

## ACHIEVEMENT AWARD TO CADIEUX

The Prime Minister announced recently that Mr. Marcel Cadieux, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, had been chosen to receive the Outstanding Achievement Award of the Public Service of Canada for 1969. This award was inaugurated in 1966 as a method of honoring public servants who had made exceptional contributions to Canada. It consists of an illuminated citation and an honorarium of \$5,000, which will be presented by the Governor General on December 12.

In a letter to Mr. Cadieux, the Prime Minister said the committee's decision demonstrated "a desire to grant signal recognition of your singular contribution as a servant of the state and an example for all Canadians". "I am sure that in the Department of External Affairs, in the other departments, at all levels of the public service and in every part of the public service and in every part of Canada, all will join with me in paying tribute to you," the Prime Minister declared, noting the "happy coincidence" that Mr. Cadieux had also been awarded the 1969 Vanier Gold Medal by the Institute of Public Administration of Canada.

Past recipients of the Outstanding Achievement Award have been Dr. W.B. Lewis, Senior Vice-President of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, in 1966; Mr. R.B. Bryce, Deputy Minister of Finance, in 1967; and Mr. Louis Rasminsky, Governor of the Bank of Canada, in 1968.

## ACTION AGAINST SKYJACKERS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, announced recently that Canada had deposited its instrument of ratification of the Tokyo Convention on "offences and certain other acts committed on board aircraft". This is one of several steps being taken by Canada to deal with the problem of the hijacking of aircraft. Canada is also participating in efforts by the United Nations and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to deal with the problem.

Canada participated in the negotiation of this Convention, which was opened for signature at Tokyo on September 14, 1963, and signed by Canada on November 4, 1964.

### PURPOSE OF CONVENTION

The Convention will enter into force for the first 12 states to ratify it on December 4, 1969. It will enter into force for Canada 90 days after deposit of the Canadian instrument of ratification. Its purpose is to provide an orderly system for dealing with acts endangering civilian aircraft in flight. It provides that the commander of an aircraft shall have the powers of a peace officer on board his aircraft while it is in the air.

Discussions in ICAO and in the United Nations dealing with the problem of aircraft hijacking have

emphasized the importance of the application of the Tokyo Convention as one means of preventing such crimes and of assuring the punishment of those responsible when hijacking does take place.

The Convention provides that persons committing an offence on board an aircraft may be prosecuted by the state registering the aircraft. The Convention also requires that a hijacked aircraft be returned to its operators, that the passengers and crew be permitted to continue their journey without delay, and that the person responsible for the hijacking be taken into custody by the authorities of the state in which the aircraft lands and held so that criminal or extradition proceedings may be brought against him.

## COMMUNITY ANTENNA TV

Shortly to be released is the second edition of an annual series published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the community-antenna television industry in Canada. A CATV station or system, as defined by DBS, receives signals from broadcasting stations and distributes them by cable to subscribers. Community antenna television is also commonly referred to as cable TV.

The CATV industry registered an increase in revenue in 1968 over the revenue of its 1967 operations. From 1967 to 1968, total operating revenue rose by 41.5 per cent, from \$22.1 million to \$31.3 million. Of the total operating revenue, monthly service charges accounted for \$27.9 million or 89.2 per cent. Operating expenses increased by \$5.9 million in 1968 from \$20.5 million to \$26.4 million, which was mainly attributable to an increase of \$1.7 million for salaries, wages and bonuses. Operating revenue exceeded these expenses, resulting in an operating profit of \$4.9 million for 1968, an increase of \$3.2 million over the operating profit earned in 1967.

## CANADIAN LABOR FORCE

Employment declined seasonally during September and October. Total employment, at 7,828,000 in October, showed a drop of 19,000 from September. The number of unemployed persons increased more than seasonally, rising by 35,000 to 314,000. The labor force increased by 16,000, to 8,142,000. Compared to a year ago, the labor force was up by 147,000, or 18 per cent. Employment increased by 121,000, or 1.6 per cent. There were 26,000 more unemployed persons than a year earlier.

### EMPLOYMENT

The seasonal decline in farm employment (33,000) more than offset the small increase in non-farm employment (14,000). In September and October, the largest employment gains in non-farm industries occurred in community, business and personal service (34,000) and trade (20,000). Employment in