

in Canada of films for children, and (3) by creating and maintaining a fund for the production of films in Canada made for children;

(f) to assemble and distribute a collection of entertainment films for children with due respect to provincial laws concerning film distribution and exhibition, and to the interests of commercial distributors;

(g) to encourage appropriate studies and research;

(h) to evaluate and promote films suitable for various age groups of children and adolescents.

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FIELD HOSPITAL FOR CHILE

Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced on May 28 that equipment and supplies for a 30-bed field hospital were being flown to the disaster area in Chile in an RCAF "North Star". The Prime Minister said that this would mean that two RCAF aircraft would fly Canadian relief supplies to Chile. The other plane would carry almost five tons of badly-needed new clothing and drugs provided by the Canadian Red Cross Society.

The hospital, which was provided by the Department of National Defence, was assembled and shipped within 24 hours after receipt of reports from External Affairs Minister Howard Green, who arrived in the earthquake-stricken South American republic on May 26 on an official visit. Mr. Green requested the field hospital after personally assessing Chile's most urgent needs.

Included with the hospital equipment were surgical instruments, water-purification tablets and antibiotics in tablet form supplied by the Department of National Health and Welfare.

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APRIL EMPLOYMENT

The number of persons with jobs increased by an estimated 74,000 in March and April this year, rising to 5,742,000, according to a monthly release jointly issued by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Most of the increase was in outdoor activities, with agriculture accounting for 52,000 of the total.

There was an increase of 54,000 in the number of men with jobs in non-agricultural industries, a normal figure for this time of year. On the other hand, the estimate of female workers outside agriculture showed a decrease of 32,000. This decline was probably the result of the falling of the survey week in the Easter vacation period, when a relatively large number of women were away from work.

Employment in the construction industry increased seasonally, despite continued slackness in housebuilding. A number of small lay-

offs were reported in manufacturing. Forestry operations also declined seasonally.

Compared with a year earlier, there were 78,000 more persons with jobs, owing to substantially higher employment in the trade and service industries. Women accounted for more than two-thirds of the increase.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of people without jobs and seeking work decreased by an estimated 49,000, to 517,000 in April. The decline was smaller than those of the corresponding periods in 1958 and 1959. Almost half the drop took place in Quebec. The April estimate of persons without jobs and seeking work represented 8.3 per cent of the labour force compared to 7.3 per cent in April 1959 and 8.6 per cent in April 1958. Of those currently seeking work, 464,000 were men and 53,000 were women.

Of the 517,000 without jobs and seeking work in April, a little more than half had been seeking work for 3 months or less. Another 37 per cent had been seeking work for 4-6 months, and 12 per cent for more than 6 months.

At the end of April the classification of the 110 labour-market areas was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 71 (59); in moderate surplus, 38 (45); and in balance, 1 (6).

Canada's labour force was estimated at 6,259,000 in the week ending April 23 compared to 6,234,000 a month earlier. Of the current total, 5,382,000, or 86.0 per cent of those in the labour force, worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held in the survey week, 360,000 or 5.7 per cent worked fewer than 35 hours, and 517,000 or 8.3 per cent were without jobs and seeking work. Classed as not in the labour force are such groups as those keeping house, going to school, retired or voluntarily idle, too old or unable to work, who numbered 5,476,000.

Of the persons who worked less than full time and were not regular part-time workers, some 84,000 (or 1.3 per cent) of the labour force worked less than full time on account of short time and turnover (52,000 being on short time, 15,000 having found jobs during the week, and 13,000 having been laid off for part of the week), 34,000 (or 0.5 per cent) were not at work due to temporary layoff, while 581,000 (or 9.3 per cent) worked less than full time for other reasons, which included vacations, 128,000 (school teachers on Easter holidays comprised a large part of this number); illness, 88,000; and bad weather, 22,000.

During the corresponding week in 1959, there were 6,109,000 in the labour force, of whom 5,289,000 usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held in the survey week, 375,000 usually worked less than 35 hours, and 445,000 were without jobs and seeking work. There were 5,403,000 classed as not in the labour force.