

In summer, much of the work is carried out under pleasant conditions, but in winter, when the observations must be continued, the 24-hour observations are often made during days of rain, snow and sleet, amid rough seas pushed high by the heavy, cold winds.

This work on deck is followed by long hours of scientific analysis in a pitching and tossing laboratory built in the hold of a chartered vessel. Later, the samples are studied in detail by the staff of the Centre's many laboratories.

This work will form the basis of action that in time will bring a new and purer era for the Great Lakes region of North America.

(The foregoing article was based on National Film Board Photostory No. 505.)

FOREIGN TRADE

The External Trade Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that, in the first quarter of 1970, Canada's exports rose by \$335 million from the final quarter of the previous year to \$4,217 million, seasonally adjusted at quarterly rates. Sales to the United States declined by \$74 million, to \$2,742 million in the quarter, while those to Britain rose by \$109 million, to \$368 million, and to other countries by \$300 million, to \$1,107 million.

In contrast, seasonally-adjusted imports in the first quarter of the year declined by \$49 million, to \$3,594 million, compared to those in the fourth quarter of 1969. This decline was more than accounted for by a decrease in purchases from the U.S. of \$84 million, to \$2,583 million. Imports from Britain rose marginally to \$185 million and from other countries by \$32 million, to \$826 million. As a result the favourable trade balance as a whole increased by \$384 million to \$623 million in the first quarter of 1970.

The strong showing in the first quarter of 1970 was attributable largely to countries other than the U.S., where Canada's balance of trade rose only marginally, by some \$10 million to \$159 million. The surplus with Britain rose by \$106 million, to \$183 million, and that with all other countries rose to \$281 million from \$13 million.

Divergent trends appeared among commodity groups entering into Canada's foreign trade. The most striking developments in domestic exports were the sharp increases in wheat, crude petroleum and lumber; wood pulp, newsprint and aircraft engines and parts also showed quarter-to-quarter gains. Pre-

liminary indications suggest that automobiles - Canada's largest single export to the U.S. - declined substantially in the first quarter of 1970. As a whole, the automotive industry showed a fall in exports of \$182 to \$324 million.

Among the traditional imports, the declines were widespread. Fabricated steel, non-ferrous alloys, industrial machinery, tractors, communication equipment and office machinery all showed declines in the quarter. Automotive products also declined substantially by \$147 million to \$572 million.

SATELLITES FOR PAKISTAN

Canada will finance the building of earth-satellite ground-receiving stations near Chittagong, East Pakistan and Karachi, West Pakistan. The two stations will transmit and receive communications through the new International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT) satellite, which is in geosynchronous orbit over the Indian Ocean. They will be able to receive simultaneous multi-message communications from ten countries and will also improve communications between East and West Pakistan. At present, the telegraph and telephone services between the two parts of the country are conducted by high-frequency radio systems operating from Chittagong and Dacca in the east to Karachi and Rawalpindi in the west. Thus the ground stations-to-satellite system will help overcome a major communications bottleneck.

The Canadian International Development Agency is providing a 50-year, \$12 million, interest-free loan that will cover the foreign-exchange component of the project. RCA Ltd. of Montreal won the prime contract for construction and installation of the ground stations through international competition.

The Karachi station is scheduled for completion by mid 1971; the Chittagong station should be finished three months later.

With the new satellite communication system, Pakistan will be the first country to use satellite communications as a commercial link within the country itself.

The new stations operating through INTELSAT will bring Pakistan in direct communication with stations in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Asia, the Far East and Australia. Communications with North and South America could also be relayed through other stations.