

Ontario. The Ontario programme, which came into effect on January 1, 1959, was preceded by the start of operations on July 1, 1958, in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Newfoundland. Nova Scotia's plan got under way on January 1, 1959, with New Brunswick following on July 1, 1959, Prince Edward Island on October 1, 1959, the Northwest Territories on April 1st, 1960, and the Yukon on July 1, 1960.

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CHRISTMAS FOR CANADA'S AIRMEN

For many of the members of the Royal Canadian Air Force, Christmas was not very different from any other day of the year. As a modern fighting force, the RCAF has a great many operational commitments round the world. Because of these, only those airmen who are off-shift or working on non-operational duties are able to celebrate the festive season with their families and friends.

Stationed at wind-swept outposts in a circle round the North Pole were thousands of radar operators and aircraft controllers manning the "eyes" that scan the night as part of DEW, Pine Tree and Mid-Canada radar-defence system. There is no break in the schedule 24 hours every day of every year, the screens rotate and aircraft are traced across the huge tables in the operations centers.

WITH RCAF OVERSEAS

In Europe, the RCAF maintains another continuous alert with its 12 operational NATO squadrons in France and in Germany. The standby jet crews may be listening to Christmas music and thinking of their families sitting around the Christmas-tree and turkey dinner, but they are also waiting for the call on the scramble line, telling them to man their jets and intercept an unknown aircraft. The ground-crew, at least eight men to every one ready to fly, must have the aircraft ready to go, the directions to pass out from the operations-rooms and the hot meal prepared for them when they return from their missions.

In other parts of the globe, the RCAF was working as usual in support of the United Nations Emergency Forces. The Gaza Strip must be patrolled, the mail must arrive with the supplies for the men stationed in Egypt, and the aircraft coming and going must be serviced. Farther south in the troubled continent, a busy RCAF contingent was not able to relax for Christmas Day in the Congo. UN personnel had to be transported in and out of the country and the urgently needed supplies had to continue to pour into the area aboard Transport Command's aircraft.

To be sure, not everyone in the RCAF will be on duty over the Christmas holidays. Every effort is made to have as many as possible home with their families, and the old RCAF traditions such as the officers serving the

airmen their Christmas dinner will still be carried out. The difference is that at most of the RCAF stations across Canada and abroad the officers will be wearing their flying clothing and the airmen will probably be returning to duty after they have eaten.

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ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS

There will be a continued growth in job opportunities for engineers and scientists in Canada over the next few years, but the rate of expansion will be lower than it was before 1958. It is also expected that employers will place more stress on the quality of the science and engineer recruit than has been the case in the past.

These conclusions were reached at the sixth meeting of the Advisory Committee on Professional Manpower recently convened by the Department of Labour.

Although the peak demand for engineers came in the years 1955-1957, with a subsequent levelling off in 1958-1960, forecasts for 1960 to 1963, based on reports of requirements from many parts of the economy, indicate a continued need for engineering and scientific personnel. There might even be some shortages in the last year or two of this period, depending on the supply of graduates, immigration, and other factors.

WHERE EMPLOYMENT WILL INCREASE

The highest rates of employment expansion in engineering are expected to be in the metallurgical, mechanical, civil and chemical fields during the years 1960-1963. There will probably be a levelling off in electrical engineering and slower gains in mining engineering.

The supply of engineers will probably remain relatively stable during this period, the main source being Canadian university graduations. Immigration of engineers has dropped and will probably remain quite low; it cannot, therefore, be relied on in the foreseeable future as a "cushion" for imbalances in the demand and supply of engineering and scientific manpower.

The one-day meeting of the Advisory Committee brought together representatives of government, industry, the universities and numerous professional associations, to discuss such matters as problems in the education of engineers in Canada, the labour-market situation and the outlook for scientists and engineers, and whether Canada was training too many engineers and scientists.

REGISTER OF MANPOWER

The meeting was told about steps already taken to increase the number of engineers and scientists covered by the Technical Manpower Register, which is kept by the Department of Labour and lists about 80,000 people. The