

MORE RESTAURANTS FOR EXPO

A crash programme has been launched by officials of the Montreal World Exhibition to provide larger eating facilities for the steadily growing number of visitors. The original estimate, which called for facilities to feed 35 million people over the six-month period, has been revised to provide facilities for 60 million.

Four large restaurants are under construction to accommodate about 2,500 people. They will provide meals for under \$2 a person. All four should be operating by the middle of June. A fifth restaurant is under consideration.

PAVILIONS HELPING OUT

In addition to the four restaurants now being built, the Belgian pavilion has added a snack bar and the Yugoslavian pavilion is planning to install one. In the Dutch pavilion, which had no eating facilities, a small restaurant is being built. Many other pavilions are enlarging their restaurants by extending them on to the terraces and sidewalks.

Officials of Expo '67 have estimated that the additional facilities could increase the total meal capacity by a third, compared to those available on opening day. When the new buildings are open, there will be 81 restaurants and 78 snack bars to accommodate the estimated 25-million extra visitors to the Montreal World Exhibition.

EXPORTS VERSUS IMPORTS

Mr. Robert Winters, Minister of Trade and Commerce, recently expressed concern that, while Canada's foreign sales were booming, Canadian-made products were losing ground at home. "Canadians too often look abroad for sources of supply without first finding out if the goods and services are available in Canada," Mr. Winters told the closing session of "Operation Export", the major trade promotion drive of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

He pointed out that imports continued to grow nearly as rapidly as exports, despite the strong upsurge in Canada's foreign sales during previous months. "If Canada is to meet its growing obligations in the form of debt-servicing charges, aid to less-developed countries and the like, and at the same time move closer to overall external balance, our merchandise exports must expand at a significantly faster pace than imports," the Trade and Commerce Minister warned. "Basically, however, this calls for improved performance in foreign and domestic markets alike. While Canada's share of foreign markets has expanded in recent years, Canadian-made products have not been holding their own here at home."

FORCE OF BUYING HABIT

Because of the heavy dependence by Canadians on foreign makes of many kinds of manufactured goods, there was, said Mr. Winters "a tendency, through force of habit, to continue to look abroad for many of the things which are now available from domestic

sources at economic prices". "This traditional propensity toward imported products is accentuated by our proximity to the production prowess and merchandising genius of the United States," he said. "Canadian subsidiaries of foreign companies are apt to find it expedient to obtain needed supplies through established foreign connections, often to the detriment of Canadian suppliers."

However, Mr. Winters added, "the need for more considered attention to the matter of supply sourcing extends well beyond the foreign-owned segment of the economy". To achieve proper recognition in the Canadian market required "not only an all-out effort at the production and selling end but also greater appreciation on the part of Canadian buyers of the contribution their decisions can make to Canada's economic development", he said.

The Minister listed some of the steps the Government had taken to expand Canada's exports: (1) the setting of a \$11.25 billion centennial export target; (2) direct correspondence with Canada's exporters to obtain their support for this goal; (3) the establishment of the Export Advisory Council; (4) the expansion of the Export Credits Insurance Act; (5) the ESP programme; and "Operation Export".

LABOUR FORCE

Employment in Canada increased by 36,000 during March and April, to a total of 7,125,000. This increase was somewhat smaller than is normal for the time of year. Unemployment declined seasonally by 35,000 during the month, dropping from 400,000 to 365,000. The total labour force showed no change.

The labour force at 7,490,000 in April was 242,000 or 3.3 percent higher than the figure recorded last year. Employment was up 175,000, and unemployment 67,000 over the year.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment, at 7,125,000, increased by 36,000 during March and April. The decline of 21,000 during the month in the Prairie region was mainly among part-time workers. Increases occurred in all other regions except British Columbia where there was little change.

Substantial gains in employment from April 1966 were recorded in community, business and personal service (122,000), transportation, communication and other utilities (52,000), and manufacturing (31,000). There were relatively small declines in employment in farming and construction over the year. In other industries, the year-to-year changes were not significant.

Employment of women rose from 2,119,000 to 2,221,000, or 4.8 per cent, from April 1966 to April 1967. The increase in employment of men in the same period was 1.5 per cent, as the total rose from 4,831,000 to 4,904,000.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment declined by 35,000 to 365,000 during March and April, with 22,000 of this decrease oc-