

and reflected reduced participation by students who were temporarily in the labour force during the summer months. The August unemployment estimate was 35,000 lower than the figure for last August 1964.

Of the 211,000 unemployed in August, some 155,000 had been unemployed for three months or less. The remaining 56,000, or 27 per cent of the total, had been seeking work for four months or more.

The unemployment rate in August 1965 represented 2.8 per cent of the labour force, compared to 3.4 per cent in August 1964 and 3.9 per cent in August 1963. Unemployment rates were lower than a year ago in all regions. Seasonally adjusted, the August unemployment rate was 4.0 per cent.

CANADA-U.S. RECREATION STUDY

Methods of bringing about a wider exchange of information on all aspects of research and management in the field of outdoor recreation resources were discussed at a recent meeting in Ottawa between officials of the United States Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, the Department of the Interior, and Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Daniel M. Ogden, Jr., Assistant Director for Planning and Research of the U.S. Bureau, and Paul Howard, Librarian of the Department of the Interior, met with J.R.B. Coleman, Director of the Natural and Historic Resources Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, and other Canadian parks staff for a day of informal talks.

The exchange of views produced agreement that officials of both countries should work toward establishing a common system for collecting and organizing data on the management of outdoor recreation resources. This pooled experience would be of benefit to outdoor recreation managers, many of whom must solve comparable administrative problems in Canada and the United States. A major subject of discussion was the character of the recreation resources provided by and demanded of national, provincial, and state parks.

INTERNATIONAL DESALINATION MEETING

In a world growing dangerously short of new sources of fresh water, experts are studying the economic advantages of removing salt from the sea. Canada is one of the countries vitally interested in this line of research.

Delegates from 58 nations, among them scientists of world renown and representatives of governments and leading industrial concerns, will meet in Washington, D.C., from October 3 to 9 for the first International Symposium on Water Desalination. In conjunction with the Symposium, the first International Water Desalination Exposition will be held from October 3 to 7.

Representatives of 17 nations, including Canada, will deliver scientific papers on basic research, engineering development, engineering design studies, conversion-plant operations, conversion-plant economics, energy sources, and economic and optimum design of systems.

CANADA'S RESERVOIR

In Canada, the water supply has not diminished to the point of real shortage expected during years of extreme drought. In the relatively few areas where water is in short supply, the cause is generally a deficiency of the distribution system rather than an actual shortage of water. In addition, these areas are great distances from the sea. However, with practical desalination techniques, the enormous reservoirs of brackish water underlying a large part of the Prairie Provinces and Ontario could be tapped efficiently and provide large reserve supplies.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

Canadian adults charged with indictable offences in 1962 numbered 42,935, a decrease of 0.5 per cent from the 1961 total of 43,161, according to the annual Dominion Bureau of Statistics report *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences*. The number of charges laid in 1962 was 81,181, compared to 81,867 the previous year.

Of the number of persons charged in 1962, 38,663, or 90.1 per cent of the total, were convicted; 3,962, or 9.2 per cent, were acquitted; the remaining 310, or 0.7 per cent, resulted in other disposition. Of 38,663 persons convicted, 19,693, or 48.3 per cent of the total, were sentenced to correctional institutions, 11,454, or 29.7 per cent, had their sentence suspended, 8,503 were fined and 13 were sentenced to death.

SHIPMENT TRADE MISSION

A trade mission unlike any previously sponsored by the Department of Trade and Commerce went to Britain this month.

Federal trade missions usually study the possibilities of export sales for the products of a particular Canadian industry. In contrast, this one will examine the methods of effecting shipments of all products to Britain. It will make a thorough study of documentation requirements, ports of entry, freight-handling methods, packaging, transportation facilities and appropriate routings.

The ten-man group will visit port installations, air-freight terminals and warehouse facilities in London, Bristol, Liverpool and Manchester. Meetings will be held with H.M. Customs, port authorities and a number of shipping, freight-handling and packaging organizations concerned with distribution of goods in Britain.

The mission, which will remain in Britain until October 9, comprises industrial, transportation and marketing executives of Canadian export industries, officials of the Department of Trade and Commerce and representatives of national associations concerned with exporting and overseas distribution of Canadian goods.

When the mission returns, members will prepare a report on the various phases of the study so that all Canadian exporters and trade associations may benefit from their findings.