

## LABOUR ATTACHÉ TO BRUSSELS

Mr. Allan J. MacEachen, Minister of Labour, recently announced the appointment of Dr. Robert McDonald Adams of the Department of Labour as Labour Attaché at the Canadian Embassy in Brussels. Robert Adams succeeds John Mainwaring, who has returned to Ottawa to become director of the department's International Branch.

Mr. Adams has been with the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour since 1958, and since 1960 has been chief of the Labour-Management Division of that branch. Before joining the department he was with Canadian Industries Limited in Montreal as an economist and later as an industrial relations specialist.

Born in London, Ontario, in 1928, he graduated from the University of Western Ontario in 1951, and from Queens University in 1952 with an M.A. in labour economics and international economics. Between 1952 and 1957, he studied at the London School of Economics and Political Science and at the University of Chicago, and received his Ph.D. in London in 1957.

### DUTIES

In his new post, Robert Adams will report on labour developments in Europe and their political and economic effects, particularly as they relate to programmes of the Labour Department but also with reference to those of other federal departments. He will be accredited to such bodies as the European Economic Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, and will maintain a close liaison with international union and employer groups.

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## FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

The Government of Canada, including its corporations and agencies, had a staff of 348,510 at the end of August 1963, a decrease of 1,966, or 0.6 per cent, from that of July 1963, and a decrease of 3,341, or 1.0 per cent, from August a year earlier, according to advance figures that will be contained in the August 1963 issue of the report entitled "Federal Government Employment" prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The total earnings of these employees in August aggregated \$137,740,000, down \$15,351,000 from the previous month but up \$3,144,000 from the figure for August 1962. The August 1963 decrease is largely due to the fact that the July 1963 report included approximately \$12 million in retroactive salary increases to employees in departments and departmental corporations.

### AGENCIES AND CORPORATIONS

Employees of agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies numbered 141,921 at the end of August 1963. This was a very slight increase from the previous month, but a decrease of 2,653, or 1.8 per cent, from August 1962. Earnings of these employees amounted to \$60,081,000 in August,

compared to \$63,160,000 in July and \$60,406,000 a year ago.

Employees in departments and departmental corporations at the end of August 1963 totalled 206,589, a decline of 2,276, or 1.1 per cent, from July, and of 688 from August 1962. The total earnings of these employees amounted to \$77,659,000 in August 1963 versus \$89,932,000 in July and \$74,190,000 a year earlier.

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## BRITISH ARMY UNITS TO CANADA

The Canadian Government has again invited the British Army to send units to train in Canada. The scale of the 1964 exercises will be the same as for those held during 1963.

A company from the 1st Battalion, The Royal Scots, will train at the Canadian Army Arctic Training Establishment at Fort Churchill, Manitoba, this month and next. The advance party for this exercise has already arrived.

During the summer, a British infantry battalion will visit Camp Wainweight, Alberta, for about six weeks. They will be followed by a squadron of Royal Engineers, which will once again exercise in Camp Gagetown, New Brunswick.

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## LIFE EXPECTANCY, 1960-62

At present mortality rates, a newborn male infant, born during the 1960-62 period, can expect to live an average of 68 years and four months, and a newborn infant girl 74 years and two months, according to a new Canadian life table published recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This table is based on deaths occurring in Canada during the three-year period round the 1961 census, and replaces similar life tables published following the 1931, 1941, 1951 and 1956 censuses.

The new figure for male life-expectancy at birth represents an increase of three quarters of a year over the corresponding figure of 67.6 in 1956, two years over the 1951 figure and about eight and a third years higher than that of a newborn male infant of 30 years ago (1931). Similarly, the life-expectancy of a newborn infant female is one and a third years higher than in 1956, almost three and a half years higher than in 1951 and 12.1 years higher than that of a 1931 newborn infant girl.

Once an infant survives its first year of life, its future life-expectancy increases appreciably. At one year of age, a male child, at present mortality risks, may, on the average expect to live an additional 69½ years, and a female, 75 years, representing for an infant boy a gain of 1.2 years more than his expectation at birth, and for a girl four fifths of a year. For a 20-year old boy, the present future life-expectancy is an additional 51½ years and, for a 20-year old girl, 56.7 years. A man who has survived to 40 can, on the average, expect to reach age 73, and a woman, 77½.