

careful account of the interfaith element". It will include prayers of thanksgiving, centennial bidding-prayers and litanies, historical prayers and litanies, a prayer of bidding for each of Canada's provinces, services for young people and a concluding chapter looking into Canada's future.

The Prussian blue and white paperback will draw on Christian, Hebrew, Muslim and Buddhist doxologies and present both traditional and modern points of view.

\*\*\*\*

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit in Canada on June 30 numbered 181,300, more than 36,000 fewer than the May 31 count of 217,600, but virtually unchanged from the figure recorded a year ago. The decline from last month was mainly attributable to fewer male claimants, suggesting a continuation of the seasonal upswing in industries which employ mainly men. For example, males accounted for about 60 per cent of the claimants on June 30, a substantial drop in representation from that prevailing during the winter months when they comprised approximately three-quarters of all claimants.

A total of 68,400 initial and renewal claims were filed at local offices across Canada during June in comparison to 91,000 in May and 72,000 a year ago. Ninety per cent of the claims in June were from persons separated from employment during the month, whereas only three-quarters of the claims in May were thus classified.

The average weekly number of beneficiaries was estimated at 140,600 for June, compared to 298,100 in May and 152,800 a year ago. Benefit payments amounted to \$14.7 million in June, \$30.0 million during May 1966, and \$16.2 million in June 1965. The sharp decline in beneficiaries and benefit payments in May and June is associated with the termination of benefit to claimants under the seasonal benefit provisions. The average weekly benefit payment was \$23.78 for June 1966, \$23.93 for May 1966 and \$24.14 a year ago.

\*\*\*\*

## RENEWING SCORCHED WOODLAND

Eight hundred thousand jack-pine and spruce tubed seedlings are being planted in 2,000 acres of scorched earth in the forest district of Swastika, Ontario, laid bare in a recent forest fire that raged for a month. Staff of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests believe that this is the first time tubed seedlings have been used for this purpose.

The tubes can be produced in a short period ranging from 25 to 50 days, compared to the two or three years required to produce regular seedling stock from a nursery.

Replanting began in July and already 370,000 tubed seedlings are in the ground; when the job is

finished, almost 800,000 will have been planted. This means, that less than two months after the fire, 800 acres will have begun regeneration.

Destroyed in the fire were 40 acres of jack pine, which had been a direct-seeding project in 1965, and a 30-acre spruce plantation established by Junior Rangers in 1964. The fire also burned a large area that had been seeded by helicopter last autumn.

\*\*\*\*

## CANADA'S ASIAN POLICY

(Continued from P. 2)

In view of the dilemmas I have noted therefore, we have been forced to the conclusion that, until now, no acceptable means of bringing Communist China into the United Nations has been offered or, indeed, has seemed possible. The Canadian Government has long advocated and striven to encourage the establishment of mutually beneficial contacts between Communist China and Canada as well as with the rest of the international community. It has not so far seen it possible to establish relations of diplomatic recognition with the government of that country. At this particular juncture I cannot say what the immediate future holds. The matter is, however, very much on our minds....

## VIETNAM SITUATION

If the position of Communist China in the world community is a source of underlying concern to many Canadians, the conflict in Vietnam creates open anxiety and leads to controversy.

The Canadian involvement in Vietnam arises from our membership in the International Commission for Supervision and Control, which was created by the 1954 Geneva Conference to supervise the Cease-fire Agreement between the French Union Forces and the People's Army of Vietnam. The Commission was given no executive role, and has always worked within the mandate given to it to supervise and report to members of the 1954 Conference on the implementation by the two parties of the provisions of the Agreement. It is sometimes overlooked that it has never had the power to bring about compliance with its recommendations.

It could be argued, and, indeed it sometimes is, that, in the new and unforeseen situation now existing in Vietnam, the Commission serves no useful purpose and should be disbanded. The Government has examined this possibility on a number of occasions in the past, and has rejected it for what I consider to be sound reasons. None of the parties involved in Vietnam has, at any time, suggested that the Commission should be withdrawn. Both North and South Vietnam continue to look to the Commission to consider and adjudicate their charges, and the Commission is still able to conduct some investigations.

I would hope, for example, that the Commission will be able to establish the facts about recent violations of the demilitarized zone and take action designed to deter any future violations and to re-