

Lurcher Shoals off Saint John, has been placed in reserve as other types of navigational aids have made it no longer necessary.

CCGS *Bartlett*, a sister ship to the *Provo Wallis*, will be used for lighthouse supply-and-buoy-tending out of St. John's, Newfoundland. CCGS *Montmorency*, a lighthouse-and-buoy tender built in 1957, is being transferred from St. John's to Parry Sound, Ontario, to replace CCGS *C.P. Edwards*, a lighthouse supply-and-buoy vessel built in 1946, which will be disposed of.

Prescott, Ontario, will receive next year a light icebreaking lighthouse-and-buoy tender now under construction.

CCGS *Estevan*, a lighthouse-and-buoy tender built in 1912 and employed on the west coast, is being retired from service.

Five new shore-based lifeboats have been completed, three for service on the west coast and two for the east coast.

WORLD FISHERIES MEET

Participation by the U.S.S.R. in a forthcoming Canadian fisheries conference has been confirmed by the Soviet Fisheries Minister, Alexander Ishkov. A paper entitled "Fishing Peculiarities of a Two-hulled Trawler" will be presented by engineer Jury Kadilnikov at the conference on Automation and Mechanization in the Fishing Industry, to be held in Montreal next month. Mr. Kadilnikov will be accompanied by a delegation of Soviet officials.

The conference is sponsored by the Federal-Provincial Atlantic Fisheries Committee made up of the deputy ministers responsible for fisheries in the Federal Government and the governments of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

GREATER INTEREST ABROAD

The committee has sponsored other fisheries conferences on Atlantic offshore-fishing vessels, the Atlantic herring fishery, fish protein concentrate and fishing vessel construction materials. All have been international, but the conference on automation and mechanization is attracting more attention from the major fishing countries than any of the previous meetings; the U.S.S.R., for example, is taking an active part in the program for the first time. Japan has been represented at previous fisheries conferences in Canada, but this time its experts will present three papers on automation and electronics.

Britain's White Fish Authority will send representatives with information on the use of computers on stem trawlers, mechanization of gear handling on board, and marine fish farming. Dr. J. Scharfe, a well-known German fisheries engineer, will represent the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United

Nations with a paper on fishing-gear instrumentation and underwater control systems, and automation in the Polish fishing fleet will be discussed by a member of the Fisheries Research Institute from Godynia. The United States and West Germany also will be well represented by the authors of several technical papers.

CANADA'S ECONOMY IN 1969 AND THE OUTLOOK FOR 1970

(Continued from P. 2)

the price component of the gross national product each rose by about 4.5 per cent. Similar inflationary conditions have been prevalent in other industrialized countries. However, a superior price performance is of crucial importance to Canada. Simply to hold even on prices with our competitors will not permit Canadian producers to capture the increased share of world markets necessary to employ Canada's rapidly growing labor force and absorb other available productive resources.

To some extent, price increases in Canada are a reflection of higher prices paid for imports and received for exports. It would not be practical for a trading nation such as Canada to try to insulate entirely its domestic price level from increases occurring in international product markets. It is critically important, however, to minimize price increases generated from within the domestic economy — increases resulting primarily from widespread pressures for income returns which are out of line with the overall productive performance of the economy.

In the past year productivity in Canadian industry has continued to improve. In manufacturing, output per person employed has been increasing at a rate close to the postwar average of 3.7 per cent. However, most income rate increases have exceeded the improvement in national productivity by a considerable margin, the inevitable consequence being upward cost pressures and rising prices. This internally-generated inflation constitutes a serious obstacle to trade and industrial growth and to better economic performance generally.

The Government is trying in every practical way to contain the rise in prices. In addition to the application of the necessary expenditure restraint and appropriate fiscal and monetary policies, the newly-created Prices and Incomes Commission is endeavoring to develop new approaches to supplement the traditional remedies for control of inflation.

For the Canadian economy the decade ahead holds great promise. In its sixth annual review the Economic Council of Canada demonstrates that Canadian potential for growth in the 1970s is no less impressive than that achieved in the 60s....