

the preliminary planning stage. It is hoped that, by summer 1962, the Auditorium Theatre will once again come alive with shows modelled on those of gold-rush days, when it featured some of the greatest entertainers of the continent.

Mr. Hamilton explained that plans for the festival envisage close co-operation between the Federal Government, the people of the Yukon, and Canadian Theatre Exchange Limited, a newly-incorporated company of which Mr. Patterson is president. The Government will make the theatre available; Mr. Patterson and his associates will produce the shows and spearhead other festival activities.

The festival, it is hoped, will prove one more attraction for tourists visiting Canada's Northland, some 40,000 of whom passed through the Yukon last year.

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### OLYMPIC CHAMPION FÊTED

Ann Heggveit, first Canadian to bring home an Olympic ski championship, was accorded a boisterous welcome on March 10 by her native Ottawa. While excited crowds lined the route taken by the float, representing a ski-hill, that bore the champion in procession to the Chateau Laurier Hotel, thousands of office-workers filled the air with a blizzard of streamers, ticker-tape and paper. In the parade preceding the float were six bands, dozens of cars, a bevy of "majorettes" and a detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Later, Miss Heggveit was honoured at a banquet attended by the Prime Minister, the Mayor of Ottawa and many other distinguished guests. On behalf of the capital, Mayor Nelms presented her with a silver tea-set, and Mr-Diefenbaker paid tribute to her skill and dedication.

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Miss Heggveit acquired her Cold Medal by winning the women's slalom contest. For her performance in this event, she was later named women's world alpine combined and slalom champion.

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### JANUARY STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

There were fewer work stoppages in Canada during January than during December, 1959, with fewer workers involved, although the total loss in man-days was slightly higher, according to a preliminary summary of strikes and lockouts recently released by Labour Minister Michael Starr.

In January 20 work stoppages occurred, involving 3,531 workers and a total duration of 58,440 man-days. In December there were 22 work stoppages, with 3,836 workers involved and a total duration of 56,050 man-days.

Of the January work stoppages, 19 were in industries under provincial jurisdiction and one was in an industry under federal jurisdiction.

More than 90 per cent of the time loss -- 53,500 man-days -- resulted from two disputes, one in the textile industry in Magog, Quebec, and the other in the construction industry in Hamilton, Ontario.

A breakdown by industry of the month's stoppages shows seven in construction, six in manufacturing, two in transportation, storage and communication, two in public utilities, and one each in logging, mining and trade.

The total includes four work stoppages involving 100 or more workers. All of these were still in effect at the end of the month.

Based on the number of non-agricultural wage and salary workers in Canada, the number of man-days lost in January represented 0.06 per cent of the estimated working time, compared with 0.05 per cent in December and 0.16 per cent in January, 1959.

Called "variable-depth sonar" (VDS), the new system will enable warships to lower sonar gear through the ocean's thermal layers thereby overcoming the ability of submarines to escape detection in or below these temperature strata. Variable-depth sonar is the result of more than ten years' research and development by Defense Research Board scientists of the Naval Research Establishment, Halifax. The need for a layer-probing sonar first became apparent when German submarines, both by accident and design, made tactical use of thermal layers during the Second World War. The upper levels of the ocean usually contain layers of varying temperature forming a horizontally uniform pattern many miles in extent. These layers may reflect or completely