

SECOND QUARTER ACCOUNTS

The upward trend in production of goods and services was resumed in the second quarter of 1961, following the slackening in the pace of economic activity which occurred in the first quarter. On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the gross national product rose to \$36,280 million, or close to 2 per cent over the level of the preceding quarter; however, the advance was magnified by changes on interest and dividend account with non-residents. The production gain was supported by increases in most major demand categories, with the exception of business outlays for new plant and equipment, and expenditures for new housing, which declined. In spite of the weakness in these categories of fixed investment, total final purchases rose by about \$0.3 billion during the quarter, and the effect of this recovery on total production was further augmented by a decline in the supply of imported goods and services. A substantial gain in consumer expenditures, rising outlays by the government sector, and a small increase in exports of goods and services, were the major factors accounting for the increased level of final expenditures. Business inventories were also built up during the quarter, but to a very limited extent.

The direction of movement of the major income aggregates in the second quarter was generally upwards. A sharp rise of 13 per cent in corporation profits (before taxes and dividends paid abroad), reflecting increases on a broad front, and a 1.5 per cent increase in labour income, were the major contributing factors behind the 3 per cent increase in national income. Total personal income advanced by close to 1 per cent, but due to a sharp rise in personal direct tax collections, personal disposable income showed only a fractional increase. With consumer spending higher and personal disposable income little changed, personal saving in the quarter fell.

GRANTS TO PUBLICATIONS

Grants to two Toronto publishing houses were among the awards announced on October 5 by the Canada Council. The University of Toronto Press will receive \$6,000 to help it meet editorial costs of *The Canadian Annual Review* during the next year. It will also receive a grant of \$750 to assist with the publication of a book of poems by D.G. Jones entitled *The Sun is Axeman*. The Macmillan Company of Canada will receive an equal amount for the translation into English of the novel, *Le Libraire*, by Gérard Bessette.

The grants for publication and translation are part of a programme established by the Council in 1959 to encourage Canadian writing. Grants are awarded to publishers to make publication possible or to permit a reduction in the retail price of a book. Manuscripts in English are accepted from publishers only and awards are made on the recommendation of an independent jury. Books of poetry, essays, or criticism, and collections of short stories and plays are eligible for assistance. (Similar grants are made

for French manuscripts received from *L'association des éditeurs canadiens*). Grants are also awarded to assist with the translation into either language of outstanding works in these categories. Such awards are made only when the publication is the second language is assured and when the standard of translation is satisfactory.

DISTRIBUTION OF BOOKS ABROAD

Another way in which the Council seeks to encourage Canadian writing is through the purchase of books in quantity for distribution abroad. This year more than 10,000 copies of Canadian works were purchased by the Council and distributed to Canadian missions abroad by the Department of External Affairs.

Grants totalling \$3,100 were also announced for the following Montreal publishers: Les Editions de l'Hexagone for *Blessure au flanc du ciel* by Alan Horic and *La cellule enneigée* by Andrée Chaurette; Le cercle du Livre de France for a collection of three works by Paul Toupin including *Chacun son amour*, *Le Mensonge* and *Souvenirs pour demain*; Les Ecrits du Canada Français for *Constantes* by Jean Le Moyne and L'Institute Littéraire du Québec for *Laure Clouet* by Adrienne Choquette.

Other grants to publishers and periodicals announced include \$2,400 to the Canadian Association of Geographers for publication of *The Canadian Geographer* and \$2,000 to the bilingual periodical *Culture*.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, AUGUST

Although there were more work stoppages in Canada in August than in July, there were fewer workers involved and a marked drop in the number of man-days lost, according to a preliminary summary of strikes and lockouts released by Mr. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour.

During August there were 47 work stoppages involving 8,067 workers and a total duration of 64,570 man-days. In July there were 41 work stoppages, involving 8,826 workers and a total duration of 94,560 man-days.

Forty-three of the August work stoppages were in industries under provincial jurisdiction. Of these, 14 were in Ontario, 14 in Quebec, seven in British Columbia, four in Saskatchewan, two in Alberta, one in Nova Scotia and one in Newfoundland. Four work stoppages were in industries under federal jurisdiction.

Sixteen of the August work stoppages involved 100 or more workers. Of these, 12 were terminated by the end of the month.

Four stoppages alone accounted for almost 58 per cent of the month's estimated time loss. These were among hotel employees and longshoremen in Toronto, transit employees in Calgary, and plywood-mill workers in Gatineau, Quebec.

A breakdown by industry of the month's stoppages shows 15 in manufacturing, 12 in construction, nine in trade, eight in transportation storage and communication, two in the service industries, and one in logging.