

Mr. Rasminsky was born in Montreal in 1903. He attended the University of Toronto, where he obtained an honours degree in economics in 1928 and won a political science fellowship for postgraduate studies at the London School of Economics. He joined the staff of the League of Nations in 1930 and became the League specialist on monetary and financial questions. In 1939 he returned to Canada and was invited by Mr. Graham Towers to organize the economic and statistical section of the Foreign Exchange Control Board. He became Assistant to the Chairman of the Board in 1941 and held the position of Chairman (Alternate) and chief executive officer from 1942 until the Foreign Exchange Control Board ceased operations in December 1951. Mr. Rasminsky served as Executive Assistant to the Governors of the Bank of Canada from 1943 to 1954.

In 1944, Mr. Rasminsky was a member of the Canadian delegation to the Bretton Woods Financial and Economic Conference, where he served as chairman of the committee drafting the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund. He has represented Canada on the executive board of the IMF since its inception in 1946 and has been an executive director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development since 1950.

Mr. Rasminsky has been a member of or an adviser to the Canadian delegations at numerous Commonwealth and international conferences on economic, financial and trade matters. These have included the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference held in London in 1952, all Commonwealth finance ministers' conferences since 1949, all meetings of the Joint U.S.-Canada Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs since 1954, and all meetings of the Canada-U.K. Continuing Economic Committee since 1947.

NINTH MANPOWER BULLETIN

Who employs Canadian engineers and scientists? How much education do they have? What are their earnings? These are a few of the many questions answered in Professional Manpower Bulletin No. 9, recently released by Mr. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour.

The publication, entitled "Engineering and Scientific Manpower Resources in Canada", covers in detail the employment, education and earnings during 1959 of over 14,000 engineers and scientists in Canada.

Four out of five engineers in Canada worked in private industry (including professional service), while only 47 per cent of the scientists were similarly employed. Governments employed 17 per cent of the engineers and one-third of the scientists; 9 per cent of the engineers and 20 per cent of the scientists worked for the Federal Government. Universities employed 2 per cent of the engineers and 9 per cent of the scientists, while 1 per cent of the

engineers and 11 per cent of the scientists taught in high schools.

The type of work performed by engineers and scientists varied. Engineers were concentrated in executive and administrative activity with 29 per cent so engaged. On the other hand, almost one-quarter of the scientists were in research and development work.

EXECUTIVES AND ADMINISTRATORS

The more experienced engineers and scientists tended to be concentrated even more greatly in executive and administrative work. In the case of engineers, almost half of those with more than 30 years of experience were in executive and administrative positions, compared to a mere 16 per cent of those with 10 years of experience or less.

Only 2 per cent of all engineers and scientists were women. The proportion in engineering fields was negligible, but women made up 6 per cent of all scientists, excluding those in agriculture and forestry, and 22 per cent of all biological scientists.

Of all scientists and engineers, 18 per cent had obtained either masters' or doctors' degrees and 7 per cent held doctors' degrees. Only 1 per cent of the engineers had obtained doctors' degrees compared to 24 per cent of all scientists, excluding those in agriculture and forestry.

OCCUPATION AND GEOGRAPHY

The data in the bulletin reveal some interesting facts about the occupational and geographical mobility patterns of engineering and scientific professionals. About 29 per cent of the engineers and scientists worked in fields of employment specialization different from the type of academic course they followed on the under-graduate level. Roughly one out of three engineers and scientists who were educated and employed in Canada were employed outside the province where they received their under-graduate education.

A significant relation exists between certain jobs and academic training. Those trained in aeronautical engineering, engineering physics, and metallurgical engineering, tended strongly toward research and development work with 25, 23, and 20 per cent, respectively, performing this function compared to 6 per cent for engineers as a whole. For scientists, 51 per cent of those in biology worked in research and development compared to only 6 per cent of geological scientists and 33 per cent for all scientists excluding those in agriculture and forestry.

Information on earnings was also provided in this report. Median earnings for engineers with bachelor's degrees ranged from \$5,900 for those who graduated within the last five years preceding the survey to \$11,900 for those who graduated over thirty years ago.

Earnings for scientists with similar education and experience were \$5,250 and \$8,350.

In addition to field of specialization and experience, the level of earnings also varied depending on sex, geographical location, type of work and employer.