*, by Samuel de Champlain, published in Paris. There are also rare first editions of the voyages and travels of other famous explorers such as de LaHontan, Lafitau, LeClercq, Sagard-Théodat, Hennepin, Mackenzie, Portlock, Hall, Heriot and Dixon.

Among the very fine seventeenth century French publications relating to New France are two rare treaties: *Traitez de paix conclus entre S.M. le Roy de France et les indiens du Canada...*, 1666, and the French edition of the Whitehall Treaty, 1686, which defined English and French rights in the Hudson's Bay region. The Paris publications of this period also include *La Vie de la vénérable Mère Marie de l'Incarnation*, by Dom Claude Martin, and her own *Lettres spirituelles...*, 1696, and *L'Ecole sainte...*, 1684, of which this is the third known copy in Canada.

Activities in North America prior to 1759 are well documented in this collection. While the main focus is on the political and commercial rivalry between the French and English, some rare books and pamphlets on the native peoples are also included. For example two works on Indians published during this period are *The Four Kings of Canada. Being a Succinct Account of the Four Indian Princes Lately Arrived from North America*, 1710, and Cadwallader Colden's *The History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada*, 1755. Several imprints directly related to the British conquest of Quebec and ensuing negotiations with the French are also included.

Early Quebec presses represented

The earliest Canadian imprint included is *Catéchisme du Diocèse de Sens*, printed in Quebec by William Brown and Thomas Gilmore in 1766, two years after they had established the first press in the province. Also from their press is the first publication in Montagnais printed anywhere, being a Roman Catholic devotional book translated into the Algonkian dialect by the Jesuit missionary, Jean-Baptiste de LaBrosse, 1767. All of the early Quebec presses are well represented, but of particular importance are 15 fine examples from the press of Fleury Mesplet, the first printer in Montreal, dating between 1776 and 1793. Among the Mesplet imprints is one believed to be unique, *Mémoire en cassation du testament de M. Simon Sanguinet*, 1791.

Thirty-seven copies of *The Quebec Almanack*, issued between 1791 and 1841 also form part of the collection.

Considerable material on the Lower and Upper Canada Rebellions, settlement in Upper Canada and the Selkirk

Settlements is also held. A large group of scarce pamphlet material relating to Louis Riel, the Red River Rebellion and the North West Rebellion forms a very valuable research collection.

More recent imprints, which go to 1963, include nearly every known edition of *Maria Chapdelaine*, by Louis Hémon, and many beautifully bound and illustrated limited editions of Canadiana. Many of the books are important for their associations. Several are originally from the private collections of Mr. Ducharme and Victor Morin. Some bear the autograph of Louis-Joseph Papineau.

A small medallion-type book plate has been designed to identify the books of the Georges-A. Daviault Collection within the holdings of the National Library of Canada. Mr. Daviault, a bibliophile of knowledge and dedication, did not place one mark of personal ownership on any of his precious collection.

Family incomes, 1972

Average family incomes, counting all money income before taxes or other deductions, increased to \$11,311 in 1972 from \$10,368 in 1971 and \$8,927 in 1969, according to preliminary estimates prepared from data collected by a sample survey of 15,000 households in May 1973. The average income of all family units, including both families and unattached individuals, was about 9 percent more than in 1971 without taking inflation into account (4 percent after allowing for consumer price changes). For unattached individuals, the increase in average income was about 6 percent to \$4,605 from \$4,346. Average income of family units headed by men changed to \$10,729 from \$9,882 and that of units headed by women to \$4,696 from \$4,288.

Income distributions shifted as family units receiving less than \$5,000 declined to 29.7 percent in 1972 from 31.8 percent in 1971 and the \$10,000-plus group increased to 41.8 percent from 35.7 percent.

The average income of men and women both rose about 9 percent, to \$7,647 from \$7,004 for men and to \$3,223 from \$2,948 for women. This covers persons 14 and over with any income other than primarily military pay or allowances.



The Department of Agriculture's sixty-first annual chrysanthemum show in November attracted 3,300 visitors on opening day. The display, held at

the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa, included more than 3,100 blooms and 79 varieties, 29 of them new this year.

The Canada Council's interest in publishing and translation

Two annual prizes of \$2,500 each will be awarded by the Canada Council for the best translation of two books, one English, one French. The winning books will be chosen from Canadian works published during the preceding year.

In an address to the Association of Translators and Interpreters of Ontario last month, Assistant Director and Secretary of the Council, Claude Gauthier, described as follows the Council's interest in publishing and translation:

Some while ago a small knot of translators was pondering how to put into French this message for railroad passengers: "Smoking is permitted in this car." After weighing the pros and cons of different versions, one of them had a bright idea. "Why put up anything at all?" he said. "A French-Canadian who feels like smoking isn't going to wait for written permission."

The point of the story may be that the translator must beware of a blind faith in the original text. The solution to certain translation problems might be not to translate at all!...

I am glad to be here with you tonight, since I have an announcement to make on the Council's behalf that is of special interest to those of you who have done or would like to do literary translation. The Council has decided to inaugurate annual prizes worth \$2,500 each for the two translations, English and French, which are judged

to be the year's best. The award-winning books will be chosen among the Canadian works published during the preceding year, and all books of literary value will be eligible for the prize: fiction, poetry, plays, essays, travel, history, biography, etc. Two 3-member juries, now being formed, will have as a first responsibility to locate and read all the literary translations published in Canada this year. We hope to be able to announce the names of the two first winners next March or April....

Through this prize the Council hopes to focus attention on the increasing importance of literary translation in Canada and also to encourage translators of exceptional talent.

There is nothing new about the Council's interest in translation. For many years now we have been making grants to publishers for the translation of works by Canadian authors. This

assistance, however, was fairly marginal, since publishers rarely had enough money to think about getting involved in translations, and the Council lacked funds to give them substantial encouragement.

Publishing policy

The situation began to improve in 1972 when the Federal Government, through the Department of the Secretary of State, adopted a publishing policy to ease the crisis in Canadian publishing. The Council was asked to carry out certain parts of this new policy and with the infusion of funds was able to broaden its assistance. In 1970-71 the Council's aid to publication in the arts and literature and in the humanities and social sciences was \$800,000; in 1972-73 it had risen to more than \$2,660,000. During this period the Council extended its aid to include certain categories of book that were previously ineligible for grants and added two new aspects to its program: block grants to publishers and the purchase and free distribution of books. For the current fiscal year (1973-74) the budgets for these two projects are \$750,000 and \$550,000 respectively. A separate budget has been set up for assistance to translation (it was formerly merged with aid to publishing) and through it \$225,000 is earmarked for translation for the current fiscal year.

The new program is described in a recently published brochure called *Aid to Publication and Translation/Aide à l'éducation et à la traduction*, which you can obtain on request. According to the brochure, grants may be given for the translation of all categories of book, except textbooks, from one official language to the other. Applications must be made by majority Canadian-owned publishing houses and translators must be Canadians or landed immigrants of one year's standing. In exceptional cases the Council may also support a French or English translation of a literary work written in a foreign language but by a Canadian author. Council grants for translation have so far enabled Canadians who speak only one language to become familiar with the work of such authors as Jacques Godbout, Northrop Frye, Marshall McLuhan, Hubert Aquin, Rock Carrier, Mordecai Richler, Anne Hébert and many others....

Problem of translating humour

Now humour, it seems to me, presents special difficulties for the translator. Some witty phrases just can't be translated. In these cases, it's probably better, as I said earlier, not to translate at all. Something else must be substituted. Our former director, the late Peter Dwyer, used to embroider the texts he wrote for our annual report with witticisms. He once used the following phrase to underline that opera can survive only in large cities: "You can have roses round the cottage door or *Der Rosenkavalier*, but you can't have both in the same place." But roses and cottages just don't have the same evocative power in French, so the translator came up with this image: "*Il faut choisir entre Carmen et le taureau!*" (Literally, you have to choose between Carmen and the bull.) If we carry the metaphor one step further, Carmen could symbolize the freedom and spontaneity of art and the bull would be patient, plodding workmanship. In other words, and I'll end on this, the translator who ventures into the literary "arena" must be ready to enfold in the same embrace both Carmen and the bull.

Hockey news at December 3

National Hockey League

Results December 2

Montreal 3, Atlanta 1
 NY Rangers 6, Toronto 4
 Boston 5, NY Islanders 3
 Chicago 2, Pittsburgh 1
 Buffalo 6, Detroit 1

Results December 1

Minnesota 1, Los Angeles 1
 Chicago 5, Montreal 0
 Buffalo 4, Detroit 1
 Philadelphia 2, NY Islanders 1
 St. Louis 4, NY Rangers 4
 Toronto 3, California 2
 Atlanta 2, Pittsburgh 2

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Ciertos números de esta publicación aparecen también en español bajo el título Noticiario de Canadá.

Standings

East Division

	W	L	T	F	A	P
Boston	17	4	2	110	61	36
Montreal	14	7	2	79	65	30
Toronto	12	8	5	86	66	29
Rangers	11	7	7	96	75	29
Buffalo	12	10	1	78	74	25
Detroit	9	14	1	76	108	19
Islanders	4	11	7	53	72	15
Vancouver	5	12	4	52	74	14

West Division

Philadelphia	15	6	2	67	37	32
Chicago	11	5	7	71	41	29
Atlanta	11	8	5	64	64	27
St. Louis	9	8	5	59	53	23
Pittsburgh	7	12	4	58	91	18
Minnesota	5	11	7	64	80	17
Los Angeles	5	14	4	60	80	14
California	6	16	1	51	83	13

World Hockey Association

Results December 2

New England 4, Chicago 3
 New Jersey 2, Minnesota 1
 Cleveland 3, Edmonton 0
 Winnipeg 5, Quebec 3
 Toronto 5, Houston 2

Results December 1

Houston 3, Quebec 3
 Cleveland 4, Edmonton 2
 Los Angeles 5, Chicago 4

Standings

East Division

	W	L	T	F	A	P
New England	15	9	1	97	82	31
Cleveland	12	8	3	81	78	27
Quebec	12	13	3	105	95	27
Toronto	11	12	3	84	84	25
Chicago	11	9	1	78	72	23
New Jersey	8	14	2	56	89	18

West Division

Edmonton	15	8	0	83	65	30
Houston	11	8	3	82	69	25
Minnesota	11	11	1	85	77	23
Winnipeg	10	13	3	92	94	23
Los Angeles	10	16	0	75	96	20
Vancouver	9	14	0	79	96	18

Manitoba's new audiobile

Manitoba's first mobile hearing-test program started on December 3 at the Portage la Prairie health unit, following the unveiling of a mobile testing unit on November 21 in Winnipeg.

The Mobile Audiologic Services Program is a hearing testing unit, equipped

to provide screening and assessment of hearing and early counselling services. The program is designed to provide rural Manitobans, of all age groups, but children in particular, with the opportunity to have their hearing measured and receive counselling about further testing or treatment.

The mobile unit will travel rural Manitoba by road, or by rail where no roads exist.

The audiobile, a complete clinical facility, has all the equipment available in a regular clinic. It has a waiting and entry room, an examining and counselling room and a clinically sound-treated section that shuts out most exterior noises and allows for thorough hearing tests.

Any hearing loss or impairment will be explained to the patient, or to parents or guardians. They will be advised as to the need for further treatment or for a hearing aid. Patients will also be counselled about how best to adapt to achieve the best hearing capability despite an impairment.

Mr. Sharp's visit to the Soviet Union

(Cont'd from P. 2)

tenance of international peace and security and to the development of fruitful co-operation among states.

Having exchanged views on the question of the forthcoming international conference on the law of the sea, both sides expressed themselves in favour of resolving the problems which will be considered at the conference, on an international basis, with due regard for the interests of all states.

Canada and the U.S.S.R. proceed from the fact that the development of friendly relations and co-operation between the two countries meets the interests of the Canadian and Soviet peoples and is an important contribution to the consolidation of world peace and security.

Invitation accepted by Mr. Gromyko

At the conclusion of the talks, Mr. Sharp expressed gratitude and satisfaction for the warm hospitality he had enjoyed in the U.S.S.R. and extended an invitation to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., Mr. Gromyko, to visit Canada at a mutually convenient time. This invitation was accepted with pleasure.