

AWARDS AND COMMITTEE SERVICES

The Awards and Committee Services Branch administers all activities associated with the support of research in science, engineering and medicine in Canadian universities provided by the Council and the Atomic Energy Control Board.

The university support programme began with the establishment of the National Research Council in the year 1917, and continued at a modest level up to and during World War II. Commencing in 1946, the programme has shown an accelerating growth in keeping with increasing enrolments at the universities, and the resulting expansions of university staff and facilities for research. The greatest growth has taken place in recent years. The total budget for the fiscal year 1958-59 was almost 6.7 million dollars: five years earlier it was 2.6 million.

The types of university support provided are: DIRECT, consisting of research and travel grants for members of university staffs, and postgraduate scholarships for students; and INDIRECT, consisting of contributions, grants and subsidies to Canadian and international scientific organizations and functions, the publication of Canadian Journals of Research, and the administrative expenses of the programme.

The 1958-59 budget for DIRECT support was \$5,950,000, of which 82 per cent (\$4,880,000) provided for approximately 700 research grants of varying types and amounts to members of university staffs. The remaining 18 per cent (\$1,070,000) provided for postgraduate scholarships awarded to more than 400 students; an additional large number of students received varying degrees of remuneration from research grants to members of university staffs.

The 1958-59 budget for INDIRECT support was \$700,000, of which 38 per cent (\$265,000) was for contributions, grants etc., 37 per cent (\$260,000) for the publication of the research journals and the remaining 25 per cent (\$175,000) for the administrative costs of the programme.

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IMMIGRATION FIGURES

Statistics released by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration show that a total of 57,089 immigrants came to Canada in the first six months of 1959, a decrease of 10,655 from the same period in 1958. People of Italian origin were the largest group, numbering 15,354 (14,396 in 1958), followed by 10,817 British (16,292 in 1958), 5,899 Germans (8,475 in 1958), 3,310 Netherlanders (5,013 in 1958), 2,178 Poles (1,249 in 1958), 1,816 Portuguese (1,066 in 1958), 1,345 Chinese (1,075 in 1958), 1,198 Yugoslavs (2,437 in 1958), and 1,166 Jewish people (1,146 in 1958).

EMPLOYMENT AT MID-JULY

Another substantial increase in activity raised the employment level by 153,000 to 6,206,000 between June and July this year, according to a monthly joint news release by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Male workers accounted for almost all of this increase; two-thirds of it resulted from a seasonal expansion in agriculture.

A larger number of students and other workers entered the labour market between June and July this year than for several years, many of the additional jobs being filled by this group. As a result, there was only a small drop in unemployment. The number without jobs and seeking work was estimated to be 228,000 in July, compared with 234,000 in June and 291,000 in July 1958. The number of workers on temporary layoff fell slightly to 12,000 from 19,000 a year ago. Those working short time or changing jobs were estimated at 50,000, some 26,000 less than in July last year.

An estimated 199,000 more persons had jobs in non-farm industries than a year ago. The service industries and to a lesser extent manufacturing, trade and transportation were the chief gainers. Farm employment was slightly lower than last year.

Toward the end of the month, unemployment rose in several West Coast areas where strike action was concentrated, and in some parts of the central provinces where plants began to shutdown for stocktaking and model changeover. There were declines in unemployment in smaller, less industrialized areas, with unemployment being lower than a year ago in almost all regions. The classification of all labour market areas at the end of the month was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 1 (5); in moderate surplus, 31 (56); and in balance, 78 (49).

LABOUR FORCE

Canada's labour force was estimated at 6,434,000 in the week ended July 18 as compared with 6,287,000 a month earlier and 6,314,000 a year earlier. Some 5,879,000 or 91.4 per cent of those in the labour force usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held in the survey week, 327,000 or 5.1 per cent usually worked less than 35 hours, and 228,000 or 3.5 per cent were without jobs and seeking work. Classed as not in the labour force are such groups as those individuals who are keeping house, going to school, retired or voluntarily idle, too old or unable to work, and these numbered 5,138,000.

Of those who worked less than full time and were not regular part-time workers, some 50,000 or 0.8 per cent of the labour force worked less than full time on account of short time and turnover (27,000 being on short time), 12,000 or 0.2 per cent were not at