

operation of the provincial governments, was responsible for their transportation costs, the cost of treatment in sanatoriums and other maintenance costs for one year or until such time as the families became established. The total number of tubercular refugees with their families admitted to Canada under this programme was 826.

Mr. Schnyder was making his first regular tour of North America as High Commissioner for Refugees. During his visit, he had discussions on refugee problems with the Secretary of State for External Affairs and with the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.

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### CIVIL AVIATION DISCUSSIONS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, announced on June 30 that aviation delegations composed of officials of the United States and Canadian Governments had concluded in Washington the first stage of consultations concerning the future operation of bilateral air services between Canada and the United States. During the course of the discussions, the two delegations carried out a review of existing bilateral air arrangements.

The Canadian delegation submitted certain proposals concerning principles and criteria for the establishment and allocation of routes between the two countries, which in its view would be based on the needs of the travelling public. One of the objectives of the Canadian proposals would be to permit carriers of both countries to serve, although not necessarily on an exclusive basis, the major centres generating traffic between the two countries. The United States delegation agreed to examine these proposals and present its comments at meetings to be held in the near future.

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### RECORD COTC REVENUE

Canada's overseas telecommunications facilities provided a record net profit of \$1,363,751 during the last fiscal year, it was disclosed in the eleventh annual report of the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation tabled in the House of Commons recently by Transport Minister Léon Balcer.

In submitting the report, Douglas F. Bowie, president and general manager of the Corporation, stated that "overall revenue increased by 25.9 per cent compared to the previous year in overseas telegraph, telephone, International Telex and leased circuits", to mark the eleventh successive profitable report since the formation of the Crown agency. The net profit of \$1,363,751 was recorded after the Corporation paid out \$1,332,413 in income tax and paid a total of \$1,163,354 in interest charges on government loans.

Other features of the report revealed that an additional 80 trans-oceanic voice circuits would

soon be available, as Mr. Bowie stated that a new Canada - United Kingdom multi-channel, multi-purpose cable was being laid and should be ready for operation "around the end of October". This cable will form the first link of the Commonwealth round-the-world cable.

Mr. Bowie also reported that some Canadian materials would be used in the Commonwealth Pacific cable, which would be the second link of the round-the-world system.

Materials supplied from Canadian sources will include copper, aluminum, cotton tape and polythene.

"This important link in the Commonwealth system, between Vancouver and Wellington, N.S., and Australia via Hawaii and Fiji is scheduled for completion early in 1964," Mr. Bowie said.

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### MINERAL PRODUCTION IN 1960

The value of Canada's mineral production reached a record \$2,476,241,000 in 1960, an increase of 2.6 per cent over the preceding year's \$2,409,021,000, according to the annual report on mineral production by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Increases were posted for nickel, copper, zinc, asbestos and crude petroleum, and decreases for uranium and iron ore.

Production in Ontario rose in value to \$984,025,000 from \$970,762,000 in 1959, but accounted for a slightly smaller share of the national total at 39.8 per cent, against 40.3 per cent. Quebec's total value eased down to \$440,051,000 from \$440,897,000 and its share of the national total was smaller at 17.8 per cent, against 18.3 per cent.

The value of production in Alberta rose to \$391,711,000 from \$376,216,000 in 1959, while its share of the national total was larger at 15.9 per cent versus 15.6 per cent. Production value in Saskatchewan moved up to \$213,388,000 from \$210,042,000, while its share of the all-Canada total edged down to 8.6 per cent from 8.7 per cent.

Mineral production in British Columbia in 1960 was valued at \$182,835,000 (\$159,395,000 in 1959); Newfoundland, \$84,357,000 (\$72,157,000); Nova Scotia, \$65,059,000 (\$62,880,000); Manitoba \$56,788,000 (\$55,512,000); Northwest Territories, \$23,633,000 (\$25,874,000); New Brunswick, \$19,038,000 (\$18,133,000); Yukon, \$12,180,000 (\$12,592,000); and Prince Edward Island, \$3,175,000 (\$4,559,000).

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### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

During May, there were 50 work stoppages in Canada involving 13,000 workers and a total duration of 111,980 man days, according to a preliminary summary of strikes and lockouts released recently by Mr. Michael Starr, the Minister of Labour. In April there were 30 work stoppages, involving 6,265 workers and a total duration of 59,240 man days.