

### STARR SAYS STAY IN SCHOOL

Labour Minister Michael Starr has stressed the importance of young people staying in school and obtaining as much education and training as possible before seeking employment. He said that, during Education Week, this matter assumed vital importance in the effort to maintain a high level of training skill in Canada. He pointed out that the proportion of unskilled and semi-skilled jobs available in Canada was declining, while the skilled and professional jobs, demanding more schooling, were increasing.

The semi-skilled and unskilled occupations in Canada represent only 30 per cent of the jobs available, the Minister added. Almost 70 per cent of the youngsters entering Grade Two or starting their elementary school education will drop out before getting their junior matriculation or the equivalent. In other words, they leave school without reaching a level of education that would equip them for most jobs beyond the unskilled or semi-skilled categories.

During the past ten years, opportunities in professional occupations had increased by about 70 per cent, skilled occupations by an estimated 35 per cent, white collar occupations by another 35 per cent, while semi-skilled and unskilled occupations showed an increase of only about 20 per cent. Mr. Starr pointed out that this trend resulting from technological advances would inevitably continue and if the average young Canadian hoped to reap the benefits of a modern progressive nation he would have to face up to the fact that education was no longer a luxury, but a necessity.

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### NEW SUB-DETECTOR

A new type of sonar that holds promise of being one of the most significant breakthroughs in the science of submarine detection in recent years is to be manufactured in Canada for the Royal Canadian Navy.

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 Defence 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 refract or completely

resist penetration by sonar transmissions from hull-mounted sets.

The problem was of particular concern to the RCN because of the presence of such layers off Canada's coasts.

DRB scientists and RCN anti-submarine specialists, working on the project together, discovered the problem could be substantially overcome by placing transducers in or below the layers of varying temperatures.

Applied research and development followed. The result is equipment consisting essentially of a transducer enclosed in a streamlined body that can be towed at varying depths. The towing-cable houses a core of electrical conductors. These transmit signals to the towing ship's sonar displays and also carry electrical power from the ship to the transducer.

The idea that led to the development of VDS was conceived almost simultaneously in Canada and the United States. Close liaison was maintained with the Royal Navy and United States Navy, which also sought improved detection methods along similar lines. Information was shared throughout by the associated countries, with Canada concentrating on specified possible methods as the other countries explored different but allied techniques.

HMCS "New Liskeard" (coastal escort) was the first ship to be used for experimental trials. Repeated testing and modification resulted in improvement in the equipment's performance, and a more sophisticated version of VDS, built by Canadian firms, was installed in HMCS "Crusader" (destroyer escort). Intensive evaluation produced effective results and the equipment was accepted for service in the RCN.

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### PLAN KLONDIKE FETE

A colourful page in Canada's history will come of life again in 1962, according to plans now being made in Ottawa, Stratford, and Dawson City, Yukon.

In Ottawa, Resources Minister Alvin Hamilton explained that the Historic Sites and Monuments Board had recommended the preservation of a number of structures characteristic of the gold-rush days of '98, including the Auditorium Theatre in Dawson and the stern-wheelers that once plied the Yukon River. The Theatre will be restored in 1961, as the first unit of a Dawson City historical complex.

Several of the old river-boats will be set up in an historical park, one outfitted as a museum of Yukon River navigation. The boats, presented to the Government by the White Pass and Yukon Company, will be moved to a permanent location in 1961. They will be prepared for the move this summer.

Some months ago Tom Patterson, founder of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival, was commissioned to study Dawson and investigate the use of some of the historical features. As a result, the Klondike Gold Rush Festival is in

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