



Bulletin

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NEW PARCEL-POST RATES

Communications Minister Eric Kierans has announced changes in Canadian and international parcel-post rates designed to simplify the rate structure and to bring parcel-post revenues and costs into balance.

The major change comes into effect on January 1, when the rates for the 92 million parcels mailed and delivered in Canada each year will be revised. Under the new rates, the minimum charge will be 45 cents for a one-to-two pound parcel within a zone, and the maximum will be \$3.50 for a 25-pound item between the Atlantic Provinces and the western region of Alberta-British Columbia-the Yukon.

DEFICIT AVERTED

The increase in the domestic surface parcel-post rate is calculated to bring revenues and expenditures into line in this category of Post Office operations, in contrast to an estimated deficit, before the rate changes, of \$8.7 million in the fiscal year 1969-70. The effect of this change, in the fiscal year 1970-71, is calculated at \$14.7 million.

In announcing the revisions, Mr. Kierans noted that parcels weighing up to six pounds made up approximately 80 per cent of Canadian parcel-post traffic and that increases in these weight ranges would vary from 10 to 20 cents a parcel. The impact of this increase, on the basis of an individual who mails a half-dozen one-to-two pound parcels a year, is estimated at \$1 a person a year.

Included in the new rate structure is an adjustment of the surface parcel-post rates to and from Canadian Forces Post Offices and Fleet Mail Offices, which have not been changed since the introduction of that service in 1951. The new rates,

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effective January 1970, will be 50 cents for the first 2 pounds and 15 cents each additional pound.

OTHER CHANGES

Also on October 1 this year, surface parcel-post rates from Canada to countries other than the U.S. will be increased to balance sharply-rising costs. The changes will reduce the number of international rate zones from three to two and the current system of four weight groups will be discarded for a simple pound-by-pound progression.

At the same time, in order to simplify the rate structure, the current Air Parcel Post (Domestic) category will be abolished, since the category became redundant late in 1968 when air-transmission was extended to all domestic first-class mail. Air parcels now receive the same handling, despatch and transportation priorities as first-class mail and Post Office customers will be able to secure air-transmission of parcels by normal first-class postage rates.

Also on October 1, parcel rates to the United States will be increased, to bring an additional \$1.4 million in revenue over a 12-month period. The minimum rate will remain at 15 cents for up to one-half pound, while for items from eight ounces to a pound it will be 75 cents, compared to the present 45 cents. From there on the rates will be applied in a simple progression of 25 cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof.

The changes announced will allow the Post Office to improve its financial position without creating a substantial increase to the general public. The advance notice to large mailers will allow them to make the necessary adjustments in their arrangements well ahead of time.

TACTICAL SATELLITE PROGRAM

The Communications Research Center (CRC) in Ottawa and elements of the Canadian Armed Forces will continue to take part in a NATO research program that has resulted in a number of achievements in communications over the past year.

The signing of a memorandum of understanding sponsoring extension of the NATO research and development program in tactical satellite communications (TACSATCOM) was announced recently by the nine participants: Belgium, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Britain, the United States and the SHAPE Technical Center.

This latest phase is a co-operative test program using Lincoln Experimental Satellite (LES-6), launched from Cape Kennedy in September 1968, and a network of small tactical satellite-communication terminals.

Last year, using the original LES-5 satellite, the Canadian Forces flew terminals into Resolute Bay and established the best communications ever from the Canadian Arctic. Terminals were set up in sub-zero weather at Wainwright, Alberta, and in the tropical forests of Jamaica, with good communication by satellite back to Ottawa.

CRC, using an airborne terminal, conducted a long-range flight test to Churchill, Manitoba, and for the first time in Canada, voice communication was set up from the aircraft through the satellite back to Ottawa.

CRC operates three terminals - one truck-mounted, one fixed (at Shirley Bay, Ontario) and one airborne, mounted in a Canadian Forces Dakota based at the Aerospace Engineering Test Establishment, Ottawa.

The Canadian Forces have two satellite-communication terminals, both mounted on three-quarter-ton trucks.

The initial NATO TACSATCOM Program was formalized by a memorandum of understanding signed in November 1967.

THE VATICAN IN STRATFORD

The full spectacle of the Vatican has been reproduced in Stratford, in the production of Peter Luke's *Hadrian VII*, which opened at the Avon Theatre on August 5 under the direction of Jean Gascon.

For designer Robert Fletcher (who also designed the New York production of *Hadrian*, currently on Broadway), the play involved considerable research into clerical costumes worn at the turn of the cen-

ture, the period in which the drama is set.

According to Mr. Fletcher, the costumes in *Hadrian VII* are copies of the originals, but, for theatrical purposes, they have been exaggerated and made slightly larger-than-life to give them more solidity and better stage projection.

Legend and tradition are closely associated with the robes worn by the Pope and the Cardinals, and certain rules had to be taken into account in the design of the Vatican clothes. For example, the most elaborate and formal attire worn by the Cardinals are the "capa magnas", long capes made of a very special fabric and color. The fabric is not readily available and extremely expensive. However, if the hats (*biretta* and *zucetta*) worn with the capes are of the right fabric, then it is liturgically right and acceptable for the *capa magna* to be of slightly different cloth and color. Consequently, Mr. Fletcher arranged for the hats to be made authentically in Rome, and used a closely resembling fabric for the capes.

Costumes for the Swiss Guards in *Hadrian* are said to have been designed originally by Michaelangelo or Raphael. It is factual, however, that the Della Rovere family (a papal family) donated several sets of the original Swiss Guard armour to the Vatican in the sixteenth century. The helmets (morions) of this caparison were engraved with a crest symbolic of the tree of life. Mr. Fletcher sought out and copied the crest for costumes in the New York and Stratford productions.

Following its month-long engagement, in Stratford, *Hadrian VII*, with Hume Cronyn as Frederick William Rolfe, embarks on a 38-week tour of the United States, opening in Chicago on September 4.

VARIEGATED CHRISTMAS STAMPS

Postage stamps for the Christmas season in denominations of 5 cents and 6 cents, with designs stressing the multiracial structure of Canada's population, will be released by the Canada Post Office in October.

The new multicolored stamps, designed by Rapid Grip and Batten Ltd., in a vertical format with dimensions of 24 x 30 mm., are Canada's first Christmas issues produced in more than two colors. They have identical designs except for a lower horizontal panel printed in blue for the 5 cents and red for the 6 cents in which the words "Canada" "Christmas" and "Noel" and the denominative figure, appear in black letters. The Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd., Ottawa, will print 200 million of the lower denomination, and 100 million of the higher, using the lithographic process; the colors used are red, blue, yellow and black. Customary First Day Cover Service will be provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2 Ontario.

The stamps show the heads of children of several racial origins, their hands clasped in prayer.

LOUISBOURG COMES TO LIFE



The Château St. Louis, Louisbourg, Nova Scotia, seen through an anchor-ring retrieved from Louisbourg Harbor.

Once the largest stronghold in the New World, the fortress of Louisbourg is rising again on the rocky coast of Cape Breton Island. Completion of the first phase of the \$12-million reconstruction as a national historic park is being marked by the opening of the Governor's Wing of the rebuilt Château St. Louis on September 8 by Mr. Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

The project, which is situated 23 miles south of Sydney, Nova Scotia, was started in 1961, and work is expected to continue until the mid-1970s. The historical reconstruction is the most extensive in the world today, combining both military and civil aspects.

The fortress is being rebuilt on the foundations underlying the 200-year-old rubble remains of one of the few fortified towns in North America, and among the last of its kind. The reconstruction will recreate Louisbourg as it was in 1745, before it was besieged and captured by an expedition of New Englanders with British naval support. Returned to the French in a peace settlement, it was captured by the British in 1758 and demolished in 1760.

GOVERNOR'S WING

The mid-eighteenth century antiques of the reconstructed ten-room Governor's Wing, form the largest collection of period French furnishings in North America. The period furnishings were assembled in France and Quebec for the National Historic Sites Services by Jean Palardy, a leading expert on



Louis XV chairs, in green silk brocade, furnish the salon in the reconstructed Governor's Wing of the Château St. Louis.

eighteenth century French-Canadian furniture. Such antique objects as could not be acquired – eighteenth century-style flour barrels and armoire locks, faience dishes and wine-glasses – were faithfully copied under Palardy's supervision. His selection is based on a bankruptcy list for Governor Duquesne, who died in 1744 and whose possessions were sold to clear debts.

Reconstructed in the Château area and open to the public are the field-stone Governor's carriage house and stables, guardhouse, soldiers' barracks, powder magazine, the King's Storehouse, artillery storehouse, and icehouse.

BUILDING PROJECT

Louisbourg was designated a national historic site in 1928, and established as a national historic park in 1940.

Reconstruction plans are based on extensive archaeological and historical research. The "dig" turns up evidence still existing on the site, allowing architectural engineers to prepare drawings on which reconstruction will be based. Archival research revealed the original use of buildings and even rooms. It also turned up original building plans and contractors' invoices showing quantities and types of material and labor actually used in the eighteenth century construction.

Although modern engineering methods are used, buildings must duplicate the appearance of the original structures and, while hidden steel is used to reinforce masonry, and modern quick-setting cement substituted for the crumbly lime mortar used to bind the original walls, special bricks were made to match the originals in size, color and texture; slates were brought from Virginia, and an expert slater was brought from France.

An impetus to the Louisbourg project came in 1961 with the recommendations of the Rand Commission (a Royal Commission to investigate the decline of the coal-mining industry in Cape Breton and its economic consequences) for employment of displaced Cape Breton miners. As a result, 159 miners have been retrained on the project as stonecutters and masons, decorative iron workers and carpenters. In July 1969, only 40 remained. Most have written provincial examinations entitling them to journeymen's papers, and many have moved on to jobs in industry.

FORESTRY COMMISSION MEETS

The North American Forestry Commission, a United Nations agency composed of senior forestry officials of the United States, Mexico and Canada, will meet in Ottawa, from September 15 to 20.

The Commission, sponsored by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, was established in 1959 to encourage discussion and co-operation on forestry problems of common concern to member countries.

Included on the agenda for this fifth session of the Commission are consideration of forest inventory methods, multiple-use management of forest lands, forestry education, and external aid in the form of multilateral and bilateral technical assistance programs. The Commission will also hear reports on the activities of its working committees on forest insects and diseases, forest-fire control, wildlife and outdoor recreation, tree improvement, and forest engineering.

The Canadian delegation will be headed by Dr. A.W.H. Needler, Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Forestry, who will also chair the session.

Delegates will have an opportunity to visit the Forest Industries Equipment Exhibition, which takes place during the same week in Ottawa, and will also tour the Larose Forest, which is located southeast of Ottawa and administered by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests.

An international festival of forestry films and posters will be held in conjunction with the Commission session.

This is the second occasion on which Canada has been host to the North American Forestry Commission; its second session was held in Ottawa in 1963. The Commission will meet at the Centennial Center in downtown Ottawa.

FLYING TEACHERS BACK TO SCHOOL

The Department of Transport will again sponsor refresher courses for civil flying instructors with the object of improving flying instructional ability and helping to maintain a high standard of training throughout Canada.

Transport Minister Don Jamieson said recently that the courses, which are being held for the eighteenth consecutive year, will give flight instructors an opportunity to keep up with developments in aviation requirements.

Courses include classroom lectures and air practice of flying-training exercises. All class members fly two hours a day in light training airplanes, two together, exchanging instructional methods and training techniques on a mutual instructional basis. Both visual and instrument exercises are included.

Five hours a day are devoted to classroom lectures on visual and instruments flight instruction, meteorology, air-traffic control procedures and operational techniques, supplemented by précis and training films. Lectures include a series on the principles of teaching and learning as applied to flight-training.

DOT personnel are responsible for the lectures of technical subjects and day-to-day supervision of all phases of training through the ten-day courses. The courses are administered and managed jointly by the Royal Canadian Flying Clubs Association and the Air Transport Association of Canada. Costs of conducting the courses are met by a Federal Government grant.

CZECHOSLOVAK REFUGEES SURVEY

A study of how Czechoslovak refugees have fared in Canada is being carried out by the Department of Manpower and Immigration. Details of the study, which will be based on a sample survey of 2,000 persons who came to Canada under the special Czechoslovakian Refugee Program last autumn and winter, were announced recently by Manpower and Immigration Minister Allan J. MacEachen.

The survey will provide data on problems of employment, housing and language affecting the refugees, and on their adjustment to the Canadian way of life. It will be part of a research project designed to gather information and opinions from a representative portion of all immigrants.

Between September 1968 and March 1969, 11,153 Czechoslovakian immigrants settled in Canada; of these, 5,745, or more than 50 per cent of the total, settled in Ontario, 1,353 went to Alberta, 1,331 to Quebec, 1,257 to Manitoba, 932 to Saskatchewan and 145 to the Atlantic Provinces. One refugee settled in the Yukon.

Of the total, 6,639 were heads of families or independent adults destined for the labor force; some 4,159 of these were able to take up jobs in the trades or professions they had worked at in Czechoslovakia; an additional 2,617 were placed in other occupations. Some refugees were placed more than once.

It appears that Canada's refugee policy for Czechoslovakians has brought in a higher percentage of skilled, professional and technical people than the policy governing the regular flow of immigrants to Canada in postwar years, Mr. MacEachen notes. The majority of the refugees, he says, were found to have an unusually high level of skill and education, many possessing professional status as astronomers and nuclear physicists.

The random sample of 2,000 refugees will be surveyed three times in a three-year study. Several hundred of the newcomers are planning to enter post-secondary institutions this year to complete studies interrupted by the political upheaval in their homeland.

COLOR TV NEGLIGIBLE HEALTH RISK

The Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. John Munro, said recently that a survey of 400 color television sets had been made by his Department to investigate possible radiation hazards. (See also *Canadian Weekly Bulletin*, Vol. 24, No. 20, dated May 14, 1969, P. 2.)

About 20 per cent of the sets purchased in 1966 or earlier, the Minister said, emitted radiation that in some degree exceeded the standard recommended by the International Commission on Radiological Protection (0.5 milliröntgen hour). The proportion fell to 14 per cent in 1967, 8 per cent in 1968 and 4 per cent in 1969. This improvement probably re-

sulted from action taken by the manufacturers to establish more effective quality control procedures following recognition of the basic problem in 1967.

The health hazard of color TV sets, even where radiation emission is above the standard, is considered by the Department to be exceedingly small. In the survey, radiation emission was observed only at the point of closest approach to the electronic tubes, at the side, back or bottom of the set — not in the normal viewing position. Furthermore, the standard carries such a high safety margin that, unless it is exceeded by a substantial amount, any health risk is quite insignificant.

In most cases, maximum levels were less than ten times higher than the standard. Levels are much lower directly in front of the picture tube. Thus, viewer exposure can be considered negligible if a normal viewing distance, preferably four feet or more, is maintained. The Department warns however, that prolonged proximity to the side or back of a set should be avoided as much as possible.

STUDY TO CONTINUE

The Minister emphasized that the study had been of an exploratory nature only and that the preliminary results had not yet been followed up in detail. The survey was nation-wide and included most types of set, but it could not be regarded as complete and final. For instance, the Department was not yet able to state whether the higher levels occurred only in certain specific models, or whether they were due to occasional failures in quality control during manufacture. Regional variations in line voltages or alterations made by repairmen may also play a part in the problem and this needs further investigation.

The Department is continuing its study of these aspects and will be discussing with manufacturers any measures needed to improve the situation.

OTTAWA-QUEBEC HOUSING PACT

The Federal Government and the Quebec government recently concluded administrative arrangements for housing programs in the province during the fiscal year 1969-1970. Under the terms of the agreement, The Federal Government will make \$124,900,000 available to the province for a number of housing programs benefiting individuals and families with low and moderate incomes, and for elderly persons and orphaned children, etc.

This latest Ottawa-Quebec agreement replaces with a single document three agreements concluded last year to provide for more efficient administrative arrangements in the province's housing program.

The Quebec Housing Corporation will operate on a decentralized basis in using the facilities of the National Housing Act. The federal funds will be invested in housing programs through contributions to municipalities, non-profit organizations, universities and other authorized institutions.

LOCKHEED IN VANCOUVER

The announcement that Lockheed Aircraft Corporation would establish a subsidiary company in Vancouver resulted from a request by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce that Lockheed seek to establish a Canadian company, Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, said recently.

The new firm, Lockheed Offshore Petroleum Services Ltd., which will manufacture a system for offshore oil drilling, will be staffed almost entirely by Canadians and could, Mr. Pepin believes, provide employment for as many as 400 persons as the company grows.

The new company will also purchase materials from Canadian sources. A contract has already been let with the Victoria Machinery Depot to build part of the first offshore system.

Lockheed's new undersea system for completion and production of oil-wells on the ocean-floor, which was revealed last May, is designed to operate at depths where conventional methods cannot produce oil economically.

"I am grateful for Lockheed's response to our request, particularly as it involves the new science of oceanology. Officers of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce organized Canada's first conference on oceanology at McGill University in May and it has been hailed as a great success in this rapidly developing area of scientific endeavors," Mr. Pepin said.

DIVORCES IN 1968

The 10,750 final decrees of divorce granted in Canada during 1968 by provincial and territorial divorce courts and by the Senate were the second-highest number on record, exceeded only by the 11,165 granted in 1967.

Decreases from the 1967 figures occurred in New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. As in previous years, Ontario, British Columbia, and Alberta accounted for about 80 per cent of the total number granted in 1968.

The 1968 national divorce-rate was 51.8 (in 100,000 population), the fifth highest on record, compared to previous high records of 65.4 (1947), 63.1 (1946), 54.7 (1967) and 54.4 (1948). Provincial divorce-rates varied from 3.0 in 100,000 population in Newfoundland to 125.6 in Alberta. The only provinces with increased rates over those of 1967 were Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Alberta, as well as the two territories.

Of the 10,750 final decrees granted during 1968, 459 cases related to petitions filed under the new Federal Divorce Act, which came into effect July 2, 1968, and the balance of 10,291 to petitions filed under the former law. Of the 10,291 decrees granted under the former law, 6,141, or about 60 per cent of the total, were granted to the wife and 4,150 to the husband; of the 459 granted under the new law, 299

or about 65 per cent, were granted to the wife. Among the provinces the proportions of all decrees granted to the wife varied from 45 to 70 per cent.

TRADE - FIRST HALF YEAR

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that, in June, Canada's total exports rose by 14.8 per cent from \$1,121.7 million last year to \$1,287.7 million. This increase was largely attributable to a gain in sales to the United States, which rose one fifth to \$916.0 million. Exports to Britain declined \$7.2 million to \$85.0 in June, compared to those of the same month last year, and those to other Commonwealth and preferential countries fell by \$4.4 million to \$53.9 million. Sales to other countries rose by 11.7 per cent to \$232.8 million.

Contributing to the increase in exports in June were gains in softwood lumber, woodpulp, motor vehicles and parts, aluminum and zinc. Declines were noted in wheat, iron ore and aircraft and parts.

SURPLUS DECLINE

Imports in June rose almost twice as rapidly as exports, or 28.7 per cent, from \$984.3 million to \$1,266.5 million. This increase was spread over all sources, with imports from Britain rising 58.3 per cent to \$84.4 million and from other Commonwealth and preferential countries 49.0 per cent to \$50.2 million. Imports from the U.S. rose 24.1 per cent to \$913.1 million and from other countries by 35.3 per cent to \$218.7 million. The net result was that the merchandise trade surplus in the month declined sharply from \$137.4 million in June 1968 to \$21.2 million.

In the first half year of 1969, exports rose by 11.8 per cent to \$7,281.2 million, compared to \$6,513.2 million in the first six months of 1968. Sales to all areas increased by varying amounts, with the exception of those to Britain, where exports fell by 5.7 per cent to \$578.8 million. Exports to the U.S. rose by 17.1 per cent to \$5,169.8 million, from \$4,415.5 million, and those to other Commonwealth and preferential countries were slightly higher at \$293.8 million. Exports to other countries were \$45.6 million higher at \$1,238.8 million.

Imports in the first six months rose by 17.9 per cent from \$6,010.9 million to \$7,085.0 million. Purchases from Britain rose 18.4 per cent in the half year to \$402.9 million, and from other Commonwealth and preferential countries by 28.3 per cent to \$240.9 million. Imports from the U.S. rose by 17.2 to \$5,270.9 million and from other countries by 19.0 per cent.

In total, the trade surplus fell to \$196.2 million from January to June this year, from \$502.3 million in the same period in 1968. All areas contributed to this deterioration. The surplus with Britain fell in the period from \$273.5 million to \$175.9 million, while the deficit with the U.S. widened from \$83.6 million to \$101.1 million. Balances with other areas also deteriorated.