

"No single group can solve these complex problems since the solutions involve not only commercial and industrial forces but basic social attitudes.

"Just recently another positive step was taken to stimulate increased training of workers who need such training in order to take advantage of the wider employment opportunities for skilled people.

"In past years the Government has offered to share equally with the provinces in the costs of training unemployed persons for occupations in which they could find greater employment.

"A little over a month ago we put forward proposals to the provinces which would increase the federal share of the cost of this training to 75 per cent. It is my hope that, with this extra assistance, the provinces will be able to offer training to many more of the workers who must have skills if they are to find and keep regular employment.

**TASK FOR LABOUR AND MANAGEMENT**

"Governments at all levels can do a great deal to ensure that classroom training and educational facilities are available and are related to the needs of the future both for youth and for adults; but training in industry must be increased and improved if we are to offer Canadian workers the necessary encouragement and opportunity to reap the benefits of a growing Canada. Here the two great industrial partners--unions and management--can play major roles.

"But there is also an important role which we as individuals--and community leaders--can play. We must do everything we can to persuade our young people to remain at school and get as much training and education as possible. We must point out to them how essential this is, not only today, when employers are forced to demand higher and higher educational standards because of the increasing complexity of industrial processes, but also tomorrow when workers will face even more remarkable changes in occupations and the pattern of employment and will need the flexibility which results from a sound educational background."

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**RCN SHIP TO VISIT LAGOS**

HMCS "Columbia", a destroyer escort of the Fifth Canadian Escort Squadron based at Halifax, Nova Scotia, will visit Lagos, Nigeria, from September 28 to October 4, to take part in ceremonies marking Nigeria's Independence Day, October 1. Commanded by Commander W.H. Hayes, of Swift Current, Saskatchewan, and Halifax, "Columbia" will represent the Canadian Armed Forces during the Nigerian Independence Day celebrations. The visit is part of a cruise that will take the ship to other African seaports during the months of September and October.

**NOMINATIONS TO WORLD COURT**

On August 30, the recently-appointed Canadian national group in the Permanent Court of Arbitration announced its nominations for the elections to the International Court of Justice, which will be held during the fifteenth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations this autumn. For the five seats that will become vacant in the regular way on February 5, 1961, the Canadian national group nominated Mr. Paul Guggenheim of Switzerland, Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan of Pakistan, Mr. Phillip Jessup of the United States, Mr. Justice Kotara Tanaka of Japan.

There is also a by-election being held to fill another vacancy for which Canada's national group has nominated Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice of the United Kingdom. (See also Vol. 15, No. 35, Page 5).

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**ANTI-OIL ZONE EXTENDED**

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, announced on September 1 that the Canadian Government, through the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization in London, had transmitted a declaration to all contracting governments to the International Convention for the Prevention of the Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, of its intention to extend to 100 miles, the maximum allowed under the Convention, the zone off the Atlantic coast of Canada within which ships might not discharge oil. At present the zone is 50 miles. The declaration is provided for in Paragraph (3) of Annex A to the Convention, to which Canada is signatory, but extension to 100 miles from 50 miles will not come into force until six months after the declaration was made. Each of the other contracting governments has four months within which to declare its opposition to the extension should it believe that its interests are affected either by reason of the proximity of its coasts or by reason of its ships trading in the area. If no such declaration is made, the extension will take place at the end of the six-month period.

The reason for the declaration is the concern of the Canadian Government at the increasing number of reports of oil pollution on the Atlantic coast; the hundreds of thousands of sea-birds killed annually by floating oil in the Newfoundland area, causing certain species to face extinction; the loss of food supplies of which these birds form part in certain areas; the threat to the ecological balance of nature; and the contamination of bathing beaches.

If no other countries signatory to the Convention raise objections, the extension to 100 miles will come into effect on February 25, 1961.