

LOCKHEED IN VANCOUVER

The announcement that Lockheed Aircraft Corporation would establish a subsidiary company in Vancouver resulted from a request by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce that Lockheed seek to establish a Canadian company, Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, said recently.

The new firm, Lockheed Offshore Petroleum Services Ltd., which will manufacture a system for offshore oil drilling, will be staffed almost entirely by Canadians and could, Mr. Pepin believes, provide employment for as many as 400 persons as the company grows.

The new company will also purchase materials from Canadian sources. A contract has already been let with the Victoria Machinery Depot to build part of the first offshore system.

Lockheed's new undersea system for completion and production of oil-wells on the ocean-floor, which was revealed last May, is designed to operate at depths where conventional methods cannot produce oil economically.

"I am grateful for Lockheed's response to our request, particularly as it involves the new science of oceanology. Officers of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce organized Canada's first conference on oceanology at McGill University in May and it has been hailed as a great success in this rapidly developing area of scientific endeavors," Mr. Pepin said.

DIVORCES IN 1968

The 10,750 final decrees of divorce granted in Canada during 1968 by provincial and territorial divorce courts and by the Senate were the second-highest number on record, exceeded only by the 11,165 granted in 1967.

Decreases from the 1967 figures occurred in New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. As in previous years, Ontario, British Columbia, and Alberta accounted for about 80 per cent of the total number granted in 1968.

The 1968 national divorce-rate was 51.8 (in 100,000 population), the fifth highest on record, compared to previous high records of 65.4 (1947), 63.1 (1946), 54.7 (1967) and 54.4 (1948). Provincial divorce-rates varied from 3.0 in 100,000 population in Newfoundland to 125.6 in Alberta. The only provinces with increased rates over those of 1967 were Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Alberta, as well as the two territories.

Of the 10,750 final decrees granted during 1968, 459 cases related to petitions filed under the new Federal Divorce Act, which came into effect July 2, 1968, and the balance of 10,291 to petitions filed under the former law. Of the 10,291 decrees granted under the former law, 6,141, or about 60 per cent of the total, were granted to the wife and 4,150 to the husband; of the 459 granted under the new law, 299

or about 65 per cent, were granted to the wife. Among the provinces the proportions of all decrees granted to the wife varied from 45 to 70 per cent.

TRADE - FIRST HALF YEAR

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that, in June, Canada's total exports rose by 14.8 per cent from \$1,121.7 million last year to \$1,287.7 million. This increase was largely attributable to a gain in sales to the United States, which rose one fifth to \$916.0 million. Exports to Britain declined \$7.2 million to \$85.0 in June, compared to those of the same month last year, and those to other Commonwealth and preferential countries fell by \$4.4 million to \$53.9 million. Sales to other countries rose by 11.7 per cent to \$232.8 million.

Contributing to the increase in exports in June were gains in softwood lumber, woodpulp, motor vehicles and parts, aluminum and zinc. Declines were noted in wheat, iron ore and aircraft and parts.

SURPLUS DECLINE

Imports in June rose almost twice as rapidly as exports, or 28.7 per cent, from \$984.3 million to \$1,266.5 million. This increase was spread over all sources, with imports from Britain rising 58.3 per cent to \$84.4 million and from other Commonwealth and preferential countries 49.0 per cent to \$50.2 million. Imports from the U.S. rose 24.1 per cent to \$913.1 million and from other countries by 35.3 per cent to \$218.7 million. The net result was that the merchandise trade surplus in the month declined sharply from \$137.4 million in June 1968 to \$21.2 million.

In the first half year of 1969, exports rose by 11.8 per cent to \$7,281.2 million, compared to \$6,513.2 million in the first six months of 1968. Sales to all areas increased by varying amounts, with the exception of those to Britain, where exports fell by 5.7 per cent to \$578.8 million. Exports to the U.S. rose by 17.1 per cent to \$5,169.8 million, from \$4,415.5 million, and those to other Commonwealth and preferential countries were slightly higher at \$293.8 million. Exports to other countries were \$45.6 million higher at \$1,238.8 million.

Imports in the first six months rose by 17.9 per cent from \$6,010.9 million to \$7,085.0 million. Purchases from Britain rose 18.4 per cent in the half year to \$402.9 million, and from other Commonwealth and preferential countries by 28.3 per cent to \$240.9 million. Imports from the U.S. rose by 17.2 to \$5,270.9 million and from other countries by 19.0 per cent.

In total, the trade surplus fell to \$196.2 million from January to June this year, from \$502.3 million in the same period in 1968. All areas contributed to this deterioration. The surplus with Britain fell in the period from \$273.5 million to \$175.9 million, while the deficit with the U.S. widened from \$83.6 million to \$101.1 million. Balances with other areas also deteriorated.