



Bulletin

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GROWTH IN EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

The expansion of educational television (fam-ilarly known as ETV) in Canada has been stressed in recent months by two important developments: the inaugural conference in August of the Educational Television and Radio Association of Canada (ETRAC) and the announcement by the Secretary of State, Mr. Gérard Pelletier, to the House of Commons on October 24 of a federal broadcasting agency to deal with the growth of ETV.

ETRAC includes members from every province representing schools, universities, education departments and broadcasters. At the August meeting, the aims of the organization were described as follows: (1) to provide information about the role of radio and television in education; (2) to foster study, investigation, research and evaluation; (3) to stimulate the production and distribution of educational radio and television programmes and to produce and distribute such programmes; (4) to assist individuals and institutions in co-ordination of activities; (5) to assist in the development of high standards of competence, training and education; and (6) to ensure that adequate provision is made in government or other policy to satisfy needs.

The Association will probably be largely an advisory body and will depend on grants for research, setting up information services and special studies.

NEW GOVERNMENT AGENCY

In his announcement to the House of Commons recently, Mr. Pelletier said that because of the importance attached by provincial governments to the development of educational broadcasting facilities, the Government would introduce legislation, in the

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current session, to establish a Canadian Educational Broadcasting Agency.

Mr. Pelletier continued:

"A task force is to be established immediately, which will include representatives of the Privy Council Office, the Canadian Radio-Television Commission, the Post Office (which now includes the core of the proposed Department of Communications), the Department of the Secretary of State, and others, to advise the Government on a number of important aspects of this problem, including the details of the proposed legislation and the method of financing the new Agency. The task force will ascertain provincial requirements and priorities for the provision of facilities, and will carry out research and planning to ensure the most rational development of these facilities in relation to the country's broadcasting and other communications systems, with particular attention to the rapid pace of technological developments. Technical advice from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation will be sought when appropriate.

"The task force will also consider and advise on the most practical means of satisfying the most urgent provincial requirements pending the enactment of new legislation. In this connection, the Government will be prepared, if necessary, to consider issuing a formal direction to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, under Section 39 (2) of the Broadcasting Act, to provide required educational

broadcasting facilities, on an interim basis, which would be transferred to the new Agency when it has been established.

"I should like to point out to the House that these decisions are consistent with the present apportionment of powers under the constitution which gives the provinces full authority in the field of education, whereas communication systems, including broadcasting, fall within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

"It is proposed that the Canadian Radio-Television Commission will issue to the Agency that we will set up, broadcasting licences to be used in connection with provincially-approved programmes. This arrangement will enable the provinces to retain their basic responsibility with regard to the preparation and production of programmes. However, since the actual broadcasting of these programmes remains a responsibility of the Federal Government, there will be no need to change the long-standing federal policy of not issuing broadcasting licences to the provinces or their agents.

"The task force, which will be established to assist in the implementation of this new programme, will have as one of its primary tasks, to pursue earlier discussions with the provinces to work out the details of the programme, including the extent and timing of the Federal Government's financial participation which will be limited to the support of its own responsibilities under the proposed arrangement."

TRADE SURPLUS THIS YEAR

Canada is well on its way to its first \$1-billion trade surplus, the largest since the war, Trade Minister Jean-Luc Pepin said in an address at the annual meeting of the Canadian Export Association held recently in Montebello, Quebec.

Mr. Pepin also saw signs of a moderate increase in exports during 1969 — perhaps 5 to 10 per cent — and outlined the possible structure of the combined Departments of Industry, Trade and Commerce after the integration has been approved by Parliament.

Export performance has been "more than consistent", with a goal of \$12.3 billion established a year ago. An 18.4 per cent increase (up \$1.6 billion to \$9.9 billion) has been achieved in the first nine months of 1968, compared to the figure for the same period last year. Imports during this period are up 10 per cent. The balance on current transactions, though still a deficit, may be somewhat less than half a billion dollars.

The Minister reported that tourism showed signs of producing the largest surplus of the postwar period, except for the \$427-million surplus in centennial year.

The exceptional buoyancy of the United States economy was the dominant factor underpinning Canada's strong export performance, Mr. Pepin said. Exports to the U.S. are up \$1.2 billion, or 25 per cent, this year. Exports overseas are up only slightly, partly owing to a smaller movement of wheat together

with severe demand restraint in Britain and difficulties of external payments in Japan, Canada's two largest overseas markets.

About two-fifths of this year's export gains consisted of automotive products, while copper, iron and steel, lumber and woodpulp, nickel and aluminum, petroleum and natural gas and aircraft were important contributions to the growth in exports.

LOOKING AHEAD

Mr. Pepin foresaw a slowing-down in the growth of United States purchases from Canada during 1969, but noted that in overseas markets there were encouraging signs of resumption of a stronger advance in total exports. "All things considered, a further growth in Canada's exports within the range of 5 to 10 per cent should be a commendable achievement for the coming year," he said.

INTERNATIONAL FISHING RULES

Fisheries Minister Jack Davis said recently that the Canadian Government had passed an Order-in-Council confirming Canada's acceptance of changes in regulations governing the fisheries of the north-west Atlantic. He said that Canada and 13 other members of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries were concerned with the effects of the heavy fishing on the stocks of fish in the area.

The new regulations will include additional species of fish under conservation measures establishing minimum mesh sizes for the nets used. Cod and haddock have been covered by these regulations for years. The minimum mesh sizes, ranging from four to four-and-a-half inches and depending on the area being fished and the type of gear used, are designed to allow the escape of fish below the legal size for commercial use.

In all ICNAF fishing areas northeast of, but not including Georges Bank off New England as far as the coast of Labrador, flounders will be included in the minimum mesh-size regulations. In the Grand Banks area, which extends westward and southward more than 600 miles, halibut and Greenland halibut are included in the regulations. In the northern section of the Grand Banks, redfish come within the minimum mesh-size restrictions.

For the purpose of administration, the 200,000 square miles of fishing waters in the ICNAF area are divided into five sub-areas. The system of control now in operation calls for each fishing nation to be responsible for the enforcement of ICNAF regulations for its own nationals. Canada, for example, sends patrol vessels to the fishing banks and officers have authority to board Canadian fishing craft.

Canada was one of the original signatories to the international convention when it was set up almost 20 years ago. There are now 14 member nations, including Britain, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Poland, Romania, Spain, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

UNITED NATIONS DAY

The following statement by the Prime Minister was issued on the occasion of United Nations Day October 24:

Today marks the twenty-third anniversary of the creation of the United Nations. Over the years, governments and peoples round the world have come to regard October 24 as an occasion for rededicating ourselves to the principles of international order and morality set out in the Charter. It is appropriate on this occasion to reflect on the present state of the United Nations organization and the difficulties which must be overcome if the organization is to remain a viable and dynamic instrument.

The basis of the United Nations is the pledge of sovereign states to co-operate in order to maintain international peace and security, to solve pressing problems of an economic and social character, and to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

As the United Nations approaches the mid-point of its third decade its character and procedures are changing. The items on the agenda of the General Assembly and the Security Council are vastly different from those of 1945. There are now 125 member states compared to the 51 original members. Disagreements among the great powers caused changes in thinking and emphasis, which in turn meant that the middle and smaller powers, such as Canada, have had to take on greater responsibilities. Perhaps the greatest change has occurred in the fields of economic and social development, and of human rights. The United Nations now acts as a catalyst for peaceful change in the economic field, rather than being simply a forum for debate and discussion, as in the early years. And in the area of human rights, United Nations declarations and conventions set the accepted standards for state behaviour.

The prevailing international situation has had its effect on the United Nations. Secretary-General U Thant has reported that during the past year "little progress, if any, has been recorded towards the growth of international order based on law and justice. On the contrary, there has been a serious decline in the standards of international ethics and morality, with states relying increasingly on force and violence as a means of resolving their differences".

The Secretary-General has warned us that if this tendency to return to force as a means of national policy is not reversed then the future of international peace and security is indeed a dark one.

We in Canada, when reflecting on the shortcomings as well as the accomplishments of the United Nations, should always remember that it is the member states which have the responsibility to give it life and a sense of direction. It is for the members to decide what kind of organization they want. Only they can provide the United Nations with the strength and resources required to meet the increasing demands placed upon it. And only states can provide the will for peace and matching action

needed to overcome the present malaise and reinvigorate the United Nations.

TASKS AHEAD

The Canadian Government believes that in the months to come we must be ready to seize any opportunity for a serious and constructive discussion of the issues that divide East and West. We have urged at the United Nations that negotiations to end the arms race be pursued vigorously. Canada is also in complete agreement with the Secretary-General that a most helpful step in these times would be the strengthening of the peacebuilding and peacekeeping capability of the United Nations system.

The year 1968 has been designated the International Year for Human Rights. In recent months, the world has witnessed an increase in violence, often in protest against alleged infringements of human rights, coupled with economic and social injustice. We must view such violence as a phenomenon capable of being understood and, through understanding, susceptible of restraint and eventual elimination. Youth now challenges a world that has shown it is capable of the achievement of plenty but falls short of its possibilities. One of the major tasks facing the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies is the promotion of the economic and social well-being of all peoples, in conditions where basic human rights are not only acknowledged but implemented. In this endeavour, perhaps the greatest challenge of our age, Canada is determined to play a full and active role.

In concluding, I wish to pay tribute to the many non-governmental organizations in Canada, such as the United Nations Association and the Canadian Committee for UNICEF, which have done so much to make Canadians aware of the work of the United Nations family. They have an important role to play. I am sure that I speak for all Canadians in pledging our renewed support to the United Nations and the Secretary-General on United Nations Day 1968.

A RICH RESOURCE OF THE SEA

Seaweeds, in particular the one known as Irish moss, are of growing importance to a number of Canada's Atlantic fishing communities. In the past 25 years, the Irish moss harvest in the Atlantic Provinces has grown from about 1.5 million pounds (which sold for \$30,000) to 79.3 million pounds, worth \$2.3 million to the fishermen. The weights quoted are for wet moss, one ton of which yields about 150 pounds of carrageenin, a gelatinous extract that gives the plant its greatest importance.

Carrageenin, widely used in food processing and other industries, is in great demand, and is worth from \$1.75 to \$3 a pound. The name is derived from that of the Irish village of Carrageen, near Waterford, where the value of Irish moss was recognized many years ago.

Irish moss (*Chondrus crispus*) looks something like parsley, although it varies in colour from light green to purple. It is a small marine plant found

attached to rocks near low water or beyond it, sometimes to depths of 30 feet. It has multiple branches near the tips, which give it a tufted appearance. When it occurs in areas where there are very high tides, the fronds may be six or seven inches long, but ordinarily the fully grown plant grows to four or five inches.

Irish moss is harvested mostly by hand, picked off the shore where it is tossed by storms. It is also gathered by long hand-rakes from small boats.

DRYING FACILITIES

A Marine Plants Experimental Station, built and operated by the Industrial Development Service of the Department of Fisheries of Canada, was opened in 1966 at Miminegash, Prince Edward Island, where mechanical drying facilities for Irish moss are provided. Within a year, two commercial plants were established nearby, so that the Station can now devote its attention to the general development of the marine plants industry for all Canadian regions where there is a seaweed potential.

INDUSTRIAL USES

In the food-processing industry, carrageenin is used by the makers of chocolate milk, "minute breakfasts", ice cream, sherbert, pie fillings, confectionery, beer, desserts, salad dressings, fruit syrups, flavouring, icings, and jellied poultry and fish soups.

In other industries, it is utilized in insect sprays, water-base paints, inks, cloth-sizing, paper-sizing, thread-sizing, shoe stains, shampoos, ointments, emulsions, tablets, finishing leather, graining leather, some printing processes, cosmetics and dental impression compounds.

As there are no plants in Canada yet for the extraction of carrageenin from Irish moss, the dried product is exported to the United States and Denmark.

HOUSEHOLD LUXURIES INCREASE

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the number of Canadian households with electrical equipment and other modern conveniences continued to increase this year.

Electric-cooking equipment is used in 75.3 per cent of the total number of households, compared to 73.1 per cent last year, while freezers are in 29.2 per cent of all the homes in Canada this year, compared to 27.7 per cent in 1967. The percentage of households with automatic dishwashers increased to 5.1 per cent from 4.4 per cent and households with automatic washing machines rose to 32.0 per cent from 30.0 per cent. The number of other electric washing machines declined to 51.6 per cent from 55.1. The percentage of homes with clothes-dryers was 36.8 per cent (34.5 per cent last year), while 92.7 per cent had telephones, an increase from 91.7 per cent in 1967.

FM radio receivers are in 40.4 per cent of homes (34.4 per cent last year); television sets are owned by 95.2 households (94.6 per cent last year) with colour television in 4.2 per cent of all households

(2.0 per cent). The proportion of homes with phonographs and record-players increased to 66.0 per cent from 64.4 per cent.

One automobile is owned by 61.1 per cent of all Canadian households, which is an increase from 60.8 per cent last year, while two or more automobiles are owned by 15.5 per cent (14.9 per cent).

AERIAL PIX DETECT DISEASE

Colour photographs taken from an aircraft cruising at heights of 4,500 and 9,000 feet above Canadian bean-fields are showing scientists certain blight-infection patterns which could not be seen by persons walking through the fields. "We might find that spot of disease when we walk through the field, and then again, we might not stumble across it," says Dr. Wallen, Chief of the phytopathology section, Cell Biology Research and Economics Branch, Department of Agriculture. "But with this picture, we can't miss."

NATIONAL SURVEY

The experimental pictures taken over bean crops in the Hensall area of Ontario this summer, showed that aerial photography could be used to survey disease infections. Aerial photography will be a major part of the research project conducted by Mr. L.E. Philpotts and Dr. Wallen and his group of four other disease experts, who will be launching a survey and disease assessment programme later this year. With the help of scientists across Canada, they hope to produce the first national aerial survey of plant disease, and develop and put into practice methods for disease-loss assessment.

The survey will focus on the diseases of important crops. A clear picture of nation-wide losses to diseases should emerge when the methodology has been perfected.

MAN AND HIS WORLD CLOSES

A total of 12,516,480 visitors attended the Man and His World Exhibition in Montreal, which closed on October 14.

It is estimated that 74.12 per cent of these visitors were Canadians, 21.20 per cent were from the United States, and 4.68 per cent were from other countries.

Each visitor spent an average of six hours at the site; about 45 per cent visited La Ronde, the amusement area. Handicapped visitors totalled 14,430.

The most popular displays were Biosphere, Cars of Yesteryear, *Canada 67* (a film), Face of Winter and Québec.

Hungry fair-goers consumed 717,072 hot dogs, 169,600 hamburgers, and 42,265 gallons of ice cream.

There were a fluctuating number of employees on staff at Man and His World but when the exhibition was at its peak, there were 5,430 on the payroll.

CABINET VISIT TO LATIN AMERICA

Five Cabinet Ministers are at present on an official visit to Latin America.

The mission, which will return to Ottawa on November 27, is visiting Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Guatemala and Costa Rica. Its members are Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Mr. J.J. Greene, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Mr. Gérard Pelletier, Secretary of State, and Mr. Otto Lang, Minister without Portfolio with special responsibilities in the field of industry, trade and commerce. The five ministers were chosen to represent the broad range of Canadian interests in Latin America.

Prime Minister Trudeau, in announcing the mission to the House of Commons recently said: "...The Government regards our relations with the countries of this Hemisphere as a matter of high priority. The mission, which will shortly visit nine countries of Latin America, should be viewed not only as an indication of our desire to strengthen our bilateral relations with those countries but also as a clear demonstration of the importance we attach to our relations with all our neighbours and with the Hemisphere as a whole.

LAYING THE GROUNDWORK

"The ministerial group will be equipped to pursue all important aspects of our relations with Latin

American countries - political and cultural as well as economic and commercial. It will enable ministers to have direct talks with Latin American leaders and it will give them an opportunity to see at first hand something of what is happening in those countries. Ministers will make a voyage of exploration during which they will not only make Canada better known but during which, I hope, they will also lay the groundwork for better understanding of Latin America on the part of Canadians. Perhaps, most important, the experience gained will be invaluable in assisting the Government to determine what new avenues may now be opening up for closer relations with Latin American countries, both bilaterally and with respect to our common interest in the world at large.

"The work of the mission is part of a review of Canadian policy toward Latin America which is already under way. I am confident that this review will demonstrate that there is real scope for strengthening Canada's relations with Latin America to the mutual advantage of both. The ministerial mission...will help the Government to determine what the real possibilities are and how best to proceed."

The group includes senior officials of the Department of External Affairs; the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, the Department of the Secretary of State, the Canadian International Development Agency, the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, the Canada Council, the National Gallery of Canada, the National Film Board, and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

SEAWAY IMPROVEMENT TESTS

Hydraulic engineers at the National Research Council of Canada are co-operating with Department of Transport employees in improving the St. Lawrence River waterway for its future role in shipping.

Investigations of tidal hydraulics are necessary to promote scientific research on tidal phenomena as they affect the waterway. They are necessary also in the study and development of engineering projects that might form part of the Transport Department's plans for river improvement to meet the growing needs of modern shipping and to permit safe, efficient marine traffic.

HUGE TIDAL MODEL

A highlight of these studies is research by the Hydraulics Laboratory of the NRC Division of Mechanical Engineering on a giant tidal model of the stretch of the St. Lawrence from Montreal 350 miles downstream to Father Point, near Rimouski, Quebec.

The model, which is to be housed in a building the length of two city blocks, will be 750 feet long and will measure 75 feet at its widest. Its size will

be such that a staff of five engineers and six technicians will use an electric golf-cart to check measuring instruments located along its entire length.

Experiments are in progress on the first stage of the model (from Montreal to Quebec City) which was begun in 1966 and has been completed. The second stage, representing the stretch from Quebec City to Father Point, is expected to be ready in January, the entire model being operational next July.

Dr. Simon Ince, head of the Hydraulics Laboratory, says the hydraulic resistance of the St. Lawrence River, which has been lessened as a result of many years of dredging to improve the channel from deep water to Montreal, has resulted in a corresponding drop in the water-level of Montreal harbour and the possibility of further dredging of the harbour itself. These factors, with steadily-increasing traffic and a continuing growth in the size of vessels using the St. Lawrence waterway, have created a serious problem for the future, Dr. Ince says.

The tidal model will be used to determine the influence of various changes in the river such as widening and deepening of the channel, building of breakwaters and dredging of shoals.

VISIT OF LESOTHO CHIEF

Chief Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of Lesotho, visited Canada recently as a guest of the Canadian Government. While in Ottawa, he discussed matters of mutual interest with the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for External Affairs and officials of the Canadian International Development Agency (formerly the External Aid Office).

Chief Jonathan and his party paid an official visit to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, after which he spent a day in Montreal as a private guest of members of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, OXFAM and other Canadian friends of Lesotho.

LABOUR FORCE

From August to September unemployment in Canada dropped by 57,000 to 262,000, which was well above the average decrease from August to September in the past five years.

Employment decreased by 256,000 to 7,709,000 during the same period, a normal decline for this time of year. The labour force declined by 313,000 during the period to 7,971,000 as large numbers of teenagers withdrew from the labour market and returned to school.

From August to September, the decrease in employment of persons 14 to 24 years of age amounted to 382,000, while employment of persons 25 years of age and over increased by 126,000.

Compared to the figure recorded a year ago, the labour force showed an increase of 241,000, or 3.1 per cent. Employment was up by 198,000 and unemployment by 43,000.

EMPLOYMENT

During the month, farm employment showed a decline of 48,000. The decrease of 208,000 in non-farm employment was shared by trade (59,000), construction (33,000), public administration (32,000), manufacturing (30,000), transportation, communication and other utilities (20,000) and finance, insurance and real estate (18,000).

From September 1967 to September 1968, farm employment decreased by 30,000. Non-farm employment increased by 228,000 over the same period, the largest increase being in community, business and personal services (125,000). Smaller gains occurred in manufacturing (56,000), trade (32,000) and public administration (15,000). Employment in construction showed a decrease of 14,000.

Employment was higher this year in all regions. The largest relative advance took place in the Prairies (3.9 per cent). Ontario followed with 3.5 per

cent, British Columbia with 2.4 per cent and the Atlantic region and Quebec with 1.3 per cent.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The unusually large decline in unemployment of 57,000 from August to September compares to an average decrease of 27,000 for the same period in the preceeding five years. The number of unemployed teenagers dropped by 24,000. Total unemployment at 262,000 was 43,000 higher than it was a year ago.

Of the 262,000 unemployed in September, some 36 per cent had been unemployed for less than one month, 35 per cent for one to three months and 29 per cent for four months and over.

Unemployment in September 1968 represented 3.3 per cent of the labour force, compared to 2.8 per cent in September 1967 and 2.7 per cent in September 1966. The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate in September 1968 was 4.8 per cent.

WEATHER WISE

The coldest temperature ever recorded in Canada was 81 degrees below in Snag, Yukon Territory, on February 3, 1947. The hottest day occurred on July 5, 1937, with 113 degrees recorded at both Midale and Yellow Grass in Saskatchewan. Surprisingly, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, receives an average annual total snowfall of 113 inches compared to 70.8 inches in Halifax, 82 inches in Ottawa, and 28.8 inches in Regina.

Clayoquot in British Columbia, has an average of 106.37 inches of precipitation a year compared to Toronto's average of 32.18. Arctic Bay, in the Northwest Territories, has only 6.81 inches of precipitation annually, and only 21 days of rain a year.

The first meteorological observations and recordings were taken in Canada on September 19, 1768, at Fort Prince of Wales, some four miles south of the present Churchill, Manitoba, by William Wales and Joseph Dymond. Dymond and Wales "wintered over", taking observations several times daily by barometer and thermometer until August 27, 1769. The Canadian Weather Service (now the Meteorological Branch) dates its founding from the year 1839. Perhaps the best known service of the Meteorological Branch is the daily public weather forecast provided for all the populated regions in Canada and supplied to all the news media.

The Canada Post Office has issued a stamp this year to commemorate the 200th anniversary of Canada's first long term, fixed point weather observations.