



Bulletin

Vol. 23, No. 29

July 17, 1968

NEW CABINET ANNOUNCED

Prime Minister Trudeau named his new Cabinet on July 5. Mr. Trudeau also outlined a major change in the role to be assigned to the President of the Privy Council.

The following is the composition of the new Cabinet:

- Pierre Elliott Trudeau,
Prime Minister
- Paul Martin,
Leader of the Government in the Senate
- Paul Hellyer,
Minister of Transport and Minister responsible for housing
- Mitchell Sharp,
Secretary of State for External Affairs
- George McIlraith,
Solicitor General
- Arthur Laing,
Minister of Public Works
- Allan J. MacEachen,
Minister of Manpower and Immigration
- Charles M. Drury,
President of the Treasury Board
- E.J. Benson,
Minister of Finance and Receiver General
- Léo Cadieux,
Minister of National Defence

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- Jean-Luc Pepin,
Minister of Industry and Minister of Trade and Commerce
- Jean Marchand,
Minister of Forestry and Rural Development
- J.J. Greene,
Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources
- J.P. Côté,
Minister of National Revenue
- John Turner,
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada
- Jean Chrétien,
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
- Bryce Mackasey,
Minister of Labour

Donald S. Macdonald,
President of the Privy Council

John Carr Munro,
Minister of National Health and Welfare

G rard Pelletier,
Secretary of State of Canada

Jack Davis,
Minister of Fisheries

H.A. (Bud) Olson,
Minister of Agriculture

Jean-Eudes Dub ,
Minister of Veterans Affairs

Ronald Basford,
Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs

Donald Jamieson,
Minister of Defence Production

Eric Kierans,
Postmaster General

Robert Andras,
Minister without Portfolio

James Richardson,
Minister without Portfolio

Otto E. Lang,
Minister without Portfolio

RESHAPING OF DEPARTMENTS

Mr. Trudeau said that significant changes would be announced soon regarding the content and actual reshaping of some of the Ministries.

Although the number of departments had not increased he said that the Ministry had been made somewhat larger. This increased participation in the steadily growing work of Government was made possible by the effectiveness of the revised Cabinet committee system announced on April 30. To ensure that the system continued to operate in a well-coordinated manner Mr. Trudeau said that the Cabinet Committee on Planning and Priorities would be given a larger role in the content of long-range planning, the setting of priorities, and the co-ordination of the Government's policies generally.

The enlarged Ministry would provide for additional ministers without portfolio, designated to assist certain ministers with portfolios in areas where special attention was required.

CAPITAL AREA DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Trudeau said that he attached special importance to the development of the national capital region as an area which would be truly representative of the country's two cultural groups. The body that is charged with the development of this region is the

National Capital Commission and it will be the responsibility of Mr. Marchand, who is to become the Minister responsible for regional development. Other Ministers who will eventually assume increased responsibilities are: Mr. Pepin, who is to become Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce; Mr. Davis, to become Minister of Fisheries and Forestry; Mr. Jamieson, to become Minister of Supply and Services; and Mr. Kierans to become Minister of Communications.

ROLE OF PRIVY COUNCIL CHIEF

In announcing the much-enlarged responsibilities of the President of the Privy Council, the Prime Minister said that he had been very concerned about the need to institute some major changes to permit Parliament to function more effectively and to enable greater participation by all Members of Parliament.

To accomplish such changes and at the same time to ensure that Parliament remained as the effective expression of the Canadian people, a great deal of study and effort must be applied. This would require, Mr. Trudeau said, the attention of a senior Minister with no departmental responsibilities, and this role had therefore been assigned to the President of the Privy Council. He will be the Government House Leader and as such will perform all the duties that had been associated with that position. In addition, he would immediately assume direction of special studies and projects relating to procedural reform; reform of the Elections Act, particularly regarding electoral expenses; provisions of adequate research facilities and modernization of the Parliamentary Library; and introduction of appropriate techniques for the review of subordinate legislation and statutory instruments.

The President of the Privy Council will also be responsible for initiating talks with the Opposition with a view to finding ways whereby its members could be assisted by the Government in the provision of staff and organization that would enable them better to meet the growing complexity of the problems facing Parliament. With increased facilities at its disposal, the Opposition could greatly increase the effectiveness of Parliament and thereby of Government in the broad sense.

Mr. Trudeau added that there would also be announcements in the near future of further proposals which he intended to implement to carry out his intention to improve the functioning of Parliament.

BESAN ON ART EXHIBIT

A selection of masterpieces from the Museum of Besan on, France, will be exhibited during the next few months in Canada. With the collaboration of the Quebec Minister of Cultural Affairs and the City of Montreal, the exhibition will be on view at the pavilion of France for the duration of Man and his World in Montreal and later at the Quebec Museum until the end of November.

Masterpieces from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries form a large part of the exhibit.

SENATE REFORM

The Prime Minister announced recently that Mr. Hédard J. Robichaud, former Minister of Fisheries, had been summoned to the Senate of Canada. In announcing the appointment, the Prime Minister commented on the progress of the Government's consideration of Senate reform.

He said that, in the booklet *Federalism for the Future*, containing the statement of constitutional policy of the Federal Government for the Constitutional Conference held last February, the Government had indicated "that the role and the powers of the Senate should be reviewed". It had made clear its desire to have the Upper Chamber of Parliament become a more effective institution of federalism and had emphasized its willingness to discuss the matter in the federal-provincial constitutional conferences as a part of the constitutional review. This policy had not changed, Mr. Trudeau said. Plans for reform were being studied. It would be preferable that they should be implemented on the basis of discussion with the provinces, but the Prime Minister said he did not exclude the possibility that, if this took too long, some reforms might have to be proceeded with without such a basis.

Mr. Trudeau said that, pending changes in the Senate, it was necessary to proceed with appointments that would maintain the continuing operation of the Chamber in its present role and form.

WIDER TV RECEPTION

In announcing the Federal Government's policy on the opening up of Ultra High Frequency (UHF) television channels, Secretary of State Gérard Pelletier said recently that the Canadian Radio-Television Commission had been asked to take the action necessary to make the UHF band available to television broadcasting in accordance with the national policy set forth in the Broadcasting Act of 1968, and other related legislation, and to give first priority to the provision of facilities for educational broadcasts within that band.

The present policy of reserving VHF channels for the further development of the public and private sectors of the national system will be continued.

The Government has asked the Minister of Transport to submit proposals for a regulation requiring that television receivers manufactured or imported for sale in Canada be fitted for receiving both VHF and UHF channels. The effective date in 1969 for implementation of this regulation will be fixed after consultation with the industry. Because there will be some sets on the shelves of retailers and in stock, that were manufactured or imported before that date, the regulation will also provide that receivers manufactured or imported before that date may continue to be sold.

CAUSE OF INCREASED DEMAND

These policy developments reflect the rapidly increasing demand for the use of more channels to

provide TV services in areas not now covered; to extend services in English or French in order to expand national coverage in both languages; to provide alternative services; and to make national facilities available for educational television.

In most metropolitan areas where there are no additional VHF channels available, the only way the demand for new channels can be met is to use the UHF band, the opening-up of which will make it possible to provide several more television channels.

UHF transmission has two main advantages over VHF - 70 channels compared to 12 for the VHF, and a clearer picture with less interference.

TARIFF CHANGES DELAYED

Mr. E.J. Benson, Minister of Finance and President of the Treasury Board, recently announced that Canada had received authority under the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to enter into negotiations to postpone to not later than January 1, 1969, the coming into force of certain tariff changes on chemicals and plastics agreed to in the Kennedy Round. Under the terms of the agreement, these changes should have been in effect by July 1, but the necessary legislation was not enacted by Parliament during the last session.

Mr. Benson stated that Canada had now completed negotiations with the United States, which is Canada's major supplier of chemicals and plastics. As a result of these negotiations there are certain reductions in the rates of duty on a number of chemicals and plastics, as of July 1.

STORY OF NAVAL AVIATION

The French edition of the official history of Canadian naval aviation from the First World War to the eve of the integration of the armed services has been published. Issued under the authority of the Minister of National Defence, *Histoire de l'Aéronavale canadienne 1918-1962* was written by J.D.F. Kealy and E.C. Russell, both of whom were with the naval historian section before the unification of the Directorate of History.

Beginning with the activities of the little-known Royal Canadian Naval Air Service established in 1918 to defend merchant ships from submarine attack off Canada's east coast, the account covers the postwar years of financial stringency before the Navy had to turn again to aviation because of tactical requirements during the hard-fought Battle of the Atlantic in the Second World War.

Later chapters discuss the re-establishment of a naval air arm in 1945, the many activities of aircraft carriers and their squadrons, which have become such a vital part of the modern fleet and the role of seaborne aircraft in the era of the nuclear-powered submarine.

General services units of the federal Department of Agriculture inspect 10,000 retail food stores a year.

HOUSING CONFERENCE

Housing in Canada will be the object of a concerted probe at the Canadian Conference on Housing to be held in Toronto from October 20 to 23. The Canadian Welfare Council, which is sponsoring the conference, points out that this will be the first time that all interested groups - builders, consumers, mortgage lenders, architects, planners and representatives of all levels of government - have been brought together to consider every aspect of the housing problem.

A two-year programme of study and action leading up to the conference has been financed by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. In addition, CMHC will contribute \$65,000 to the cost of the conference. Funds are also being sought from business and industry and foundations, as well as from provincial governments. To date, seven provinces have promised support.

The 500 participants will consider Canada's housing needs under five heads: planning for housing, organization of housing programmes, the scope of housing assistance, the prospects for reducing housing costs, and housing and social development.

Part of the preliminary work of the conference, under Michael Wheeler of Ottawa, formerly of the United Nations Secretariat, has included development of provincial housing "profiles" by committees established in each province to prepare for the conference, stimulation of local interest, commissioning of background papers for distribution to participants before the conference, and the launching of a survey of the housing conditions of families on public assistance.

IRAQ FLOOD RELIEF

Emergency aid worth \$7,500 has been given by the Canadian Government for the relief of victims of recent flooding of the Euphrates River in Iraq. The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, said that these funds would be provided through the Canadian Red Cross to the League of Red Cross Societies, which had launched an urgent world-wide appeal on behalf of the Iraqi Red Crescent Society.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS TO PHILIPPINES

Canadian financing of \$2,646,000 to cover the sale by Northern Electric Company, Limited, Montreal, of telecommunications equipment and related services to the Philippines was announced recently by the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The Export Credits Insurance Corporation, which administers the Canadian Government's long-term export-financing programme, has signed an agreement to finance the buyer, Republic Telephone Company, Inc., Pasig, Province of Rizal, Philippines.

Northern Electric obtained the contract against keen competition. The agreement involves the supply of crossbar exchange equipment, cable, station

equipment and materials for a total of 9,200 telephone lines, as well as supervision, installation, maintenance, and management training services.

This is the third sale of Canadian telecommunications equipment to the Philippines financed by ECIC.

The signing of this agreement brings the amount of ECIC long-term loans for export sales of capital equipment and related services to a total of \$404 million.

CANADA COUNCIL MUSIC GRANTS

A new symphony orchestra in the Maritimes is among the recipients of Canada Council grants to music announced recently. The Atlantic Symphony Orchestra of Halifax, receives \$115,000 for formation and operation in 1968-69 for a season of 32 weeks. The new orchestra, the outcome of a merger of the New Brunswick Symphony Society and the Halifax Symphony Society, will perform in all four Atlantic Provinces.

Grants for operations in the 1968-69 season also go to l'Orchestre Symphonique de Montréal and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra (\$265,000 each); the Vancouver Symphony Society (\$160,000); the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra (\$135,000); l'Orchestre Symphonique de Québec (\$125,000); Les Jeunesses Musicales du Canada (\$120,000); the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra (\$50,000); the Victoria Symphony Society (\$20,000); and the Groupe de Rencontres Musicales, Montreal (\$10,000).

The Vancouver Opera Association receives \$70,000 for the 1968-69 season and for continuing its training workshop; and \$30,000 goes to the Edmonton Opera Association for the production of two operas and an opera-concert during the 1968-69 season. Two grants go to the McGill Chamber Orchestra: \$17,000 for the regular season in Montreal and \$3,000 to enable it to perform at the Saratoga Performing Arts Summer Festival. The Canadian Music Centre, Toronto, receives \$2,500 in support of the John Adaskin Project, designed to develop a repertory of contemporary Canadian music for classroom use. The Cassenti Players, a Vancouver chamber group, receives \$700 to perform at the Montreal CBC Festival this summer.

NATIONAL CONCERT BUREAU

An allocation of \$14,000 has been made for the creation of a national concert bureau, with headquarters at the University of Toronto. The bureau will assist a selected number of Canada's best young soloists by booking them for recitals across Canada and abroad. The University of Toronto has operated its own concert agency and placement bureau for some years.

The Canada Council grants are part of a programme of aid to music expected to amount to \$1,660,000 in the current year.

Despite the use of chemicals, the loss of crops in Canada because of weeds amounts to about \$300 million a year.

SIGNALS FROM SPACE

Two radio astronomers at the National Research Council of Canada have reported the first detection of radio signals from recently-discovered X-ray stars.

Dr. B.H. Andrew and Dr. C.R. Purton of the Radio Astronomy Section of NRC's Radio and Electrical Engineering Division, recorded radio signals from Scorpio X-1, strongest of the X-ray stars, with the Council's 150-foot diameter radio telescope. This instrument, one of the most powerful and versatile telescopes in the world, is located at NRC's Algonquin Radio Observatory at Lake Traverse in Algonquin Provincial Park, 120 miles northwest of Ottawa.

The discovery of the astral radio signals is important because measurements of the amount of energy emitted at X-ray and radio wavelengths are expected to give valuable clues as to what is going on inside the stars of this type.

CHANCE DISCOVERY

X-ray stars were discovered almost by accident six years ago when a group of scientists in the United States launched a rocket to look for X-rays from the moon. Instead, they found X-rays coming from the direction of the centre of the Galaxy. Since then, astronomers have discovered some 20 X-ray stars, the strongest being in the constellation Scorpio.

The fact that X-ray stars remained undiscovered until recently is attributable to the inability of X-rays

to penetrate very deeply into the earth's atmosphere, which means that their discovery had to await the development of rockets and satellites. Because X-ray astronomy has to be carried out from rockets and satellites, it is particularly difficult to pin down the exact positions of X-ray stars in the sky. They appear, however, to be in the Milky Way, which means that they are in the same galaxy as the sun.

In observing the X-ray star in Scorpio, the NRC astronomers were dealing with very faint radio signals from outer space. They had to take special precautions to make sure that the signals they were measuring were from the star and not from background radio noise.

Stars so far identified with X-ray sources seem to be remnants of stars that have exploded some time in the past - the supernovae as they are called. The Scorpio source measured by Dr. Andrew and Dr. Purton corresponds to a star too faint to be seen by the naked eye, but which through a telescope also appears to be an old exploding star.

One of the explanations of the X-rays is that they are emitted because of the high temperature of electrons in the X-ray stars. According to the NRC astronomers, this is incompatible with the measurement of radio emission. They say the radio signals are better explained by emissions from electrons moving at high velocities in the strong magnetic fields in the stars.

COLLEGE MILITARY COURSES

Professorships of military and strategic studies will be established at the following Canadian universities this autumn under a new programme developed by the Department of National Defence and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada: Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia; Laval University, Quebec City; Carleton University, Ottawa; Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario; and the University of Victoria, British Columbia.

The professorships will enable both graduate and under-graduate students to study problems of international and national security. Financial support up to a yearly maximum of \$250,000 will be provided through the Department of National Defence and will include salaries, university overheads, and reference material. Graduate scholarships, fellowships and individual programmes of research may be included.

Recruitment of staff and development of course content will be the sole responsibility of each university. It is expected that the establishment of these professorships will encourage and contribute to objective and informed study of all aspects of Canadian defence problems in the broad context of international security.

Other universities may associate themselves in the programme through local co-operative arrangements.

PEDIGREE CATTLE TO BRITAIN

The largest shipment of pedigree cattle ever exported from Canada to Britain - 633 Holstein-Friesian heifers and 14 bulls - arrived at Liverpool recently.

The animals were purchased by a syndicate of nine breeders and dairy farmers in Cheshire, to replace stock lost during an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease last year. The sale indicates that Canadian Holstein-Friesian breeding stock is highly regarded since the Canadian cattle were purchased even though they cost more than British cattle or imports from Holland. As well as being a potential for superior production, the Canadian Holstein-Friesians are completely free of brucellosis.

MAJORITY IN CALF

The shipment comprised 516 in-calf heifers, 26 bulling heifers and 91 younger animals at about the yearling stage, as well as the 14 young bulls. The bulk of the shipment was consigned to eight farms to form the basis of pedigree-breeding programmes, using both the imported bulls and imported semen from selected proven sires in Canada.

The cattle were bought privately with the cooperation of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, which introduced the British purchasers to breeders and inspected the cattle before shipment.

OLD COAST GUARD TUB REPLACED

Plans to build a new vessel to replace CCGS *Estevan* on the west coast were announced recently by Transport Minister Paul Hellyer. Construction will probably start later this summer, as part of the Department's long-term replacement programme.

The *Estevan*, oldest ship of its class in Canadian Coast Guard fleet, is familiar all along the west coast, where it has served since 1912. Built at Collingwood, Ontario, the *Estevan* sailed round Cape Horn to embark on its Pacific service. It will be retired as soon as a replacement is provided.

The new twin-screw, diesel-operated vessel will be fitted for light-station supply duties, buoy-tending and search-and-rescue operations. Its length will be approximately 240 feet and it will have a displacement of 2,800 tons. The ship will have a crew of 55.

It will carry adequate water, stores and provisions for a voyage of 45 days and sufficient fuel for 15 days at cruising speed.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

There were 31,259 births recorded in provincial offices in Canada during May compared to 35,034 in May 1967, bringing the total for the first five months of the year to 152,698, 3.7 percent below the 158,585 for the corresponding period last year. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba reported decreases.

Marriages numbered 12,532 in May, about the same as the 12,590 reported in May 1967. For the cumulative period, marriages were 8.6 percent higher than in the same period last year (49,421 compared to 45,519), with only Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick reporting decreases.

During May, 12,460 deaths were recorded, compared to 13,061 in April and 12,979 in May 1967. The cumulative total from January to May was 67,630, 7.8 percent higher than in the 1967 period (62,748). Only two provinces, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia reported decreases.

FARM CASH RECEIPTS

Farmers' total cash receipts from agricultural operations, excluding supplementary payments, are now estimated at \$4,379.0 million for Canada (except for Newfoundland). As a result of more up-to-date information becoming available recently, this estimate differs slightly from that presented in the advance preliminary report published in March. It is 3.3 percent above the previous record of \$4,238.7 million set in 1966 and 22.8 percent above the average for the five years, 1962 to 1966.

The most significant contributions to the gain in farm cash receipts in 1967 were higher participation payments by the Canadian Wheat Board, increased

cash returns from the sale of dairy products, tobacco, barley, cattle and calves, and larger payments under the dairy support programme. In contrast, lower cash returns were realized from wheat, oats, rye, flaxseed, potatoes, hogs and poultry products. Increases in total cash receipts, ranging from about 3 to 6 per cent, were estimated for Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. In the remaining provinces, cash receipts were lower, with declines ranging from less than 1 per cent in Manitoba to nearly 10 per cent in New Brunswick.

In addition to the above income, farmers received supplementary payments amounting to \$6.1 million in 1967, in contrast to \$41.3 million in 1966. These payments include only those made under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act and other government assistance to farmers who suffered losses as a result of adverse weather conditions. In 1966, these payments included substantial outlays for assistance to farmers in Quebec and Ontario, who suffered from extreme drought conditions during 1965; with improved conditions in subsequent years, these payments declined. When added together, farm cash receipts from farming operations and supplementary payments totalled \$4,385.2 million in 1967, 2.5 percent above the previous high record of \$4,280.0 million in 1966.

Provincial farm cash receipts (excluding supplementary payments other than those paid to dairy producers) are as follows (in thousands of dollars for 1967, with comparable 1966 figures in brackets): Prince Edward Island, 33,807 (36,546); Nova Scotia, 55,031 (55,842); New Brunswick, 48,827 (53,760); Quebec, 634,262 (595,387); Ontario, 1,279,037 (1,230,904); Manitoba, 374,708 (375,721); Saskatchewan, 970,607 (945,697); Alberta, 786,940 (756,950); British Columbia, 195,819 (187,881).

WAGE RATES

Average wages paid in industries surveyed by the federal Department of Labour increased by 7.6 per cent last year. In 1965-66, the increase was 6.4 per cent.

This general index of average straight-time wage rates for selected non-office occupations is based on annual surveys of wage rates prevailing in some 30,000 establishments across Canada.

Final figures arrived at through the surveys show that the general index increased from 124.0 to 133.4 at October 1, 1967. The base year of one hundred is 1961.

Of the eight main industrial divisions comprising the index, logging, with 11.3 per cent, had the largest increase in average wage rates, its index figure moving from 140.2 to 156.0. Local administration was second with 9.9 per cent, while the manufacturing division showed a 7.3 percent increase. Mining had the lowest percentage increase at 6.1, falling below service, at 6.7 per cent, trade, at 6.9 per cent, transportation, communication and other utilities, 8.6 per cent, and construction, 9.4 per cent.