

a rationalization of their activities and the evaluation of a reasonable and orderly expansion, taking into account both the needs of member states and the costs they appear able to accept". On December 21, 1965, it was announced that Canada would be one of the 14 members of this Committee, the other member states being: Argentina, Brazil, France, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Senegal, U.S.S.R., U.A.R., Britain and the United States.

PROVINCES INVITED TO ILO MEET

At a recent meeting of federal and provincial ministers and deputy ministers of labour with other senior labour officials, the provinces were invited to participate in the American Regional Conference of the International Labour Organization to be held in September.

Dr. George V. Haythorne, Deputy Minister of Labour and past chairman of the governing body of the ILO, said that this would be the first time an American regional conference of the ILO had been held outside Latin America, and the first large-scale tripartite inter-American conference to be held in Canada. Some 400 delegates from the 25 nations of the Western Hemisphere members of the ILO are expected to attend the conference.

CONFERENCE AGENDA

The general theme of the conference will be the interrelation of social policy and economic development in the Americas, with special emphasis on the social aspects of measures for fuller economic integration, notably the improvement of Labour conditions. Manpower planning and employment policy in economic development, the role of social security and improved living and working standards in social and economic development will also be discussed.

During the conference there will be opportunities for the demonstration of Canadian policies and techniques, to indicate how Canada is dealing with the problems under discussion, at both federal and provincial levels.

NEW SHIPBUILDING SUBSIDIES

On February 2, 1965, the Minister of Transport announced the establishment of an interdepartmental committee to review the policy of assistance to shipbuilders. After consideration of its findings, the Government decided to introduce a revised programme of assistance to the industry.

The programme is designed to help increase efficiency to the point where shipbuilding will require no more help than that given similar industries. The Government is convinced that this can be done without serious disruption of activity or employment. The building of ships has reached record levels in recent years, and the outlook for the next five years is favourable.

SUBSIDY PAYMENTS

The Government intends to resume subsidy payments on ship construction at a level of 25 per cent for a period of three years effective January 1, 1966. This amount will be reduced by two percentage points annually until a subsidy level of 17 per cent is reached in 1972 - roughly the equivalent of a 20 percent protective tariff. The new subsidy rate will not apply to ships built for the federal or provincial governments or floating structures not considered to be vessels in the orthodox sense. The current rate of 50 per cent for fishing vessels will be continued.

At the same time as the introduction of the new subsidy rate, the "Canadian content" requirement in the administration of the subsidy is to be withdrawn to enable the industry to take advantage of the free entry provided under the Canadian tariff for various items used in shipbuilding. At the same time, the Ship Construction Drawback Regulations, which permit drawback of 99 per cent of customs duties paid on imported goods used in the original construction of ships, are to be withdrawn, except where they apply on military equipment. These regulations were introduced when Canada's narrow industrial base made it difficult for the shipbuilding industry to find domestic sources; this is no longer the case.

NATIONAL PARKS MORE POPULAR

The National and Historic Resources Branch, Department of Northern Affairs, reports an increase of nearly 16 per cent in the number of campers in Canada's national parks during the 1965 season. The report also shows an increase of nearly 10 per cent in the number of camping days.

BIGGEST INCREASES

Newfoundland's Terra Nova National Park (153 square miles), the latest addition to Canada's park system, reported the largest increase, the number of campers having jumped from the 1964 total of 7,526 to 12,730 in 1965 (69 per cent). Kootenay National Park (543 square miles), British Columbia, reported the next highest increase - nearly 20 per cent over the figure for 1964.

National parks in Canada cover a total land area of nearly 30,000 square miles - that is, about one acre for every Canadian.

The parks with the largest number of campers were Banff, Alberta, where 322,728 campers unrolled their sleeping bags in 1965, and Jasper, Alberta, where 117,439 campers were recorded during the 1965 season.

SERVICES PREFERRED

Camping facilities in the national parks range from the elaborate (hot and cold showers and automatic laundry facilities) to the primitive. Though many campers prefer either the fully-serviced or the primitive campsites, the semi-serviced campgrounds, which