

regular shift work employed, however, about two-thirds of 819,000 non-office employees covered in the survey.

Four-fifths of the 2,500 establishments reporting regular shift operations paid shift differentials. These plants employed 93 per cent of the non-office workers employed in establishments with shift work.

The most common form of shift differential payment was the "cents-per-hour" type. Eighty-five per cent, or 1,732 plants reporting shift differentials, used this type of payment. This usually takes the form of a definite supplementary amount for each hour of evening or night-shift work in addition to the regular day-shift pay. Generally, the same amount applies to all workers regardless of the level of their wage rates.

PM TO VISIT SCANDINAVIA

Prime Minister Diefenbaker recently announced that the Governments of Sweden, Denmark and Norway, having learned that he had accepted an invitation from the President of Finland to pay a return visit to that country, had also invited him to visit their countries. The Prime Minister was pleased to accept these invitations, although dates for the visits have not yet been considered.

LAKE ONTARIO LEVELS REFERENCE

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, recently announced the public release of the International Joint Commission's Report on the Water Levels of Lake Ontario dated April 5, 1961. The subject had been referred to the Commission for investigation and report by the Governments of Canada and the United States on June 25, 1952, pursuant to Article IX of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909. Under this reference, Canada and the United States asked the Commission to study the various factors affecting the fluctuations of Lake Ontario water levels and to determine whether action could be taken by either or both governments to bring about a more beneficial range of levels. The investigation was carried out in conjunction with related studies concerning applications for the development of power in the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River.

OBJECTS OF STUDY

The Commission's investigations were organized to evaluate effects of various factors on the levels of Lake Ontario, to determine the possibility of regulating Lake Ontario so as to reduce the range of water levels, to determine desirable changes in existing works or other measures in the public interest, and to evaluate the effects of changes in existing works and other measures on various interests - riparian, navigation and power.

The Commission's recommendation for Lake Ontario of a range of stage of 244.0 feet to 248.0 feet (as nearly as possible) was accepted by the two governments in December 1955. In its Order

of Approval dated July 2, 1956, the Commission recommended that regulation of the outflows of Lake Ontario and of the flows through the International Rapids Section of the St. Lawrence River should be carried out in accordance with certain criteria, including the above range of stage. Another criterion provided that, in the event of water supplies in excess of past supplies, the regulatory works should be operated to provide relief to riparian owners both upstream and downstream and, in the event of supplies less than those of the past, to provide relief to navigation and power interests. A plan of regulation was instituted on April 20, 1960, on the basis of recommendations of the Commission and no further action by the two governments was, therefore, recommended in the Commission's Report.

COMMONWEALTH EDUCATION MEET

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, recently announced that Mr. George A. Drew, High Commissioner for Canada in London, would lead the Canadian delegation to the Second Commonwealth Education Conference, to be held in New Delhi January 11 - 25, 1962. Mr. Drew was head of the Canadian delegation to the first Commonwealth Education Conference, held at Oxford in July 1959. Since that time he has served as Canadian representative on the Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee in London. This Committee, which is composed of representatives of Commonwealth governments and a single member representing British Colonial territories, was established to enable governments of the Commonwealth to consider together the development of the schemes of educational co-operation agreed upon by the Oxford Conference.

METALS SPECIALIST TO LONDON

Mr. George Hees, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, recently announced that a metals and minerals specialist would be stationed in London, England, Mr. J.M. Rochon, Chief of the Metals and Minerals Division of the Department, will be seconded for duty with the Trade Commissioner Service and take up duties as Commercial Counsellor (Metals and Minerals) in London in January. His territory will include the European Economic Community.

Mr. Hees said the appointment had been made in recognition of the increasing importance of metals and minerals in Canada's export trade, and in the expectation that additional trade promotion could be undertaken in Europe.

Canadian exports of metals and minerals lead all product groups, and sales of these commodities amounted to over \$2 billion in 1960 - more than 41 per cent of Canada's total exports to all markets. Purchases by Britain and the European Economic Community amounted to \$592 million, and represented 27 per cent of Canada's shipments to all countries.