

"They bring with them problems and benefits, both of which have much significance and importance to those of us who work in the field of labour. Sometimes the problems appear so large, or are painted as such, that they overshadow the benefits realized by the economy, the workers, and by society as a whole. We must endeavour to see the problems in their proper perspective but we must also do our best to solve or minimize them so that the benefits may be greater for everyone.

"Our economy, like that of other industrialized nations, has experienced both the benefits and the problems which are the by-products of technical progress.

"On the one hand, the widespread application of technological change has been an important factor in Canada's economic growth and development over the past two decades and this, in turn, has led to steadily improving living standards and increased leisure time. On the other hand, innovation has left in its wake human hardship and casualties, especially when economic growth has been slow or when the consequent adjustments have had a widely uneven effect on workers and plants."

#### INCREASE IN COMPUTER USE

Dr. Haythorne noted that over the past five years the number of computers in use in Canada had increased almost tenfold - from 89 to 820 as of last June. Another 70 are on order. However, he observed, Canada was making considerably less use of computers than the United States. In May of this year there had been about 24,000 computers in use in the U.S., or more than 30 times as many as in Canada at the same time. "Our ability to produce more and more with less and less manual effort is an uncontested advantage, and we know that the machine represents an enormous extension of our powers to get things done", Dr. Haythorne said.

The Economic Council of Canada estimates the rate of labour-force growth at about 2.8 per cent for the period 1965 to 1970. This is a third above the average rate for the 1960-1965 period and will mean an unprecedented addition of over a million persons to the labour force during the second half of this decade. This high rate of increase is expected, moreover, to continue at least well into the 1970s. The Economic Council also estimates potential productivity growth at 2.4 per cent a year expressed in output *per capita* employed over the period 1963 to 1970.

"These two estimates taken together mean that the output of the Canadian economy must expand rapidly between now and 1970 if our growing labour force is to be employed both fully and efficiently", Dr. Haythorne said. "The real task is to ensure that the greater capability which technological change brings Canadians for satisfying their material wants is used in such a way as not to impose unreasonable costs and hardships on any one group in society."

#### EMPHASIS ON TRAINING

In outlining the Government's various policies and programmes to meet technological change, Dr.

Haythorne noted that, since April 1961, almost 700 new schools or additions to schools had federal-provincial agreements, at a cost of more than \$750 million, of which the Federal Government had contributed almost \$500 million. "Now," he continued, "greater emphasis must be placed on the training and retraining of adults within industry itself."

"The extent to which industry has, in the past, relied on immigration and informal on-the-job training is no longer adequate in the face of our labour-force growth and our urgent needs for trained manpower. Second, we face a situation today where advanced technology creates special problems for adult workers. It often radically changes the kind of work they must do and thus makes their skills inadequate or obsolete. When we consider this, along with the fact that in 1961 over 40 per cent of the adult labour force had eight years of schooling or less, you will appreciate the enormous difficulties confronting these workers."

#### GRANTS AND LOANS TO BE MADE

Dr. Haythorne also dealt in some detail with the need for increased labour mobility, both on a geographical and occupational basis linked with technological change. In describing a new capability being developed under the Government's manpower mobility programme, which applied to workers anywhere in Canada, he reported that free transportation would be provided to workers, their dependents and effects, where these workers had been unemployed for four or more months out of the last six, or had completed training courses or vocational rehabilitation programmes. For these workers, resettlement grants up to a maximum of \$1,000 would be provided in addition to free transportation.

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#### AIR INDUSTRIES MISSION

An 11-man trade mission, representing Canada's aerospace industry, left Toronto recently for a four-week tour of Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina. The mission, sponsored by the Department of Trade and Commerce, includes senior executives from seven of about 80 firms that manufacture aircraft, aircraft equipment and parts, and related electronic components and equipment, they are accompanied by representatives of the Canadian Armed Forces, the Department of Industry and the Department of Trade and Commerce.

More than half the products of Canada's air industry are exported, the bulk going to the United States. The mission to Latin America is part of a programme to strengthen the industry's position in other markets and to broaden the base of its export sales. In 1964, the first air industry mission sponsored by the Department of Trade and Commerce visited New Zealand, Australia and Japan.

#### TOP-LEVEL MEETINGS PLANNED

Mission members are meeting top civil and military authorities in each of the four countries to acquaint them with the wide range of air-industry products available from Canada and with current developments in the Canadian air industry. To assist them, the