



Bulletin

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FEDERAL ELECTION RESULTS

The following table shows the results of the federal election held in Canada on June 25, 1968:

	Standing at Dissolution of Parliament	New Standing
Liberal	127	154
Progressive Conservative	94	72
New Democratic Party	22	23
Ralliement des Creditistes	8	14
Social Credit	4	0
Independent	4	1
Vacancies	6	0
Totals	265	264 (1)

(1) One seat disappeared as a result of redistribution

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS

Canada's current-account deficit in the first quarter of 1968 declined to \$225 million from \$316 million during the same period of 1967. A larger increase in merchandise exports than in imports was offset in part by some unfavourable changes in non-merchandise balances. A sharply reduced inflow of capital in long-term forms and a heightened outflow of short-term capital contributed with the current-

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account deficit to reduce Canada's monetary assets substantially.

CURRENT TRANSACTIONS

In the first quarter of 1968, Canada's transactions in goods and services with foreign countries resulted in a deficit of \$225 million, compared to \$316 million for the same period of 1967. This 29 percent contraction was attributable wholly to the enlargement in the merchandise-trade balance from \$96 million to \$236 million. As a partial offset, the deficit on non-merchandise transactions widened 12 per cent from \$412 million to \$461 million. All of the reduction in the current-account deficit between the first quarters of 1967 and 1968 arose from transactions with the United States, as Canada's surplus with overseas countries declined, in particular with those outside the sterling area and the OECD group in Europe.

Canadian exports on a balance-of-payments basis expanded \$410 million, or nearly 16 per cent, from \$2,609 million to \$3,019 million, while merchandise imports rose \$270 million, or more than 10 per cent, from \$2,513 million in the first quarter of 1967 to

\$2,783 million in the corresponding quarter of 1968. About one half of the \$410-million increase in merchandise exports was ascribable to automotive products, the value of which exceeded \$600 million in the first quarter of 1968, compared to \$400 million one year before. Copper rose more than \$50 million; and almost 60 per cent of this increase originated from shipments to the United States on account of the prolonged industrial dispute and in response to other demands. Gains of from \$25 million to over \$30 million each occurred in exports of iron and steel materials, crude petroleum and natural gas, and aircraft and parts. Smaller increases took place in the shipments of whisky, asbestos, sulphur and lumber. On the other hand, the value of wheat clearances declined about \$25 million.

Roughly 80 per cent of the \$270-million rise in imports is estimated to have originated in expanded imports of automotive products to \$725 million in the first quarter of 1968.

INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS

An increase of \$47 million in net payments of interest and dividends from \$180 million in the first quarter of 1967 to \$227 million in the same quarter of 1968 accounted for nearly all of the \$49-million expansion in the non-merchandise deficit. This net increase of \$47 million was accounted for by a rise of \$53 million in payments of interest and dividends to \$295 million, which was to a small extent offset by higher income receipts. Increased profits of unincorporated branches of foreign companies, together with an expansion in payments by Canadian subsidiaries to parent companies in the United States were chiefly responsible for an increase of \$35 million in the dividend payments to \$172 million. Interest payments increased \$18 million to \$123 million following large purchases by the United States in 1967 of new Canadian bond issues, particularly those of provincial governments. Receipts of interest and dividends rose moderately by \$6 million to \$68 million, reflecting a \$14-million increase in dividend receipts and an \$8-million decrease in interest receipts. The international travel deficit widened slightly. The deficit with the United States increased \$7 million to \$89 million, while that with overseas countries narrowed from \$45 million to \$42 million.

From \$52 million in the first quarter of 1967, official contributions declined considerably, to \$14 million in the same period of 1968, owing to lower contributions under the Colombo Plan and the international food-aid programme, together with a non-recurring remission in the earlier period of the principal and interest on loans extended at an earlier period for the purchase of Canadian wheat and flour. The balance on other government expenditures became less favourable by some \$25 million, representing, in the main, the receipts in the first quarter of 1967 from foreign participants in Expo 67. There were small changes in the balances of other miscellaneous items as well as of freight and shipping services, inheritances and migrants' funds and in gold production available for export.

U.S. AND BRITAIN

Total receipts from the United States for the exports of goods and services were estimated at \$2,413 million in the first quarter of 1968, up \$392 million or more than 19 per cent over the corresponding period of 1967. Total current-account payments to the United States rose \$257 million, or 10 per cent, to \$2,851 million.

The current-account surplus with Britain declined \$10 million to \$120 million in the first quarter of 1968. This was a result of an increase of about 8 per cent from \$235 million to \$253 million in total payments, offset by a smaller rise in receipts from \$365 million to \$373 million.

OTHER COUNTRIES

In current transactions with other countries, total receipts declined \$10 million to \$815 million, while total payments increased \$24 million to \$722 million. The current-account surplus accordingly narrowed \$34 million from \$127 million to \$93 million in the January-March quarter of 1968.

SATELLITES FOR SHIP MESSAGES

Members of the Research and Development Division of the Telecommunications and Electronics Branch of the Department of Transport in Ottawa have successfully monitored experimental Very High Frequency (VHF) radiophone transmissions via the NASA-ATS-3 satellite. Crews of three United States airlines talked with ground-stations in the Eastern and Western United States. Also involved were a U.S. Coast Guard vessel, a cruise-ship on the Eastern seaboard and in the Caribbean, and a West German research vessel, which was off the west coast of Africa. Each of these communicated by satellite with the shore stations.

The experiments were part of a plan to evaluate the use of VHF through satellites to extend the communication range for aircraft, normally limited to 500 miles on VHF frequencies, as well as to show the advantages of extending VHF coverage from ships, which normally is restricted to line-of-sight distance.

International discussions have been taking place for several months among representatives of Canada, the U.S., Britain and France, on the benefits to be obtained by using satellites for this type of communication. The talks also involved consideration of placing position-fixing capabilities in satellites, in addition to voice facilities. A special panel is to be set up under the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to consider these matters from the aeronautical viewpoint.

The recent tests were conducted with the NASA Advanced Technology Satellite-3, which currently is at synchronous orbit altitude on the 60th parallel of longitude, or above the equator over Brazil, approximately due south of Cape Breton Island.

The experimental receiving station in Ottawa was set up temporarily at the Telecommunications and Electronics laboratory of the Department at Ottawa International Airport.

INDIAN COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

Indian Affairs Minister Arthur Laing said recently that increased assistance would be available to Indians engaged in commercial ventures, as soon as a special resource and industrial development fund planned was established. He said that the fund would be "designed to accelerate the establishment and expansion of Indian-operated agricultural, commercial and industrial enterprises and to increase the employment opportunities now open to Indian people".

Under the development-fund programme, the Government of Canada will be able to guarantee loans made to Indians so that they can take greater advantage of normal lending institutions for business and commercial purposes. Where necessary, it will provide direct loans and grants to Indian bands, groups and individuals.

"The fund will help Indian people get a firm toehold in the Canadian economy," Mr. Laing said, "but its success will depend on what the Indian people themselves bring to the programme. It offers no simple solution to the economic difficulties which many Indians face. What it will do is give them a chance to translate their education and training in terms of steady, meaningful employment."

TEMPO SERVICE BY CN

Canadian National has launched a new passenger-train providing one day service in "corridors" of dense population. The red-and-silver train left Toronto recently for London and Sarnia, inaugurating a southwestern Ontario service called Tempo. CN says Tempo equipment will raise the standard of service, yet provide significant operating economies. It is the first equipment built in Canada specifically for interurban travel and will be used on the busy lines between Toronto, Kitchener and Sarnia and between Toronto, London and Windsor.

Trains in Tempo service do not require conventional dining-cars, baggage-cars, sleeping-cars, or steam-generator cars. The cars they do have are made of lightweight aluminum and can be hauled at high speeds by one relatively low-powered locomotive.

Elimination of the uneconomic dining-car was made possible by combining microwave and portable ovens with modern catering practices to allow dining "at your seat" from fold-down trays.

Sleeping-cars are unnecessary because the Tempo idea demands same-day rather than overnight travel; coaches and club-cars have extra baggage-racks that do the work of baggage-cars.

Luxury touches include a stereophonic public-address system, disc brakes, a combination of air-cushion and coil-spring suspension for smoother rides, sliding doors that open between cars at the touch of a finger, and an air-injection system for air-conditioning.

CN has purchased five club cars, five cafe-lounge cars, and 15 coaches for Tempo runs. A Tempo train would normally consist of three coaches, a cafe-lounge car for coach passengers, a club car,

and one locomotive. Total seating capacity in a five-car train would be 301 persons. The train, however, could be expanded during exceptionally busy periods.

CN will operate Tempo equipment on four of its southwestern Ontario runs through London to Windsor and Sarnia, two from Guelph to Kitchener and Stratford and two from Dundas to Brantford and Ingersoll.

HENRY MOORE EXHIBIT

An exhibition of the work produced between 1955 and 1956 by the leading British sculptor, Henry Moore, was opened on June 26 at the National Gallery in Ottawa, where it will remain on view until September 15. The collection organized by the British Council, had already been on display in Toronto during "British Week" last autumn, and had subsequently been shown at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and St. John's, Newfoundland. It will make its final Canadian appearance at the Museum of Fine Arts in Montreal.

This sample of the recent work of the 70-year-old Moore is notable for the size of the pieces, all bronze, of which it consists, and for what has been called their "disturbing power". The catalogue of the display contains the following passage elaborating this criticism:

"This massive scale is matched by shapes which reinforce the sense of what in Michelangelo's day was called *terribilità* — a sense of weight and tremendous physical force; of grandeur which is also rather frightening; of thick, swelling, twisting and plunging shapes which heave as alarmingly as a giant in his sleep, and seem in the same way both superhuman and primeval.... The ability to command shapes of this kind has always been a distinctive characteristic of Moore's personality as a sculptor. But it has never been as forcibly and consistently in evidence as during the period covered by this exhibition."

AID TO BURMESE HOSPITAL

Canada has agreed to a Burmese request to expand the facilities of Rangoon General Hospital with Canadian counterpart funds, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, announced recently.

The funds will be used for an addition to the radiotherapy building costing 250,000 *kyats* (approximately \$50,000 Canadian). The new ward will provide facilities for the intensive care of radiological patients, thus continuing the work undertaken by Canada at the hospital in 1963, when a cobalt teletherapy unit was installed and a Canadian adviser established a cancer-treatment unit.

FUND CONTROLS

The counterpart fund is a long-established feature of Canada's external aid programme and is designed to ensure that each aid dollar is put to maximum use. When commodities are supplied on a grant basis, as

in the case of food aid, Canada requires the recipient country to set up an account in its own currency equivalent to the dollar value of the Canadian shipment. These funds must, in turn, be spent on economic development, including education, technical training and social "infrastructure" projects. Title to the counterpart funds rests with the recipient; investment priorities are established basically on its initiative, but expenditures become subject to the donor's concurrence.

Under this system, the recipient country receives urgently-needed supplies of food and industrial materials with a valuable saving in foreign exchange. At the same time, it is able to underwrite development programmes with an equivalent amount drawn from its national income.

Technical assistance worth \$113,000 was allocated to Burma by Canada during the fiscal year 1967-68.

MEMORIAL STAMPS 1969

Subjects chosen for use on 1969 Canada Post Office commemorative stamps were announced recently by Postmaster General Jean-Pierre Côté, speaking before the Annual Convention of the Quebec Branch of the Canadian Postmasters' Association.

Emphasizing his Department's continuation of a policy dedicated to reflecting all aspects of Canada's heritage, Mr. Côté said that the coming year would see the commemoration of five personages from the pages of history.

The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, first native-born Canadian to hold the office of Governor General of Canada, will be honoured in February; this will follow a sports series in January featuring the game of curling. The internationally-famous artist and sculptor Aurèle de Foy Suzor-Côté, a native of Arthabaska, Quebec, will be honoured during March.

Two events illustrating Canada's involvement in international affairs will be saluted in May by stamps to be released on the same day marking the fiftieth anniversary of the International Labour Organization and of the first non-stop transatlantic flights, which started from Newfoundland. A native of Ontario, Sir William Osler, to whom biographers refer as the father of psychosomatic medicine, will be honoured in June with a stamp that is planned for release during the International Council of Nurses XIV Quadrennial Congress in Montreal. Osler is regarded as a man whose work revolutionized the treatment of patients in hospitals.

Three stamps in the popular bird series featuring the white-throated sparrow, the hermit thrush, and the Ipswich sparrow respectively, will be issued in July.

The history of Canada will be featured during August and September. The August issue will commemorate the two-hundredth anniversary of the founding of Charlottetown, the capital of Prince Edward Island. In September a stamp issue will mark the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Sir Isaac Brock, whose remains rest under the monument

on Queenston Heights by the Niagara River in Ontario.

Following a practice begun in 1964, Christmas stamps will appear in October early enough to provide special postage for overseas mailings. The programme concludes in November with an issue marking the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the humorist and economist Stephen Leacock.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR FELLOWSHIP

Professor Martin Meissner of the Department of Anthropology and Sociology of the University of British Columbia has been awarded a 1968 Canada International Labour Fellowship.

These fellowships, which are awarded annually by the Department of Labour to senior Canadian scholars to study the economic, industrial relations, social and other aspects of labour at the International Institute for Labour Studies in Geneva, are valued at \$13,700, of which \$6,700 is for travelling and research expenses.

Professor Meissner has been teaching at UBC for seven years and has concentrated on research in industrial sociology.

During his year stay in Switzerland, Professor Meissner will investigate conditions and processes which influence workers' leisure and social activities.

MEAT-MARKETING RESEARCH

The Research Council of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization of Quebec has commissioned scientific studies that should allow the province's stock-breeders to ensure a more regular provisioning of the meat-market by regularizing the fecundity of the animals to increase production.

This work, which was entrusted to Mr. Jean Paul Lemay, Doctor of Animal Physiology and Professor at the Zootechny Department of the Faculty of Agriculture at Laval University, is a response to an urgent need in the economic sector. The very promising results obtained so far seem to promise a guarantee of additional income to stockmen.

EXTENDING FECUNDATION PERIOD

Mr. Lemay's research has allowed him to act on the seasonal fluctuations of the reproductive cycle of farm animals, a complex biological phenomenon. By bringing changes to certain factors, Mr. Lemay has partially resolved the problem of an extension of the production-time. By regulating the average daily period of illumination, as well as the temperature of the premises occupied by the reproductive animals, Mr. Lemay has succeeded in extending the natural period of fecundation of ewes and in better distributing lambings. Through the use of certain hormonal substances, he was also able to influence the reproductive cycle of cattle. And by the early weaning of lambs four to five weeks old, Mr. Lemay was able to increase the number born by a ewe - 3.8, instead of 1.5 a year.

LEACOCK COMMEMORATED

Stephen Leacock, whose humorous sketches have won world-wide recognition, was commemorated on June 8 at the Stephen Leacock Home (his summer residence), Orillia, Ontario.

Leacock is probably best remembered for his collection of humorous character pieces published in 1912 under the title *Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town*. Dean Drone, Judge Pepperleigh, Jefferson Thorpe, residents of a typical Ontario town, Mariposa, and the town outing on the boat, the *Mariposa Belle*, are treasured memories of many readers in Canada and abroad. Inspiration for the sketches is said to have come from Orillia, where Leacock spent his summer holidays at his home on Old Brewery Bay.

Other well-known works of Stephen Leacock are *Literary Lapses*, *Arcadian Adventures with the Idle Rich*, *Moonbeams from the Larger Lunacy* and *My Discovery of England*.

Although he achieved fame as a humorist, Leacock also contributed to the library of Canadian political science and history books. *Elements of Political Science* (written as a textbook for his students), and *Mackenzie, Baldwin, Lafontaine, Hincks* are among other many learned works.

Born in Swanmore, England in 1869, Stephen Leacock came as a child to a farm near Lake Simcoe, Ontario, in 1876. He was educated at Upper Canada College and the University of Toronto before accepting a lecturing post in the Political Science and Economics Department at McGill University. He was the head of that Department from 1908 to 1936. He died in 1944.

In his honour in 1946, the Leacock Associates of Orillia decided to award an annual Stephen Leacock Medal for the best book of humour written by a Canadian in the year. This year's award was presented to Max Ferguson - the radio humorist widely known as Rawhide - at a banquet held on the day of the Leacock commemorative ceremony.

CADET SUMMER EXCHANGE

About 175 Armed Forces cadets will visit foreign countries during July and August.

Canadian sea cadets will take part in an exchange on the east and west coasts, with 50 cadets from the United States Navy League. Twenty-five will visit Norfolk, Virginia, and go to sea aboard an aircraft carrier; the remaining 25 will travel to Puget Sound, near Seattle, Washington. Their U.S. counterparts will train at Canadian Forces Base Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, and Canadian Forces Base Comox, British Columbia.

Army cadets will visit the Caribbean and Britain. Sixty-five will take part in international exchanges with Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, and Grenada from July 25 to August 17; the Caribbean cadets will stay at Valcartier, Quebec, Ipperwash and Borden, Ontario, and Aldershot, Nova Scotia. The Bisley cadet team will send 12 sharpshooters to Bisley (Aldershot) England from July 4 to August 8, while six cadets will take mountain training at Townyn,

Wales, from July 5 to August 4. The British cadets will visit Banff, Alberta.

Sixty-two air cadets will be traded. The countries taking part with two cadets each are: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Israel, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Britain will have 27 and the United States 15. Cadets from these countries will visit various locations in Canada as guests of the Canadian Armed Forces and the Air Cadet League of Canada.

Selections for international exchanges are made from senior cadets who have displayed outstanding performance in their cadet training.

PIONEER GEOLOGIST RETIRES

Dr. Clifford H. Stockwell, known internationally as the doyen of Precambrian geologists, has retired from the Geological Survey of Canada at the age of 70. He was a pioneer in the study of the age and structure of rocks in Canada's Precambrian Shield, which consists of some of the most ancient rocks in the world (500 to 3,000 million years). By correlating the order of rock formations with their ages as determined by the radioactive isotopes they contain, Dr. Stockwell was able to determine the time and sequence of events that produced the formation.

In retirement, Dr. Stockwell will complete a tectonic map which graphically summarizes the geological history of Canada during Precambrian times. This will be presented this summer to earth scientists at the International Geological Congress in Prague.

NEW HISTORIC PARK

Castle Hill, whose fortifications protected the town of Placentia, the first colony in Newfoundland, was opened as a national historic park on June 19. An audio-visual display emphasizing French and British influence in Newfoundland depicts the history of Castle Hill. Mr. Hédard Robichaud, Minister of Fisheries, represented Mr. Arthur Laing, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, at the opening ceremonies at which Premier Smallwood of Newfoundland and other officials were present.

In 1662, a small group of soldiers, settlers, a priest and a governor, who had come to establish the power of France on the island, constructed fortifications to protect the harbour. At this time, England - later to seek and win control of the island - was content to protect its fishing interests off the coast. The West Country merchants, who controlled the fishery, discouraged settlement, as they thought that permanent settlers would threaten their supremacy in the industry.

When hostilities began between England and France in the 1690s, the French engineer L'Hermitte constructed Fort Royal on top of Castle Hill to provide covering fire for the forts below. At that time Placentia proved to be too strong for the English to take by siege, but it was surrendered to England, as

were all French possessions on the island, by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

In the 1750s, England and France were again at war. When France captured St. John's in 1762, the English, compelled to transfer their base of military operations to Placentia, built a new fort on the hill at the site of Fort Royal. They named it Castle Graves in honour of Captain Thomas Graves, at that time Governor of Newfoundland. The remains of Castle Graves, which was abandoned in the early 1800s, can still be seen today.

FISHERMEN'S INSURANCE EXTENDED

Insurance protection for commercial fishing-boats provided under the federally-sponsored Fishermen's Indemnity Plan will be extended to cover craft having a maximum appraised value of \$25,000. This extension, announced by Fisheries Minister H.J. Robichaud, became effective June 15 and supersedes the former insurable maximum limit of \$15,000. The minimum appraised value acceptable will remain at \$250.

The extension of the plan to cover boats valued at up to \$25,000 is the result of higher construction costs and the trend by fishermen to obtain larger craft capable of diversified fishing.

The increased insurance coverage is one of several changes in FIP regulations. One new amendment will extend insurance coverage to fishing-boats operating on Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories, which has an area of 10,000 square miles. Fishing-boats that operate in the Atlantic Provinces and in Ontario, British Columbia and the Canadian Arctic are already covered by the Department of Fisheries insurance scheme.

The FIP agency has insured nearly 8,000 boats having an appraised value of \$35 million.

CANADIAN DIVORCES 1967

A record 11,156 divorces were granted in Canada during 1967 by provincial and territorial divorce courts and by Parliament, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Increases over divorces in 1966 occurred in New

Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta accounted for almost four-fifths of the year's divorces.

RISING RATE

The 1967 divorce rate was 54.7 (in 100,000 of the population), compared to 51.2 and 45.7 for the two preceding years. The rate has been rising steadily since 1961, when it stood at 36.0, the lowest since 1944.

Of the total of 11,156 divorces granted in 1967, the wife was the petitioner in 6,611 cases or in almost six cases out of ten. Among the provinces, the percentages in which the wife was the applicant for divorce varied from 35 to 64.

B.C. SCHOOL BOOKS INCREASED

A record 101 new textbooks will be used in British Columbia's public schools next September. Mr. L.R. Peterson, B.C. Minister of Education, said that the large number of new books in recent years reflected a fresh approach to the growing reservoir of knowledge that is available in most fields. Ninety-nine were introduced for use in the school year just finished.

Forty-six of the new titles are for use in social studies in the first year of secondary school. All teachers will use some of the general material provided and they will be able to choose from the large volume of material a particular aspect of any subject for deeper study. Selection will be made on the basis of the common interest of both teacher and students.

Mr. Peterson said that 12 new texts would be available for elementary grade studies in language arts, three of which are being specially prepared. Included in the titles are Roderick Haig-Brown's *Captain of the Discovery* and George Clutesi's *Son of the Raven, Son of Deer*. The latter is believed to be the only book by a native Indian author to be used in Canada.

Among other subjects for which new texts are being provided are music, science, art, foreign languages, commerce, home economics, and industrial education.