

NATIONAL LIBRARY START

Mr. E. Davie Fulton, Minister of Public Works, recently announced that tenders would shortly be called for the construction of the National Library in downtown Ottawa. The contract, which should be awarded before the end of the year, will also call for the demolition of No. 1 Temporary Building on Wellington Street, three blocks west of the Parliament Buildings, the site of the \$12-million Library.

DESIGN AND CAPACITY

Designed in classical proportions, with exterior walls faced in Canadian granite, the National Library will have a 300-foot frontage on Wellington Street and a depth of 210 feet. There will be four air-conditioned storeys above ground and three floors below ground built into the cliffside overlooking the Ottawa River.

The Library will be capable of handling some two million volumes, as well as many manuscripts, on its 15 stack levels. One of the many features of the building will be a theatre and an assembly hall large enough to accommodate 300 persons.

The ground floor will contain the exhibition halls and offices of the National Library and also offices for the Royal Society of Canada. Reading rooms and rare-book displays will be on the second floor, while the third floor will be occupied by the Dominion Archives.

Plans call for the building to be in operation in time for Canada's centennial celebration in 1967. Actual construction is expected to be completed in advance of that date to allow sufficient time for the cataloguing of books and documents.

TWILIGHT OF THE TEMPORARIES

Demolition of No. 1 Temporary Building should commence directly the contract is awarded. This will be the first of the eight wartime "temporary buildings"

to be demolished. Built during a three-month period from November 1939 to January 1940, No. 1 Temporary Building cost \$147,711.

THE CHALLENGE OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE (Continued from P. 2)

come to grips with these problems which affect the day to day livelihood of men and women in the shops and plants of the North American continent.

LABOUR NOT A COMMODITY

"...Abraham Lincoln once pointed out that labour is not a commodity. There are too many people who still hold to the view that labour is precisely that, something that can and should be bought and sold in the open market at prevailing prices. Labour is more than that. It is men and women — the citizens who make up your country and mine, who keep community wheels turning, who buy homes and support schools and make and unmake the laws of the nation — and sometimes the lawmakers. Labour is the guy up the street; the kid next door who goes out in the morning with a lunch pail in his hand...."

"I have never subscribed to the theory that people do not want to work. People want to work and they are happy to work and to contribute to the growth of their country and their own personal advancement. People have a right to expect that governments will take action to see to it that they are enabled to realize that ambition. That is why, in our country, we have run up a series of deficit budgets in order to put people back to work and keep the economy rolling. People are more important than money. We are providing jobs in Canada, we will provide more jobs and we will continue to provide jobs until such time as every single Canadian who wants to will be able to work at the job he is fitted for...."

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TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Motor traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in June claimed 339 lives, compared to 255 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the January-June total to 1,338, virtually unchanged from the 1,343 fatalities during this period in 1961.

The June death toll by regions was: Newfoundland 1 (1 in June 1961); Prince Edward Island 4 (nil); Nova Scotia 21 (7); New Brunswick 13 (10); Quebec 95 (78); Ontario 134 (108); Manitoba 10 (6); Saskatchewan 13 (11); Alberta 48 (49); British Columbia 27 (22); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories 2 (3).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES

Consumer price indexes rose in eight of the ten regional cities in July and August. Indexes in Winnipeg and Vancouver declined slightly, increases ranged from 0.1 per cent in Edmonton-Calgary to 1.2 per cent in St. John's, Newfoundland. Food indexes rose in eight cities and decreased in two. Housing indexes were higher in five cities.