

interest by following these guide-lines. If there were cases in which financial institutions found that the conduct of their operations in accordance with these guide-lines presented special difficulties, he asked that the institutions take these up with his officials. In particular he would be prepared to consider approval of investments in countries outside Canada and the United States to meet essential legal or customary requirements for cover of foreign-currency liabilities in such countries, if this cover could otherwise be provided.

CANADIAN LEATHER IN PARIS

Canadian leather will be exhibited at the 1968 Semaine Internationale du Cuir in Paris in September. This showing is sponsored jointly by the federal Department of Trade and Commerce and the Tanners Association of Canada. Five Association members will exhibit a variety of new trends in colours and textures for spring 1969.

The Tanners Association of Canada was formed 50 years ago to further the interests of the Canadian industry in domestic and world markets.

The 16 firms that comprise the Association are responsible for more than 90 per cent of the total leather production in Canada, which now totals annually almost \$60 million.

STAMP HONOURS BOURASSA

A five-cent stamp to be released by the Canada Post Office on September 4 will mark the hundredth anniversary of the year in which Henri Bourassa was born. Politician and journalist, Bourassa, was one of the nation's most colourful public figures during the latter half of the nineteenth century and the early 1900s.

The new vertical stamp, 24mm. x 30mm., shows an engraved portrait of Bourassa, in black, before a background area that is a lithographic miniature of a page from the Montreal newspaper, *Le Devoir*, which was founded by Bourassa in 1910. Below the portrait, "Henri Bourassa" extends the full width of the stamp; the name is surmounted to the left by the denominative "5" and to the right by "1868" and "1952", arranged in two lines. "Canada" and "Postes Postage", also arranged in two lines, are shown at the extreme upper right. The wording is printed in red, the background in red superimposed on a light-yellow base. The full issue of 24 million will be printed by the designers, the Canadian Bank Note Company.

Bourassa, who was known as a nationalist, did not subscribe to the idea of one French province with the remainder as English. He hoped for a spread of French-speaking persons throughout Canada to create areas of their own culture and language, and he visualized the existence of such areas in Western Canada as creating a "double mentality" which would serve as a unifying force from coast to coast. He was, perhaps, the first prominent politician to

openly favour the establishment of Canada as a completely independent nation under the Crown.

JOURNALIST AND POLITICIAN

Prior to founding *Le Devoir* in 1910, Bourassa had been a contributor to the columns of *Le Nationaliste*, a Montreal journal, and had been editor and owner of *L'Interprète* published in Clarence Creek, Ontario.

Henri Bourassa was active at all levels of government, Mayor of Montebello, Quebec, where he served as Member of Parliament for a number of years and a member of the Quebec Legislature. He died in 1952, just before his eighty-fourth birthday.

CLASSROOM TV TRIAL

Engineers of Bell Canada and the Northern Electric Company have discovered a new use for television in the classroom. This "information retrieval" process - known as Educational Telecommunications System (ETS) - will be tested in a two-year experiment in Ottawa schools.

The million-dollar project will be financed jointly by Bell, the Ottawa Public School Board, the Ottawa Collegiate Institute Board and the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.

Its purpose will be to evaluate the educational benefits of information retrieval television. The evaluation will be carried out by the Department of Computer Applications of the Ontario Institute. It may be as long as three years before final results are announced.

HOW ETS WORKS

The idea of ETS is not new, though in the past it has been considered too costly to be practical. It uses television sets in the classroom connected by coaxial cable to a central audio-visual library. In the Ottawa experiment, 110 classrooms in four schools will be so equipped. When teachers require audio-visual aids, instead of ordering films and projectors which may take several days, they phone the library and request a programme which is immediately transmitted to the classroom on the Ottawa coaxial cable network. Bell is providing the videotape recorders and teleciné chains which originate the transmission, and technicians to operate them. Two librarians will be employed by the school boards.

The library will carry a selection of about 2,000 films, videotapes and kinescopes. In addition, ETS will transmit local TV broadcasts and regular ETV programmes. Assistance in stocking the library has come from the CBC, the National Film Board, Encyclopedia Britannica and the Ontario Department of Education.

Since 1946, Canada's oil production has multiplied more than 50 times, while domestic demand for oil has increased almost six-fold. If Canada had retained and consumed all its 1967 production of domestic liquid hydrocarbons, it would have supplied 86 per cent of domestic demand.