

PEARSON AND JOHNSON TO MEET

On September 16, Prime Minister Pearson and President Johnson of the United States will join in ceremonies at the International Peace Arch on the United States-Canadian border between British Columbia and Washington in connection with the implementation of the Columbia River Treaty. These ceremonies will be preceded in Ottawa by the exchange of instruments of ratification between the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, and the United States Ambassador to Canada, Mr. Butterworth.

AERIAL INSPECTION

Before the Peace Arch ceremonies, the Prime Minister and the President will make an aerial inspection tour of a considerable part of the upper Columbia River basin, flying over the proposed sites of dams to be constructed in British Columbia under the Treaty, the location of the Libby (Montana) Dam to be built by the United States, and some of the existing downstream United States dams involved.

While in the Pacific Northwest, the Prime Minister and the President will consult with regional leaders in their respective countries regarding cooperative steps to be taken on both sides of the border in implementation of the Treaty. They will also take advantage of this opportunity to discuss current international problems of mutual concern.

STATISTICS ON LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

The Department of Labour recently released a summary of the latest figures on labour organizations in Canada, based on its annual survey of labour unions. (Complete results of the survey will be available in the near future in the department's publication "Labour Organizations in Canada, 1964", now being printed.)

At the beginning of 1964, labour organizations active in Canada reported a total membership of approximately 1,493,000, representing 29.4 per cent of the country's non-agricultural paid workers.

The 1964 membership is higher by 44,000 than the previous year's figure. Of this increase, about 37,000 was a net membership gain, while the balance resulted from improved survey coverage.

UNION AFFILIATION

Of the organized workers, 1,106,000, or 74 per cent, were represented by unions affiliated with the Canadian Labour Congress. A large proportion of these unions are also affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations in the United States. CLC membership increased by 26,100 over 1963. Another 121,500 organized workers, or more than 8 per cent of the total, were represented by unions belonging to the Confederation of National Trade Unions. This was an increase of 11,000 members over 1963. Nearly all of the CNTU members are in Quebec.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

The rest of Canada's organized workers were represented either by unions not affiliated with any central labour body or not affiliated with a central

body in Canada but with the AFL-CIO in the United States. More than a million of the 1,493,000 union members were in international unions, which have branches in both Canada and the United States and in most cases belong to central labour bodies in both countries. In January 1964, there were 111 international unions active in Canada; of these, 88 were affiliated with the CLC as well as with the AFL-CIO, nine were affiliated only with the AFL-CIO and three with the CLC only. The remaining 11 unions had no affiliation.

NATIONAL AND LOCAL UNIONS

There were 363,500 Canadian workers belonging to 52 national unions in January 1964. Of these 17 were affiliated with the CLC and 13 with the CNTU; the remaining 22 unions were without affiliation.

Outside the international and national unions, 20,200 workers were organized in 224 separate locals chartered directly by the two Canadian central bodies, the CLC and the CNTU. Another 39,600 belonged to the 124 independent local organizations coming within the scope of the survey.

Ten unions operating in Canada reported increases of 1,000 or more members. Among these, the United Steelworkers of America led with an increase of 12,000 members.

NEW HISTORICAL STAMP

A new five-cent postage stamp to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the Quebec Conference that led to Canada's Confederation was issued by the Post Office on September 9. It is the seventh special issue in the 1964 programme.

In announcing the stamp, Mr. Nicholson recalled that it was at the Quebec Conference of 1864 that delegates from the provinces that are now Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes hammered out the 72 resolutions that eventually formed the core of the British North America Act of 1867, Canada's written constitution. The Conference was, therefore, one of the milestones on the road to Canadian nationhood.

The Quebec Conference stamp follows an earlier issue commemorating the conference that took place a month before the Quebec meeting in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, at which some agreement had been reached on the principle of a federal union.

The design of the new stamp - a hand holding a pen and a maple leaf - symbolizes the reaching of agreement among the various provinces leading to nationhood. The stamp is being printed in red and brown by the steel intaglio process. The designer is Philip Weiss of Ottawa, who also created the Charlottetown design and has a number of other Canadian stamps to his credit.

A total of 18 million stamps will be printed.

INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS

New cases of tuberculosis reported in Canada in May this year numbered 367, with 307 classed as "new active" and 60 as "reactivated". This brought the number in the January-May period to 1,856, versus 2,617 a year ago, comprising 1,586 versus 2,283 classed as "new active" and 270 versus 334 classed as "reactivated".