

## LARGE-SCALE STUDENT AID PROGRAMME

According to a recent announcement by the Prime Minister, the Government will establish a programme of scholarships and bursaries for university students during the next academic year. Its aim is to ensure that every young Canadian of demonstrated scholastic ability is encouraged to attend university, no matter what his financial status.

Preparations are being made to provide \$40 million, at \$10 million a year, for four years, to help pay the educational expenses of young men and women entering university in the autumn of 1966. From 1967 on, the scholarship programme will be increased in proportion to the growth in population.

The four-year legislative programme, which began in 1963, included three measures designed for this purpose: the payment of youth allowances to enable students to stay in school to the age of 18; the provision of guaranteed interest-free loans to university students; and the establishment of the scholarship programme just announced. The first two measures came into effect last year.

The scholarships will have a maximum value of \$1,000 a year for each four years of study and,

while scholars will be chosen on merit, the value of the awards will be reduced for those whose parents can afford to pay part of their educational costs. Since the help of the provinces and universities will be sought in deciding how need is to be judged, it will be possible to co-ordinate the new scholarships with other provisions for student aid.

## ELASTIC INCREASES

To keep pace with the rapid growth in the population of college age, the scholarship money will be augmented at the same rate as the 18-24 age group. This means, at present, an increase of about 4 per cent a year. For students entering university in 1967, therefore, the scholarships will have an annual value of about \$10,400,000 and a total, over four years, of \$41,600,000.

Scholarship money will be distributed in each province in proportion to the 18-to-24 population. Provinces and universities will decide how applications are to be judged.

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## INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that there was an enlarged current-account deficit between Canada and other countries in both the first and second quarters of 1965, as small import balances from commodity trade appeared in contrast to the consistent export balances of the previous year. Merchandise imports rose substantially in each quarter, while exports were only appreciably higher than those for last year in the first quarter, though maintained at a high total in the second quarter by rises in exports of industrial materials to the United States, which generally offset drops in wheat and flour shipments to Communist countries. The deficit from non-merchandise transactions was again higher than last year in the second quarter and in the first half year.

## RISE IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

This widening in the current-account imbalance accompanied rising levels of economic activity in Canada and the United States in the half year, and the volume of trade between the two countries was at record levels. A new factor, affecting some transactions between Canada and the United States, was the series of measures announced by the United States Government in the first quarter and subsequently, which were designed to reduce imbalance in the United States balance of payments.

Despite disturbing influences in financial markets, capital transactions in the first and second quarters of 1965 displayed, on the whole, more similarity than dissimilarity. The net inflow in all long-term forms declined and direct investment flows regained a relatively larger role after four quarters in which they were overshadowed by net inflows of portfolio capital. Inflows in short-term forms rose, and official monetary movements in the second quarter were

virtually in balance. There was a marked regional divergence in movements in short-term forms, with large outflows in each quarter to the United States and larger inflows from overseas countries. In 1964, these movements had been in the opposite direction.

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## COLOUR TELEVISION IN 1967

*The Secretary of State, Mr. Maurice Lamontagne, and the Minister of Transport, Mr. J.W. Pickersgill, recently made the following joint announcement:*

On June 15, 1965, the Secretary of State announced in the House of Commons the willingness of the Government to permit, under the Radio Act, immediate application by television-station broadcasters for colour transmissions in Canada to commence not earlier than January 1, 1967. Following this, representations were received from the broadcasting industry at large, indicating the desirability of a prior period for test and "shake-down" operation.

## IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

It has been decided, therefore, to institute the following three-phase implementation programme for those stations prepared to become active, and so authorized:

- (1) A test, adjustment and training period beginning July 1, 1966, for test transmissions during the night-time period between the end of programming and 9:00 a.m. or the commencement of scheduled broadcasting, whichever occurs earlier.
- (2) A "shake-down" period beginning October 1, 1966, for regular colour transmissions. In this period minor equipment adjustments and faults would be cleared up and operating skills polished.