

taken place in our labour force. One of the most remarkable facts of our recent unemployment was that there were occasions when unemployment was high when there were actually more people at work than at any time in our history.

"This problem is going to stay with us. We have more old people in the labour force today, more women, and because of the fact that the Canadian birthrate is the highest of any industrialized nation, we have more and more young people coming into that force every year. This is not, of course, anything to be deplored. As part of the progress of our nation, not merely is our population increasing, but the employee proportion of the population is also increasing.

"As far as I can see, there is only one solution and that is more and more jobs. In the old days when we thought of unemployment, we thought of the solution in terms only of preserving the number of jobs we then had, but the plain fact of the matter is that maintenance of the job level in this country is not enough. This means the obligation of our enterprise system to expand the economy of this country not in any haphazard fashion but in a way that will definitely guarantee more and more jobs for Canadians. In the last analysis this means the development of our manufacturing industries for it is in this works' sphere that the wages are the highest and the aim of all expansion is, of course, the raising of the general standard of living. It is my own view that there are no good grounds for anybody being afraid of high wages as long as all concerned recognize the fact that the only way we can have high wages is by having high productivity.

"If there is any lesson to be learned from the history of the progress of democratic peoples it is this. The standard of living of any people (and wages are, of course, the barometer of this standard of living) is precisely what they create for themselves and no more, and if this does not bring home to us all the necessity and the urgency for successful co-operation of management and labour, then I don't know what it means. We have moved to meet these problems as energetically and vigorously as possible. The result may be seen in the fact that in Canada we have managed to hold the line against both creeping recession and creeping inflation."

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ROYAL VISIT

The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons September 3 that Her Majesty The Queen and HRH The Prince Philip will visit Canada from approximately the middle of June to the end of July of next year. The tour will extend to all parts of the country.

The Prime Minister stated that a special Committee of the House will be appointed to

determine the specific dates of the tour as well as items and cities to be included in the programme.

Mr. Diefenbaker said: "Canadians in all parts of Canada I am sure will welcome Her Majesty's decision to spend some weeks with us and to travel extensively across the country. When she inaugurates the St. Lawrence Seaway Her Majesty will associate herself with the completion of a project which is bound to have profound significance in our national development. It will be a source of satisfaction to all Canadians that Her Majesty, in opening a new chapter in our history, will thus exemplify in vivid fashion a characteristic of our Constitution involving the close relationship between the Queen and her people of Canada."

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THREE BABY WHOOPERS!

Three baby whooping cranes have been spotted in Wood Buffalo National Park, which brings the total known world population of the rare species up to 35, including 6 in captivity.

The young cranes were discovered by Canadian Wildlife Service biologist N.S. Novakowski in the Sass River area in the Northwest Territories portion of the park. He saw one pair of adult whoopers with 2 young and another pair with one young.

The whooping crane, a native North American bird, is in grave danger of becoming extinct. Whoopers usually select the most remote areas for breeding and will abandon their nest and their young if disturbed by humans. The prairies at one time were the selected breeding grounds of the whooping crane. Ranching, farming, railroads, oil drilling and other signs of human progress deprived the birds of much of their usual breeding habitat and by 1945 these and other causes had reduced to only 17 the number of cranes still surviving.

The whoopers' plight has become a challenge to North American conservation agencies. Through their efforts and the splendid co-operation of thousands of hunters in Canada and the U.S., the rare bird is slowly regaining its numbers.

The only known nesting grounds of the crane are in Wood Buffalo Park, a 17,300 square-mile area on the Alberta - N.W.T. border. However, officials of the Canadian Wildlife Service are convinced that there must be other breeding grounds in the north.

During September and October each year the birds migrate southward to their wintering grounds on the Aransas Wildlife Refuge in Texas. In this sanctuary they congregate close enough to be counted. The present estimates of their total number cannot be confirmed until they have all returned to Aransas this autumn. At that time it will be known whether all the birds have made the long journey again safely.