

Their contribution will be part of a comprehensive coast of Vancouver Island. The station was used by British Columbia Packers in previous whaling ventures but had been closed down since 1959.

### PRODUCTION OF WHALE MEAT

Unlike the earlier Canadian whaling operation, which was based on oil, meal and mink food, the industry now produces high-quality whale meat for human consumption. Despite the fact that North American markets have not given widespread acceptance of whale meat (sometimes known as arctic steak), it is regarded as an important and highly desirable food in Japan, as in many other parts of the world. This year, the entire fresh-meat production of the Coal Harbour plant will be exported to Japan.

\*\*\*\*

### FITNESS RESEARCH GRANTS

Two national fitness-research grants totalling \$28,723 — the first to be awarded under the Act to Encourage Fitness and Amateur Sport — were announced on July 31 by Mr. J. Waldo Monteith, the Minister of National Health and Welfare. Also announced were two scholarship and fellowship awards totalling \$4,750.

The University of Montreal receives a grant of \$16,000 for research into the type of physical development caused by specific types of vigorous activities. Research will include test-training programmes on boys in the 10-14 age group and will investigate the effect of growth on their performance over the three-year period. The principal investigator in this research is Eugene Doroschuck of Montreal, research specialist with the Research Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Assistant Professor in the School of Physical Education, University of Montreal.

The University of Ottawa receives a grant of \$12,732 for research into the changes in physical fitness occurring in groups that participate regularly in vigorous physical activities such as ice hockey, curling, alley bowling, skiing and figure skating. The purpose of this research is to discover how much recreational exercise is good for the general public. The principal investigator is Guy Metivier.

\*\*\*\*

### FIRST ROCKET-FUEL PLANT

Construction is under way on Canada's first commercial rocket-propellant manufacturing plant, on a 2,000-acre site about 6 miles from Stonewall, Manitoba. When it opens in mid-1963, the operation will provide employment for 50 to 60 engineers, technicians and other workers.

The \$2-million venture, which will be known as Canada Bristol Aerojet Limited, is a joint undertaking of Winnipeg-based Bristol Aero-Industries Limited of Canada and Aerojet General Corporation of the United States. W.S. Haggett, president, and W.M. Auld, vice-president and general manager of Bristol Aero-Industries Limited, will become president and executive vice-president and general

manager respectively of the new company, while D.A. Kimball, president of Aerojet General Corporation, becomes chairman of the board of directors.

At the outset, the plant will produce solid-propellant fuel for the "Black Brant" series of rockets now being produced in Winnipeg by Bristol Aero-Industries Limited and test-fired at Fort Churchill, Manitoba. Until now, Bristol has had to ship the completed "Black Brant" motor casings to Valcartier, Quebec, where they have been filled with propellant by the Canadian Armament Research and Development Establishment and then shipped back to Manitoba. The new Manitoba plant will enable the whole process to be completed at one site with a minimum of delays.

\*\*\*\*

### EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Both exports and imports reached record levels in May 1962. Exports totalled \$614 million, up 33.4 per cent from \$460,100,000 in the same month of 1961 and 9.8 per cent above the previous record of \$559,100,000 set in October 1961. Imports totalled \$644,900,000, up 17.5 per cent from \$548,700,000 in May 1961, and 13.5 per cent above the previous record of \$568,300,000 set in November 1961. The import balance on the month's trade was reduced to \$30,900,000 from \$88,600,000 a year earlier. Among the factors influencing these record totals were the lower exchange value of the Canadian dollar and the concentration in May statistics of most opening shipments through the St. Lawrence Seaway. The import totals also included at least \$20 million of imports financed under mutual defence arrangements with the United States.

January-May exports were valued at \$2,470,700,000 an increase of 13.7 per cent over the corresponding 1961 total of \$2,173,200,000, and imports at \$2,611,500,000 were higher by 15.2 per cent than in the 1961 period. For the five-month period, the import balance reached \$140,800,000 in 1962, compared with \$94,200,000 in 1961.

### TRADE BALANCE WITH U.S.

Commodity exports to the United States totalled \$346,300,000 in May, up 32.1 per cent from the \$262,200,000 recorded in May 1961, and imports in the month totalled \$450,400,000, up 28.5 per cent from the corresponding 1961 total of \$350,600,000. The import balance on the month increased to \$104,100,000 from \$88,300,000 in May 1961. Exports, imports and the import balance on trade with the United States were also higher in January-May 1962 than in the same period of 1961.

### OVERSEAS TRADE

Exports to Britain in May totalled \$99,400,000, an exceptional figure for a single month, while imports reached only \$57,900,000. The export surplus on this trade at \$41,500,000 was, therefore, larger than in recent months, and contrasted with the small import balance that occurred in May 1961, when the month's exports were relatively small and imports unusually large. For the January-May period,