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THE SEARCH FOR A SETTLEMENT IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The following is an address by Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, at the Negev Dinner in Winnipeg on June 5:

One of the things that has been firmly impressed upon me in the past year is that the Secretary of State for External Affairs is a focus for everybody's worries about the state of the world. Some people agonize over the war in Vietnam, others about Czechoslovakia. Many are troubled about poverty in Asia, civil war in Nigeria or revolution in Latin America. They all want me to ensure that their concern is reflected in Canada's foreign policy.

It is good that our people show such lively interest in the troubles of their fellow human beings elsewhere in the world. I assure you that I fully accept the responsibility of being a kind of national worrier. The difficult part, of course, is to find practical ways in which the concern of the Canadian people can be translated into helpful action by Canada as a nation in complex situations around the world. In relation to the Middle East, for example, there is no question of the immense sympathy in Canada for Israel as well as our compassion for the people of the Arab countries. Individual Canadians can, and do, make their own contributions in various ways and the Canadian Government constantly seeks to assist in the search for a lasting peace. Yet, of the international controversies which have attracted attention since the Second World War, few have proven as intractable as the Arab-Israeli dispute. The 21 years since the establishment of the State of Israel have seen three major outbreaks of hostilities and an ebb and flow of violence in between.

Two years have now elapsed since the fighting in 1967 and violent clashes continue in the region at a level that is without precedent except during time

CONTENTS

The Search for a Settlement in the Middle East	1
Costs of Communications Satellite	3
Art at Arts Centre	3
Canada's National Library and Public Archives	4
Four-Nation Defence Research	6
Tourism in the Yukon	6
Hours of Work Review	6
Loan to Algeria	7
Montreal-Osaka - by 'Cycle'	7
Canadian Phones in Haiti	7
Study of Sex Offenders	7
Indians and the Printed Word	8
Housing in May	8

of war. It is a depressing and, indeed, a dismaying record when we recall the high hopes entertained by us all 21 years ago as we welcomed Israel into the family of nations. The hopes that an early reconciliation would be effected, that the Arab states and Israel would come to live in harmony to their mutual benefit, and that agreement on just arrangements would enable all those - on both sides - who had suffered from fear, deprivation and homelessness to assume lives of dignity and self-respect.

PAST 20 YEARS

Too many of these hopes have been disappointed. Yet we should not ignore what was accomplished during the past 20 years. The people of Israel have accomplished remarkable nation-building feats. There have been periods of calm. Through the United Nations, efforts have been made by the international community to promote conditions of peace and to alleviate human suffering, particularly by assisting the Arab refugees. The United Nations did contribute to the maintenance of an equilibrium in the region for some years. Wiser counsels among the

interested parties might have prevented the destruction of that equilibrium or halted the train of events which led to war. As we all know, the removal of the United Nations Emergency Force which, for ten years helped to create conditions of calm along the Israel/U.A.R. line, was followed - with frightening swiftness - by a new outbreak of hostilities. The breakdown of those arrangements should not, however, be allowed to obscure what they did achieve.

There have, in short, been gains and losses, and it would be futile and certainly unprofitable to try to strike a balance.

The past lies too heavily on the Middle East. It provides grounds for endless recrimination. The countries directly involved owe it to themselves to look to the present and to the future. They owe it to themselves to seek a better basis for peace than has been found in the past.

INGREDIENTS FOR SUCCESS

The search for a settlement has been difficult and long. The delay has been frustrating. It reflects the fears and hesitations on both sides - on Israel's part, fear of continued Arab hostility which threatens its security, and on the Arab side fear of territorial expansion at their expense. For those directly involved, there may be risks in pursuing a settlement - as there are in the prevailing circumstances of raid and reprisal, action and counter-action, death and destruction. It is right that the parties themselves and the international community should seek a settlement that is more definitive, clearer and less ambiguous than the previous arrangements so that all may have greater assurance that peace will endure. It is right that they should insist on a *just settlement*, involving:

- (1) the establishment of secure boundaries which are mutually recognized;
- (2) a withdrawal of forces from occupied territories;
- (3) genuine mutual acceptance - by acknowledgement of the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of all states - which has not been seen before in the Middle East;
- (4) freedom of navigation for the ships of all states through international waterways - the Straits of Tiran and the Suez Canal;
- (5) and, not least, a fair and just settlement of the refugee problem.

What is crucial, however, is that neither Israel nor the Arab states - nor all those interested in the Middle East - should lose hope in a settlement or lessen their efforts to achieve one. There will be no settlement, there will be no peace, unless it is earnestly sought; unless all the governments concerned muster all their magnanimity, understanding and tolerance - and venture on a new course.

I do not expect that the roots of mutual fear and antagonism will be removed at one stroke. But it is only through a settlement, and the new conditions it creates, that these obstacles to genuine peace will wither and die away. That is the realistic as well as

the courageous approach. If Israel and its neighbours do not move forward to peace, they will be in constant danger of slipping back to war.

FORCED SETTLEMENT UNACCEPTABLE

The Canadian Government continues to lend its full support to the United Nations effort, in particular the mission of Ambassador Jarring, to promote agreement on a peaceful and accepted settlement. We also endorse the efforts of the four powers, in the light of their responsibilities as Permanent Members of the Security Council, to assist Ambassador Jarring in his task. That is indeed how the four powers have defined their role - to assist Ambassador Jarring in his task - not to replace his efforts nor to substitute for them. The four powers, in their own words, are considering "how they can contribute to a peaceful political settlement in the Middle East". A peaceful political settlement requires agreement and consent on the part of Israel and the Arab states; it cannot be imposed by force. And the four powers have made it quite clear that they are not interested in what one of them has called "a mechanism to impose peace", if such a thing were conceivable. What they are interested in is a peaceful and *accepted* settlement, as described in the Security Council resolution. We all recognize that the day is past when great powers might impose their arrangements on the Middle East heedless of the vital interests of those directly concerned.

It would be wrong, however, to assume that the four powers, with their extensive interests and responsibilities, have nothing to contribute to the achievement of peace in the Middle East. We hope they may help to meet the doubts and apprehensions in Israel and in the Arab states which pose obstacles to the attainment of a settlement. They may be able to use their influence in a constructive way to bridge the gap of silence between the parties. They would be remiss in their duty if they did not try to help Israel and its neighbours to reconcile their differences.

The four powers' effort may well progress slowly in support of the Jarring Mission. Pursuing this joint effort may require a further exercise in tenacity. But the stakes are too great, the price of failure too high, for either Israel and the Arab states or the international community to falter in their efforts. They cannot afford to stop short of a just and lasting peace, and the benefits it will confer on all.

The Middle East is wracked by blind fears and destructive myths. But I for one believe in the capacity of man's unconquerable mind to overcome those fears and myths. This can only be done by the long, difficult but sure process of education. Surely it is not beyond man's ingenuity in the shorter term to find enough common ground on which to build a secure and lasting peace in the Middle East, a peace that will guarantee to Israeli and Arab alike the quiet enjoyment of their lives and lands.

COSTS OF COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE

In answer to questions in the House of Commons on June 13, Communications Minister Eric Kierans announced that Canada and the United States had agreed in principle to provide a domestic communications system for Canada, the cost of which he was "confident" would be less than \$65 million.

The Minister's statement follows:

Honourable members have raised some points relative to costs, contracts and to the actual launching of Telesat. As I informed Honourable members during the committee stage of the Bill, discussions have been going on with United States authorities to secure agreement on the necessary launching arrangements. Our objective has been to secure the most efficient and cheapest launching services. For this reason we have never at any time dreamed of encouraging the Government to enter or search for a launching capability of its own; this could easily lead us into expenditures of some \$800 million without any assurance of success.

CANADA-U.S. CO-OPERATION

I am able to say that these discussions with the United States have been satisfactorily completed by an agreement in principle. The necessary technical details will be agreed upon later. I would like to read the text of a public statement which has been agreed to by both Governments:

"Discussions have recently taken place between Canadian and United States authorities concerning launching services required by Canada to place a Canadian communications satellite in synchronous orbit in 1971. The satellite would be used to provide a domestic communications system for Canada, plans for the establishment of which were announced by the Canadian Government in the White Paper of April 1, 1968. The U.S. Government has indicated that it would be willing to provide the necessary launching services on a cost reimbursable basis pursuant to appropriate arrangements. The Canadian Government will be taking appropriate steps in Intelsat to ensure technical compatibility between the Canadian and Intelsat systems and in the ITU in accordance with ITU agreements."

This agreement in principle, which I welcome as evidence of Canada-U.S. co-operation in the vital field of space communications, will enable officials of the two Governments to proceed with the necessary, detailed, technical and financial discussions.... Those concerned with the project have worked very closely together, and I am confident that the cost will be less than the \$65 million which has been mentioned.

FIRMS INVOLVED

I have today instructed officials of the Department of Communications to open negotiations with RCA Victor Limited of Canada on the procurement con-

tract for Canada's domestic communications satellite. Provided these negotiations result in satisfactory price, quality and performance schedule terms a formal contract will be awarded to RCA Victor. At the same time, similar negotiations have been initiated with Northern Electric Limited for construction of the communications transponder of the spacecraft. Upon conclusion of these negotiations the contract with RCA Victor would include a direction to award the transponder subcontract to Northern Electric.

These two Canadian firms will thus be responsible for the main elements of the planned domestic communications satellite, the cost of which is estimated at \$25 million to \$30 million, exclusive of launcher.

Both RCA Victor and Northern Electric are leaders in the fields of space and telecommunications. It is my information that all of RCA Victor International's expertise in spacecraft telecommunications resides here in Canada. RCA Victor was the manufacturer of Canada's *Alouette II* and *ISIS I* scientific research satellites, as well as of the Mill Village, Nova Scotia, ground receiving-station built for Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corporation. Northern Electric, which maintains the largest research establishment in Canada's communications industry, is currently building transponders for one of the *Intelsat IV* series of communications satellites.

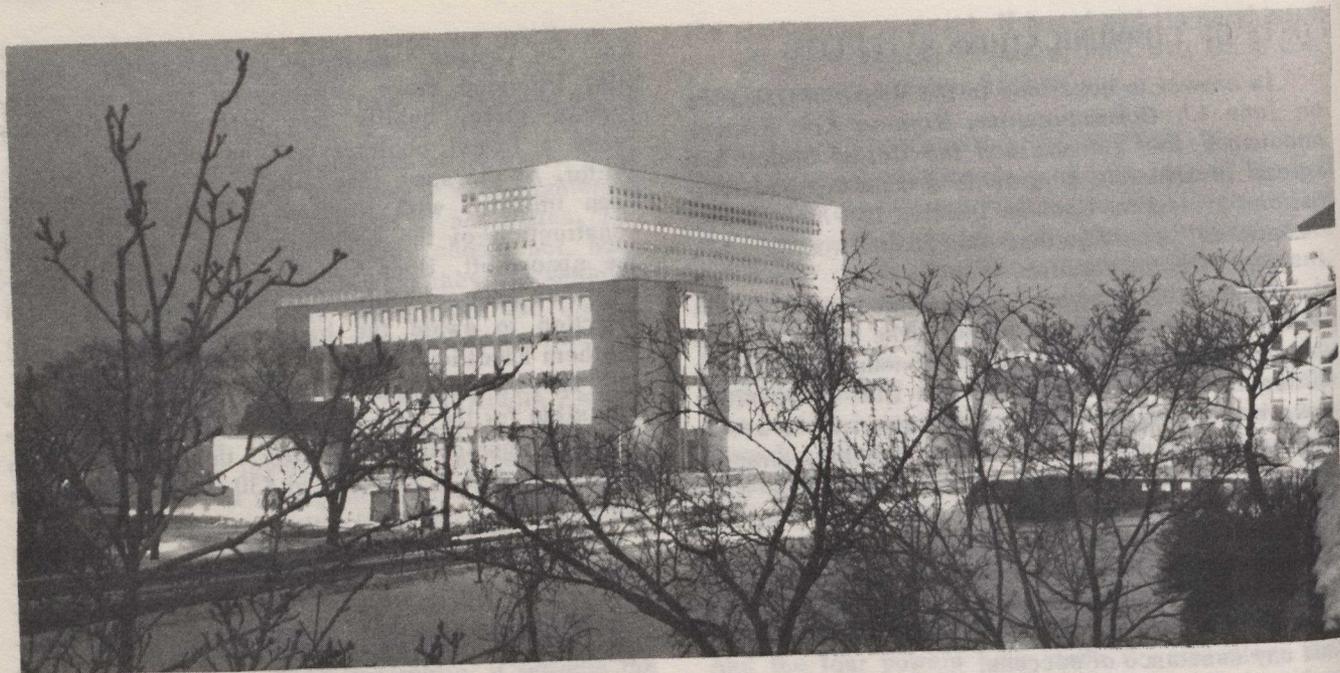
The award of the principal communications satellite contracts will bring significant development both to Canada's communications industry and to our scientific community. Subcontracts and supplies will be sought among other Canadian firms as well as among companies in the United States and in Europe. Our object is to secure as high a Canadian content as possible, provided the price is right.

RCA Victor would operate as the contractor responsible to Telesat Canada, the tripartite government-private industry-public corporation authority, the creation of which is currently being considered by Parliament. The actual construction contracts will be awarded by the corporation....

ART AT ARTS CENTRE

The outdoor terraces of the National Arts Centre will burst with colour on week-ends during the spring and summer months when amateur and professional artists are invited to use the terraces for displays of paintings, sculpture, photography, pottery, jewellery and weaving. An exhibition by local artists inaugurated the programme during the week-end of May 17.

On Saturdays and Sundays, each artist will be allotted wall space overlooking the terraces on a daily, "first come, first served" basis.



CANADA'S NATIONAL LIBRARY AND PUBLIC ARCHIVES

Just west of the Houses of Parliament, on the bluff overlooking the Ottawa River, stands the National Library and Public Archives Building, the repository of some of Canada's most valuable historical treasures. Its 13 miles of floor-space, housing 81 miles of steel shelving, link early pageantry, by means of microfilm and automation, to the bustling life of contemporary Canada.

The Prime Minister of Canada opened the \$13-million building in June 1967 and, among the gifts that were presented to Canada on the occasion were a Henry Moore sculpture and a collection of books among which are such rarities as the first printed edition of Euclid (from Britain) and 350 volumes on literature, history, art and music (from the Soviet Union). The centennial gift from the United States, which was placed on display early in 1968, is a magnificent creation in Steuben glass featuring the coats of arms and floral emblems of Canada and the provinces and territories.

Within these cool, marbled walls are stored copies of all current Canadian publications, official proclamations and numerous historical papers and works of art. Carefully preserved for public viewing are original portfolios of coastal navigation charts made two centuries ago for use by British ships of the Line. Still visible are caustic notes scratched by Captain Cook on a hydrographic chart drawn off Canada's east coast by Captain Bligh, who later commanded HMS *Bounty*. Here also are bound volumes of newspapers dating back to the beginning of Canada, which can be perused in a reading room open 24 hours a day. Students and researchers may

obtain keys to small private rooms where long periods of study may be carried out in solitude.

In other larger reference rooms copies of every current publication printed in Canada can be read.

UNION CATALOGUE

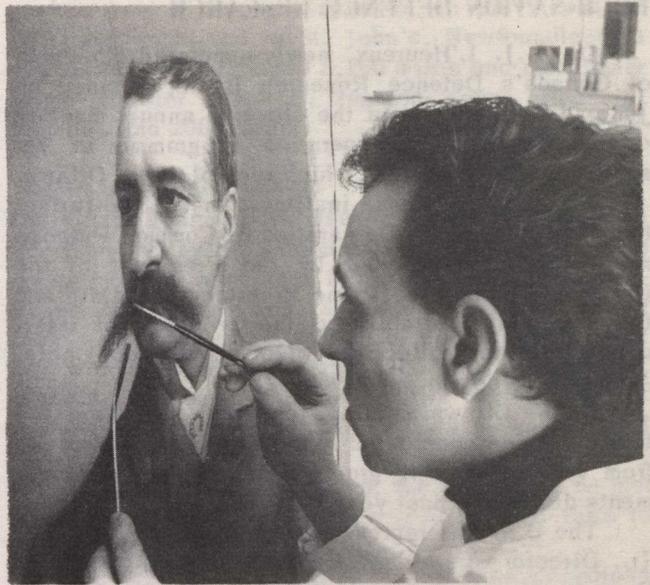
The National Library operates the Union Catalogue — a file of over 10 million cards (growing at the rate of 4,000 a day), which lists all the books stored in libraries across Canada. Telex and TW communication systems help channel some 300 enquiries a day on book-searching and, from the Library, lists are sent to other nations informing their reference services of available Canadian publications.

Historic paintings, photographs and manuscripts are sent to the Public Archives for renovation, preservation and study.

The National Library and Public Archives of Canada have become an invaluable source of knowledge, are preserving national culture and are one of the public attractions of the capital city of Canada. (See also *Canadian Weekly Bulletin*, Volume 22, No. 25, dated June 21, 1967.)

(From National Film Board Photostory No. 466.)

1. The central stairway.
2. Reading a rare printed copy of Euclid.
3. Retouching a picture for conservation.
4. Canada's oldest maps are stored in this unit.
5. Old photos are preserved by being re-photographed.



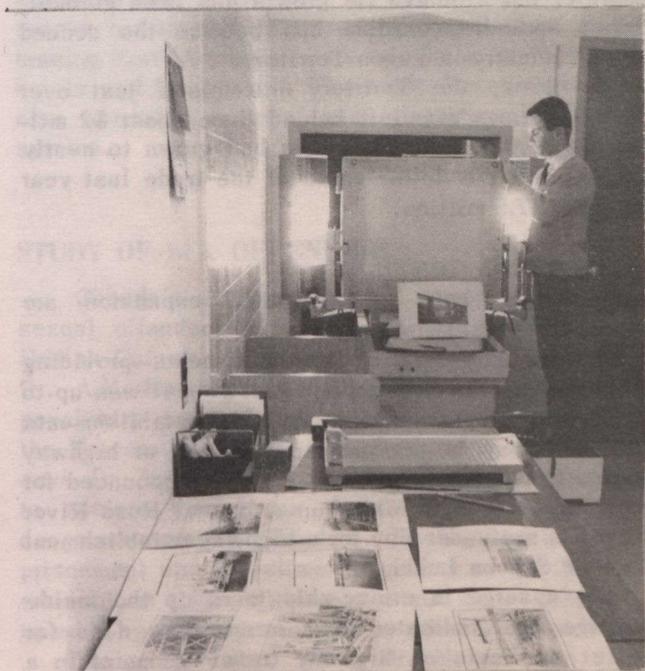
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FOUR-NATION DEFENCE RESEARCH

Dr. L.J. L'Heureux, newly-appointed Chairman of Canada's Defence Research Board, presided on June 11 as chairman of the eleventh annual meeting of the Technical Co-operation Programme in Research and Development, which took place in Ottawa.

The programme was instituted in 1958 to further the objectives of the Declaration of Common Purpose made the previous year by the President of the United States and the Prime Ministers of Britain and Canada, which established the principle of interdependence for collective defence and mutual help. Australia joined in July 1965.

At the Ottawa meeting, representatives from the four countries considered reports and representations from various working groups and reviewed achievements during the past year.

The U.S. was represented by Dr. John S. Foster, Jr., Director of Defense Research and Engineering, Department of Defense; Britain, by Sir William Cooke, Chief Adviser (Projects and Research) Ministry of Defence, and Australia by H.A. Wills, Chief Defence Scientist, Department of Defence.

TOURISM IN THE YUKON

Ever since the Gold Rush of 1898, the Yukon has held the attention of mining and related industries. Today, mining is the largest single contributor to the Territory's economy. Hard on the heels of the gold-seekers, however, curiosity-seekers made the trek to the Klondike to visit the scene of the most fantastic gold rush the world had ever known. They were the Yukon's first tourists.

The tourist industry, which developed practically unnoticed, was less spectacular than the Gold Rush, and its benefits to the economy were less tangible, but although its growth has been gradual, if not sporadic, tourism has become the second largest industry in Yukon Territory.

In 1962, the Territory entertained just over 40,000 tourists who left behind them about \$2 million. By 1968, tourist numbers had grown to nearly 120,000 and the dollar value of the trade last year was over \$7.5 million.

GROWTH WILL CONTINUE

Encouraging signs of continued expansion are evident in several areas.

The Yukon had 68 establishments providing accommodation in 1967, while last year it was up to 83. Several expansions of existing establishments are under way in the communities and at highway lodges. Construction plans have been announced for three new hotels at Whitehorse, one at Ross River and plans are under way for a highway establishment at Little Salmon Lake.

An upsurge in cruise-ship tours up the Inside Passage has indicated a corresponding need for greater emphasis on highway travel to maintain a

balance in the tourist volume. The Yukon's travel branch has been working closely with travel promotion agencies in Alaska and Northern British Columbia to establish a "common market" for highway travel. The theme "Follow the Gold Rush Route" is being developed with the suggestion of a "golden thread" (the highways), which tie together the Gold Rush areas of Barkerville and Atling in B.C., the Klondike Trail of '98 to Dawson City, and on to Fairbanks and Nome in Alaska.

Attention is also being paid to the restoration of historic buildings. The National Historic Sites Branch is currently engaged in a programme of preserving several historic attractions in Dawson City, and this may well extend to other sites along the Klondike Trail.

Generally, the outlook for the Yukon's second largest industry is an optimistic one. With the present trend of economic development in the Yukon, indications point to an even more rapid growth in the tourist industry than was seen since the Territory's travel and information department was established in 1962. D. Wm. Carr & Associates Ltd., in their 1968 study, *The Yukon Economy, Its Potential for Growth and Continuity* predict that, by 1985 the number of tourists visiting the Yukon will have reached close to 400,000 a year, and that the output or value of the tourist industry by 1985, based on its estimated value of \$7 million in 1967, will rise to \$50 to \$60 million.

HOURS OF WORK REVIEW

Labour Minister Bryce Mackasey has announced that he has appointed a working party to examine the application of the hours-of-work provisions of the Canada Labour (Standards) Code, and to make recommendations for possible revisions. Mr. Mackasey said he had decided that these provisions, which have been the cause of some administrative difficulty, should be the subject of a thorough review.

The hours-of-work provisions, which came into force on July 1, 1965, require the payment of premium overtime rates for hours worked in excess of eight in a day and 40 in a week. Maximum hours are 48 in a week and these can be exceeded only by permission of the Minister of Labour, or in emergency. There are also provisions for averaging, over a period of two or more weeks, where the nature of the work necessitates irregular distribution of hours of work.

Mr. Mackasey said that the working party would examine the objectives of hours of work legislation, consider alternative ways of achieving the objectives, and evaluate the experience of the Labour Standards Branch in administering the existing legislation. The working party will also consider the economic and social implications of regulating hours of work, with particular reference to effects on costs, productivity, employment, supply of labour, leisure, worker efficiency and welfare.

LOAN TO ALGERIA

The Canadian Government is making an interest-free loan of \$500,000 to Algeria for economic and technical studies, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, has announced. The loan agreement was signed by the Canadian Ambassador in Berne, James A. Roberts, and Algeria's Director of Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Layachi Yaker.

The 50-year, loan is one of the commitments made by the Canadian economic development mission to French-speaking Africa led by Mr. Lionel Chevrier. Reimbursement of the loan begins in ten years time.

The funds will be used in part for studies of school-construction methods, fish refrigeration and the conservation of Algeria's forest reserves. Other studies, yet to be designated, will also be financed from this loan.

The first of the proposed studies will concern the acceleration of school construction through the use of Canadian work-site management and organization and by the adaptation of Canadian prefabrication techniques. The study of fish refrigeration will involve the adaptation of Canadian installations and technical processes. The third area of study will be the conservation and renewal of forests in northern Algeria. Here, Canada's experience in the forestry industry will be put to good use as well as Canadian equipment and services. The training of Algerians in forest management and conservation will also be studied.

MONTREAL-OSAKA - BY 'CYCLE

Claude Dubé accompanied by 70 girls, left from the Man and His World exhibition in Montreal, for Expo 70 in Osaka, Japan, on June 17.

There might seem to be nothing unusual in such a trip in this age of increasing international travel, but Mr. Dubé and his companions, after a departure ceremony, at the Quebec pavillion, are making the trip by bicycle!

Dubé, who has been working for several months on the project, found the 70 girls - seven from each province - and made the arrangements with Kiyoshi Kimura, director of the New York office of Expo 70. He obtained financial support from several sponsors and, through Secretary of State Gérard Pelletier, he received a grant of \$5,000 towards the venture from the Canadian Government. He also has been assured of the full co-operation of a Japanese cycling organization, which will give him as many bicycles as he requires when his party arrives there.

Dubé, who has been doing this kind of thing for a long time, started in 1965 in Vancouver when, having seen the film *Around the World in 80 Days*, based on the Jules Verne book, he decided to do the same sort of thing by bicycle.

His first trip, from Vancouver, with \$5 in his

pocket, was a tour of Canada's ten provinces. By the time he arrived in St. John's, Newfoundland, a year later, he had cycled 8,200 miles and met former Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson, seven provincial premiers and 200 mayors.

SUPPLIES ON-THE-SPOT

During the long trip to Osaka, the cyclists will be accompanied by an autobus which will serve as an office and will have such facilities as a mobile telephone for emergencies, a diesel generator, and a loudspeaker system. Also part of the caravan will be two trucks and a trailer that will carry food, tents, sleeping bags and other necessities and which will include a cafeteria, showers, wash basins and toilets.

On their arrival in Tokyo, the group will be met by five young Japanese who will accompany them to Osaka and will act as guides.

The trip will take ten months and the Canadians hope to arrive at the Osaka exhibition on its opening day, March 15, 1970. By that time, they will have cycled at the rate of 25 miles a day, some 5,000 miles, including 1,500 miles in Japan.

CANADIAN PHONES IN HAITI

The Haiti Telecommunications Company, which is implementing an expansion programme associated with increased tourism and industry, recently signed a supply agreement worth \$300,000 with Northern Electric Company of Canada for telephone sets including CONTEMPRA phones, outside plant, power plant, tools, wire, and switchboard equipment. Further orders are expected.

Canadian interests have bought control of the Haiti Telecommunications Company, making considerable capital available for expansion. With heavy tourist traffic and increased business, Haiti is extending North American style telephone service to its hotels and businesses. The same Canadian interest also owns the national and international telegraph service.

STUDY OF SEX OFFENDERS

Canada's first "in-depth" study of dangerous sexual offenders is now in its second year at the British Columbia Penitentiary under the direction of Dr. A.M. Marcus, head of the section on forensic psychiatry and assistant professor of psychiatry at the University of B.C. "No group of law-breakers," says Dr. Marcus, "offers more intractable problems to society than those who have been designated dangerous sexual offenders. Facing indefinite imprisonment and the slimmest chance of parole, their rock-bottom status within the prison means subjection to verbal and physical abuse by other inmates."

Since November 1967, Dr. Marcus and Chris

Conway, a senior classification officer at the Penitentiary, have been intensively studying a group of dangerous sexual offenders. "We are trying to gather together a vast amount of information related to the life-style of each offender," Dr. Marcus said, "to establish the safeguards required if such a man is returned to the community." Another problem which Dr. Marcus is examining is the adaption of the dangerous sexual offender to the prison environment. "At present," he says, "these men are the lepers of the prison, social pariahs in and out of society and regarded with fear and contempt. Placed behind bars, the problems of the dangerous sexual offender are only intensified and their condition is bound to deteriorate, with the result that rehabilitation leading to release becomes increasingly remote." Even segregation within the prison is not satisfactory, Dr. Marcus insists. "Segregation tends to identify the sexual offender's problem," he said, "and our studies lead us to believe that it may be necessary to establish a permanent security treatment unit away from the environment of the prison."

Summing up, Dr. Marcus says: "The walls of the epileptic colony, the remote TB sanatorium and the isolated mental hospital have been cracked open to let in the community. The next walls to be breached are those of the prison."

INDIANS AND THE PRINTED WORD

The following is from an article in The Indian News, May 1969:

An Indian treaty was one of the earliest pieces of Canadian printing. Dated 1753, it was a *Treaty of Articles of Peace and Friendship Between His Excellency Peregrine Thomas Hopson and Major Jean-Baptiste Cope, Chief Sachem of the Tribe of Micmack Indians*. The printer, John Bushell, was editor and publisher of the *Halifax Gazette*, first edition marked March 23, 1753. It was said of him that he paid more attention to liquor than to his business.

In 1775, two printers, refugees from the American colonies, set up shop in Nova Scotia and ran off fiery articles denouncing the local government. The governor, in return, printed a leaflet in the form of an Indian oration and distributed it to the Oniedas, hoping to win them over to his side.

The first printing house in Montreal, set up by Fleury Mesplet, printed books and a newspaper, the *Montreal Gazette*. The *Gazette*, first edition dated

August 25, 1785, is still being printed today. Mesplet printed books in French, English and one of the Iroquois languages. *A Primer for the Use of Mohawk Children* was one of the first Indian textbooks.

In those early days, a printer's career was often interrupted by jail terms. An American, Marmaduke Johnston, was hired in 1660 by a religious organization and was hard at work on the Indian Bible when he was charged with 'fickleness'. It was discovered that he was courting a lady without first getting the consent of her father, and on top of that, he already had a wife in England....

The first book printed in Western Canada was a spelling book for Crees, which used syllabics developed by a missionary, John Evans, who taught the Indians to read and write syllabics and began printing hymns and verses from the Bible on birch-bark, using soot for ink. Later, he made a printing press out of a jackpress used for bundling furs, and trained Indians as printers.

On December 28, 1859, the first commercial press was set up in Manitoba. The publishers brought out a paper, *The Nor'Wester*, and the Hudson's Bay Company bought subscriptions for each of its fur-trading posts, although it sometimes took a year for the paper to get to some posts. One of the paper's subscribers was an Indian chief who, even with six wives to support, managed to pay his subscription "with the promptitude which many of our paleface subscribers would do well to imitate", according to the publishers.

HOUSING IN MAY

For the eighth consecutive month, the production of housing in Canada has proceeded at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of more than 200,000 units.

Preliminary figures released in June by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation indicate that 16,785 dwelling units were started in urban centres during May. The figure is virtually unchanged from that of May a year ago. May 1969 starts comprised 4,934 single-detached units and 11,851 apartments and other multiple-unit dwellings.

For the first five months of 1969, a total of 66,284 dwellings were started in urban Canada, compared to 51,692 for the same period in 1968.

The final figures for April show that a total of 15,542 units were started in urban centres in that month. This comprised 4,238 single-detached houses and 11,304 apartments and other multiple-unit dwellings.