

made on replacements for two smaller Atlantic-based research vessels at a combined cost of some \$550,000. Plans are also to be prepared for a \$2.6-million continental-shelf experimental trawler. Construction planned over the next five years includes a \$4-million major research vessel, a 90-foot experimental halibut-fishing vessel for the West Coast and ten other specialized research vessels, ranging from a 40-foot launch to a 75-foot barge.

Marine sciences

Priority will be given to the planning and construction of scientific vessels at a total cost of about \$8 million, spread over the next five years, to support hydrography and oceanography programs. Construction will begin this year on a 85-foot monitoring vessel for the Great Lakes.

The Service's existing fleet consists of 117 vessels of nine tons or more, of which 32 exceed 70 feet in length. The largest number (78) is engaged on fisheries-patrol work; 18 are operated by the Fisheries Research Directorate and 21 are attached to the Marine Sciences Directorate.

Trade commissioners accompany marketing seminars

A series of marketing seminars in nine cities across Canada which began on February 27, will be held until March 30 to apprise Canadian manufacturers of export opportunities for a wide range of products.

Officers of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, including trade commissioners from 50 posts around the world, are participating in the seminars in Toronto, Moncton, Halifax, Quebec City, Montreal, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary and Vancouver, and are available for individual discussions with the businessmen on marketing opportunities in specific areas and on the best methods of doing business in the various countries.

The seminars concentrate on a product or commodity group approach and include education material and equipment, food products, auto parts, mining equipment, farm machinery, telecommunications equipment, oil and gas equipment and forest indus-

tries as well as services related to these.

"The objective of these export-oriented seminars is to alert Canadian suppliers to broadening trade possibilities by identifying specific foreign market opportunities," Trade Minister Alastair Gillespie said.

NAC jumps to the Preservation Hall Jazz Band

Preservation Hall, originally a private home built in New Orleans about 1750, served as a tavern during the U.S. occupation after the War of 1812. Nearly a century and a half later, Erle Stanley Gardner lived there and, in 1952, the Hall became the Associated Arts Studio, a place where musicians were invited to drop in to rehearse. Soon, music filled the building, the art gallery moved next door and a club was formed. Preservation Hall is now the home of Allan and Sandra Jaffe, who run it as the home of New Orleans jazz and of the pioneers who created it. Benches line the walls, pictures abound, and entrance is by donation in the wicker basket that has been the "kitty" since 1961. Inside are the men and women who pioneered the jazz music of New Orleans (or "jass", as it was spelt at the turn of the century). They were in the bands that marched to and from cemeteries for funerals; they were in the wagons that drove up and down the streets of the French Quar-



"DeDe" Pierce, leader of the Preservation Hall Jazz Band.

ter and battled it out when two bands met at a corner. They were in the riverboats, in the saloons and "sporting houses" and at dances.

Now, more than 60 years young, the band, which on February 28, played a one-night stand at the National Arts Centre in Ottawa, is made up of "Billie" Pierce (piano), who is 66 years of age; "DeDe" Pierce (cornet), 69; Allan Jaffe (tuba); Cie Frazier (drums), 69; Willie J. Humphrey (clarinet), 73; and Jim Robinson (trombone), who is 81.

Working conditions in Canadian industry, 1971

Working conditions for the Canadian employee improved during 1971, says a report released recently by the Canada Department of Labour.

According to the publication *Working Conditions in Canadian Industry - 1971*, conditions improved in hours of work, paid holidays, annual vacations with pay and health benefit plans.

The report divides workers into three categories - office employees, non-office staff and special employees - and presents the information on the basis of industry as well as by province.

Highlights of the report

Highlights contained in the publication show that:

The majority of office employees put in a five-day, 37½-hour week, while the non-office employees put in a five-day, 40-hour week.

The majority of employees enjoy at least nine paid holidays in a year, two weeks' annual vacation with pay after a year of service, three weeks after five years of service and four weeks after 15 to 20 years of service, and are covered by a government (and very often a private) health-benefit plan.

A normal work week of three or four days, says the report, remains "an isolated phenomenon" for all three categories of employee.

The report further states that technological change and job security provisions, as well as cost-of-living increases are not yet very common practices in Canadian industry.