



CANADA

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CONTENTS

What Happened to the Class of '54?	1
P.E.I. Elections	2
Canada Council Grants	2
Air Agreement Signed	3
Mr. Churchill Goes Abroad	3
The Canadian Ministry	4
Canada Handbook 1959	4

Mr. Casey in Ottawa	4
Sales of Motor Vehicles Increase	5
Motor Vehicle Shipments	5
Tyrone Guthrie Awards	5
Government Finances	6
Commodity Exports Rise	6

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE CLASS OF '54?

Professional Manpower Bulletin No. 6, "The Early Post-Graduate Years in the Technical and Scientific Professions in Canada", recently released by the Department of Labour, follows the careers of a group of university students who graduated in 1954. The bulletin, prepared by the Economics and Research Branch, is a case study of the 1957 employment status of the 1954 graduating class of engineers and scientists and covers in detail subjects such as type of work, place of employment, remuneration and post-graduate study.

The period under consideration (1954-1957) was characterized by a steady increase in the Canadian economy's demand for engineers and scientists, with corresponding shortages. The employment experience of the 1954 graduates, as shown in this report, undoubtedly reflects this favourable demand situation, inasmuch as some sectors of the economy were able to attract young graduates and influence their decision either to the labour force or to undertake post-graduate study.

The report shows that in 1957 four-fifths of the 1954 graduates were employed full time at jobs requiring a technical and scientific background and that less than one per cent were out of jobs and seeking work.

Some changes between field of study and field of work were made during the three years although, in most cases, this movement appears to be into some employment field reasonably similar to the field in which the individuals

graduated, and therefore where their academic training would be of value.

The only scholastic field which did not relinquish graduates to other fields was petroleum engineering. Furthermore, in 1957, there were seven times as many engaged in petroleum engineering as had graduated from that course in 1954. This represents the greatest proportional increase in any field.

The three major employers of the 1954 graduates were: industry, 75 per cent; government, 17 per cent; and educational institutions, eight per cent.

WORK PERFORMED

The bulletin shows that: 20 per cent of the 1954 graduates were engaged in 1957, in production, maintenance, and exploration work; 19 per cent in research and development work; 13 per cent were employed as designers, three-quarters of whom were engineers' and one-quarter of whom were architects; less than 10 per cent were supervisors or administrators; about seven per cent were in teaching positions, and the smallest proportion, 3.8 per cent, were in consulting and private practice.

In respect to variety of work experience, the results of the survey indicate a fairly high degree of job mobility for the group as a whole, with the engineers showing a slightly higher rate of job mobility than the scientists.

It seems that irrespective of the number of jobs held, there is a reluctance or inability

on the part of the graduates to move away from their home province or from the province in which they studied.

The resistance to geographical relocation does not imply that no movement took place. By 1957, 11 per cent of the 1954 engineering and science graduates were living in foreign countries, of whom one-half were employed and the other half were pursuing further studies. Of the 122 members of the graduating class who were not Canadian citizens in 1954, by 1957 only 16 were among those who left the country; 65 had acquired Canadian citizenship and 51 were living in Canada as non-citizens. In all, about 90 per cent of all graduates have remained in Canada after obtaining their bachelor's degree.

SALARIES

In a comparison of salaries in various fields, with the single exception of veterinary science, engineers, as a group, received higher salaries than scientists in 1957. The leading fields were mining engineering with a median salary of \$6,125; aeronautical engineering, \$5,875; and petroleum engineering, \$5,736. The aggregate median salary for all groups was \$5,142.

The median salary varied little from function to function, except for teachers whose salaries were about \$1,000 below the overall median, and testing and laboratory services which also carry with them significantly lower salaries.

The 1954 graduating class obtained their highest salaries in 1957 from industry, with those employed by government receiving 12 per cent less than in industry, and those in educational institutions receiving 25 per cent less than in industry. There was little salary variation from one type of industry to another the highest being for those graduates employed by public utilities. No significant regional salary differences could be found by comparing one Canadian province with another.

An analysis of the data indicates that among engineers, frequent change of job was not a factor influencing salary. The situation is somewhat different among the scientists, and those who changed jobs three times or more definitely seemed to be in a more advantageous salary position.

POST-GRADUATE STUDY

All of the individuals considered in this report received a bachelor's degree in 1954. Approximately 15 per cent obtained a master's degree by 1957, 2 per cent a doctorate, and 7 per cent were still studying for but had not yet received a post-graduate degree.

Post-graduate study was found to be more pronounced among scientists than among engineers. Two tentative reasons can be advanced for this phenomenon. First, an engineering degree confers on the person receiving it full professional status by virtue of the strict

curriculum regulations, whereas in most science courses (honour or general) the bachelor degree is merely a semi-professional qualification due to the relative freedom of the individual to pursue courses of his and or her choosing, and full professional credit is not accorded till the first post-graduate degree is reached. Presumably this situation exerts much more pressure on scientists to undertake post-graduate training than on engineers.

An interesting fact was that only about 50 of the graduates, or less than 3 per cent (principally engineers), had obtained degrees or diplomas in business administration or commerce, reflecting presumably a desire to rise to top supervisory or administrative levels in industry.

Data for the report was obtained from 1,706 answers to questionnaires sent out in 1957, which were paired with corresponding reports received from the new graduates a few months prior to graduation in 1954.

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P. E. I. ELECTIONS

In a provincial election on September 1, Prince Edward Island returned a Progressive Conservative Government for the first time in 24 years. The results are as follows:

Progressive Conservatives	22
Liberals	7
Doubtful	1
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	30

The Government of Premier Smallwood of Newfoundland is now the only provincial Liberal government in Canada.

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CANADA COUNCIL GRANTS

At the conclusion of its recent meetings in Halifax and Charlottetown, the Canada Council has announced awards to universities and organizations totalling about \$4,650,000.

Very Reverend Father Georges-Henri Lévesque, Vice-Chairman of the Council, has announced that University Capital Grants were made to the following:

University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.; \$824,000 for an addition to its Library; Notre Dame College, Nelson, B.C., \$32,700 for a classroom wing; University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, \$2,569,000 for an Arts Building on its new campus; University of Western Ontario, \$798,500 for construction of an arts building for Middlesex College, a constituent arts college of the University; Collège Marie de France, Montréal, \$44,600 for classroom extension.

Father Lévesque also announced that grants amounting to more than \$200,000 had been made out of the Endowment Fund to ten of Canada's symphony orchestras. The largest grants were made to the two orchestras in Montreal and

Toronto, each of which received \$30,000. Other orchestras will be helped as follows: Calgary \$15,000; Edmonton \$14,900; Halifax \$22,500; Ottawa \$24,700; Quebec \$14,000; Vancouver \$23,000; Victoria \$12,500; Winnipeg \$19,700. In some cases the assistance includes provision for summer concerts and for free lunch-time concerts in the winter.

Two grants were also made to assist chamber music. The Montreal String Quartet received a total of \$6,770 for a series of twelve concerts to include all Beethoven's late string quartets. In addition \$5,000 was given to the Baroque Trio of Montreal to tour in central and Western Canada and the United States. Both these grants include assistance for the commissioning of new works by Canadian composers.

Additional grants in the field of music were \$2,500 to the Toronto Bach Society, and \$1,500 to the Saskatchewan Provincial Junior Concert Society. A further \$18,500 was given to the Federation of Canadian Music Festivals for the provision of British adjudicators for the 1960 festivals. This sum is to be matched by contributions from the festivals to the federation headquarters for development of the festival movement.

A number of grants to assist the theatre in Canada were also announced. The sum of \$19,000 was given to the Crest Theatre of Toronto; \$20,000 to the Canadian Players; \$10,000 to La Compagnie Canadienne du Theatre Club, of Montreal; \$6,500 to Le Rideau Vert, of Montreal; and \$12,000 to the Manitoba Theatre Centre. A grant of \$15,000 was also made to Les Grands Ballets Canadiens to tour in Eastern Canada and to give performances to children.

The visual arts received assistance in the form of a grant of \$11,050 to the Vancouver Art Gallery, \$12,000 to the Winnipeg Art Gallery, and \$3,000 to the Newfoundland Academy of Art. In addition, a grant of \$3,200 was given to the bilingual quarterly review *Culture*, and \$3,664 to the Maritime Museum of Canada, Halifax, for the publication of a work on sailing vessels.

In the field of the humanities and social sciences, a grant of \$15,000 has been given to set up a library system with headquarters at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, and to provide a mobile unit.

In accordance with its policy for assistance to publication, the Council announced the purchase of 250 copies of *A Check List of Canadian Literature and Background Materials, 1628-1950*, for distribution to foreign libraries, colleges, and UNESCO national commissions.

Special mention was made of a donation of \$4,000 which the Council was pleased to receive from TIME INTERNATIONAL OF CANADA LIMITED. This generous gift is to be used by the Council to permit expansion of the Council's 1959 programme of grants in the field of publications. The Council will announce at a

later date the particular purpose to which this money will be devoted.

The Canadian Agricultural Economics Society received a grant of \$500 to assist in the publication in French and English of the proceedings of its National Workshop on Vertical Integration; the Canadian Association of Geographers was awarded a grant of \$1,400 for its bilingual journal *The Canadian Geographer - Le Géographe Canadien*; and the Association of Canadian Law Teachers received \$5,000 for a special conference of British, American and Canadian Law Teachers in New York in September 1960.

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AIR AGREEMENT SIGNED

The Department of External Affairs has announced that a bilateral air agreement was signed in Ottawa on September 4, 1959 between the Governments of Canada and West Germany. An exchange of notes outlining route schedules also took place. The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, signed for Canada and the German Ambassador, His Excellency Herbert Siegfried, for Germany. The agreement is to be ratified and will come into force thirty days after the exchange of instruments of ratification.

Under the terms of the agreement Trans-Canada Airlines is authorized to operate an air service between Canada and Dusseldorf and thence to Vienna, as well as to a second point in Europe to be selected at a later date. In turn Lufthansa is authorized to operate a service between Germany and Montreal and thence to Chicago as well as to Boston or to New York when Canada selects a second point in Europe.

It will be recalled that Trans-Canada Airlines has been operating a service to Dusseldorf since 1952 and Lufthansa has been flying into Montreal and on to Chicago since 1956 under temporary arrangements.

The agreement was negotiated by Delegations from Canada and West Germany on November 28, 1958, and the terms are considered to be operative pending ratification.

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MR. CHURCHILL GOES ABROAD

Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, left Canada by air on September 2 to hold trade discussions in the United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Italy, Greece and Belgium.

Mr. Churchill will attend the Scottish Industries Fair in Glasgow, where he will be the guest of honour on Canada Day, September 4. He will then proceed to Stockholm for the St. Erik's Fair, in which Canada is participating this year for the first time. This trade fair, being held from September 2-13, is

one of a number in which Canadian commodities are displayed to prospective purchasers.

During his visit to Scandinavia, the Minister will be accompanied by Mr. J.T. Dallas, Commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board, and will discuss the sale of Canadian wheat and other grains in that area. He also expects to hold discussions with the Ministers of Commerce in Sweden, Norway and Denmark, and to meet with leading businessmen in those countries.

While in Italy, Greece and Belgium, Mr. Churchill will call on senior Cabinet Ministers and review trade conditions with resident Canadian Government Trade Commissioners. He will also have discussions, when in Brussels, with the Presidents of Euratom and the European Economic Community.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce will arrive in London on September 21 to attend the meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers, and is expected back in Canada on September 25.

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THE CANADIAN MINISTRY

In order of precedence in the Privy Council

- The Right Honourable John George Diefenbaker, Prime Minister
- The Honourable Howard Charles Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs
- The Honourable Donald Methuen Fleming, Minister of Finance and Receiver General
- The Honourable Alfred Johnson Brooks, Minister of Veterans Affairs
- The Honourable George Hees, Minister of Transport
- The Honourable Leon Balcer, Solicitor-General
- The Honourable George Randolph Pearkes, Minister of National Defence
- The Honourable Gordon Minto Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce
- The Honourable Edmund Davie Fulton, Minister of Justice and Attorney General
- The Honourable George Clyde Nowlan, Minister of National Revenue
- The Honourable Douglas Scott Harkness, Minister of Agriculture
- The Honourable Ellen Louks Fairclough, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration
- The Honourable J. Angus MacLean, Minister of Fisheries
- The Honourable Michael Starr, Minister of Labour
- The Honourable William McLean Hamilton, Postmaster-General
- The Honourable William J. Browne, Minister without Portfolio
- The Honourable Paul Comtois, Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys
- The Honourable Jay Waldo Monteith, Minister of National Health and Welfare
- The Honourable Francis Alvin George Hamilton, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources

- The Honourable Raymond Joseph Michael O'Hurley, Minister of Defence Production
- The Honourable Henri Courtemanche, Secretary of State of Canada
- The Honourable David James Walker, Minister of Public Works
- The Honourable Joseph Pierre Albert Sévigny, Associate Minister of National Defence.

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CANADA HANDBOOK 1959

Containing a new and up-to-date portrayal of the Canadian economy and of Canada's political, social and cultural development, the 1959 English edition of the popular *Canada Handbook* has been released. Thirtieth in the series, this year's edition runs again to over 300 pages and as usual is profusely illustrated.

Canada 1959 opens with a historical sketch of the settlement and growth of Canada during the two hundred years since the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, describes briefly the forces which shaped Canadian Confederation and how Canada's parliamentary system of government functions, and outlines the part Canada plays in world affairs.

Specially prepared and illustrated surveys depict Canada's heritage of natural resources, its industrial development, international trade, diverse facilities of transportation and commerce, the labour force, and finally its social, educational and cultural life.

The price of *Canada 1959* is \$1 a copy. Orders should be addressed to the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, and be accompanied by remittance in the form of cheque or money order payable to "Receiver General of Canada".

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MR. CASEY IN OTTAWA

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, has announced that the Right Honourable R.G. Casey, CH, DSO, MC, Australian Minister for External Affairs, accompanied by Mrs. Casey will pay an official visit to Ottawa from September 10 to September 12. Mr. Casey is en route to New York where he will lead the Australian Delegation to the fourteenth session of the General Assembly.

The Australian Foreign Minister has visited Ottawa on several previous occasions. Mr. Green emphasized that the opportunity for consultation between two Commonwealth members on matters of mutual interest which these visits afford is of great value to the Canadian Government.

Mr. Casey will arrive on the morning of September 10 at Dorval Airport, Montreal, where he will be met by the Australian High Commissioner, Sir William Cawthorn, the Chief of Protocol of the Department of External Affairs, and the Australian Trade Commissioner in Montreal. Mr. Howard Green, the Secretary

of State for External Affairs, and Mrs. Green will be at Uplands Airport in Ottawa.

Mr. Casey will be received by Prime Minister Diefenbaker shortly after his arrival in the Capital. He will later call upon Mr. Green and meet members of the Department of External Affairs. On September 10 the Government of Canada will entertain at a dinner in his honour at the Country Club with Mr. Green as host.

In the Australian Government Mr. Casey is responsible for the Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) as well as for the Department of External Affairs. Arrangements have therefore been made for him to visit the National Research Council Laboratories. He will call, too, on Mr. Comtois, Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys, and on Mr. Fleming, Minister of Finance.

Mr. and Mrs. Casey will leave Ottawa early in the evening of September 12 for New York.

SALES OF MOTOR VEHICLES INCREASE

Sales of new passenger cars and commercial vehicles in June increased sharply to 56,730 units from 44,840 a year earlier, lifting the January-June total 17.3 per cent to 288,374 units from 245,745 a year ago. Retail value of the month's sales advanced to \$172,861,000 from \$136,284,000, placing half-year sales 17.5 per cent above a year ago at \$888,049,000 versus \$755,950,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

Sales of new British and European passenger cars and commercial vehicles (included in total sales) rose in June to 13,085 units from 8,496, and in January-June to 62,195 units from 40,503. Retail value advanced in the month to \$26,036,000 from \$16,613,000 and in the six months to \$123,887,000 from \$79,915,000.

June sales of new passenger cars increased to 48,265 units (including 12,438 units of British and European make) from 38,699 a year earlier (7,915) and January-June sales to 245,446 units (57,919) from 210,447 (37,479) a year ago. Value of these sales rose in the month to \$140,855,000 (\$24,696,000) from \$113,104,000 (\$15,375,000), and in the six months to \$728,403,000 (\$114,865,000) from \$623,774,000 (\$73,434,000).

Financed sales of new passenger and commercial vehicles climbed in June to 19,784 units from 16,839 a year earlier, raising the January-June total to 91,333 units from 89,612. Amount of financing rose in the month to \$50,789,000 from \$40,776,000, and in the half year to \$232,159,000 from \$214,398,000.

Financed sales of used passenger and commercial vehicles edged up in June to 38,652 units from 38,118 a year earlier, but declined in the January-June period to 183,864 units from 201,230 a year ago. Amount involved in these transactions in the month rose to \$42,

142,000 from \$38,386,000, leaving the half-year total 3.0 per cent under a year ago at \$197,385,000 versus \$203,576,000.

MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS

Factory shipments of Canadian-made passenger and commercial motor vehicles in July increased to 31,151 from 25,969 units a year earlier, placing the January-July total 10.1 per cent ahead of last year at 267,366 versus 242,922 units. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States rose in the month to 1,233 from 1,131 units, and in the seven months to 14,403 from 12,390 units.

July shipments of passenger cars advanced to 25,053 units (23,458 for sale in Canada and 1,595 for export) from 20,892 a year earlier (19,586 and 1,306). January-July shipments climbed to 221,341 units (211,203 and 10,138) from 203,844 units a year ago (190,218 and 13,626).

Month's factory deliveries of commercial vehicles rose to 6,098 (5,845 for sale in Canada and 253 for export) from 5,077 units (4,349 and 728). Seven-month shipments increased to 46,025 units (44,018 and 2,007) from 39,078 units (34,760 and 4,318).

TYRONE GUTHRIE AWARDS

Five individuals connected with the Stratford Shakespearean Festival and one organization concerned with the furtherance of Canadian theatre have been announced as recipients of the 1959 Tyrone Guthrie Awards.

In a ceremony held on the outside balcony of the Festival theatre, the six prizes, ranging in value from \$350 to \$750, were presented by Lieut.-Col. J. Keiller Mackay, D.S.O., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario to Mr. George McCowan, Miss Penny Williams, Mr. Peter Smith, Mr. Robert Ihrig, Mr. Laurie Freeman and the Canadian Theatre Centre. The award for the latter organization was received by its president, Mr. David Ongley, Q.C.

The prizes were all for the purpose of helping the recipients to study some form of theatrical art abroad. In the case of the Canadian Theatre Centre, the award is to help finance the setting up of a national theatre school in Toronto.

Introducing the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Powys Thomas, the representative of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival Company, pointed out that the Tyrone Guthrie Awards had been established in 1953 when the company wished to show its appreciation of the contribution to Canadian theatre made by Dr. Guthrie, the festival's first artistic director. Rather than have the money spent on a gift, Dr. Guthrie suggested that a fund be established to provide scholarships for the development of theatre in Canada. The money, Mr. Thomas

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explained, is raised through a benefit matinee performance each year, for which the actors volunteer their services. The fund is administered by the Festival management on instructions from the company itself, and the awards are in the hands of a Selection Committee. This Selection Committee decided that half the \$7,300 of the year's award money be allotted to bringing in instructors in voice and movement for the benefit of the 1960 acting company. The other half was set aside for individual grants.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Mr. Donald M. Fleming, Minister of Finance, has released a statement of the final figures of the Government of Canada's budgetary revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year 1958-59 and of the Government's assets and liabilities and net debt position as at March 31, 1959.

The budget deficit proved to be less than was forecast in the Budget Speech of April 9, 1959. It amounted to \$609 million as compared with the forecast deficit of \$617 million given in the Budget Speech. Revenues for the fiscal year as finally determined were \$4,755 million, or \$15 million less than the preliminary figure of \$4,770 million given in the Budget Speech. Expenditures were \$5,364 million or \$23 million less than the budget forecast of \$5,387 million.

At March 31, 1959, the gross liabilities of the Government amounted to \$20,246 million, of which \$15,574 million consisted of un-matured bonds and treasury bills. As assets

totalled \$8,568 million, the net debt of Canada amounted to \$11,678 million at the end of the fiscal year.

COMMODITY EXPORTS RISE

Canada's commodity exports to all countries rose moderately in July to \$433,700,000 from \$421,600,000 a year earlier, according to advance figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The increase, fourth this year, was due mainly to a further substantial gain in shipments to the United States, and brought the seven-month value of total exports to \$2,850,400,000 compared to \$2,803,000,000 last year.

Total exports to the United States in the month were up over 14 per cent to \$285,300,000 compared with \$249,600,000 in July last year, reaching the highest figure on record for July. For the seven months, exports to the United States totalled \$1,792,200,000, nearly 11 per cent above last year's corresponding value of \$1,618,500,000.

July exports to the United Kingdom fell off to \$52,900,000 from \$74,100,000 a year earlier, lowering the seven-month total to \$418,400,000 compared to \$443,800,000 in 1958. Shipments to other Commonwealth countries showed a small rise in the month to \$27,300,000 from \$25,900,000, reducing slightly the drop in the cumulative total which stood at \$161,300,000 compared to \$181,600,000. Total exports to all other countries, after a small rise in June, declined to \$68,200,000 from \$72,000,000 a year ago, lowering the January-July total to \$478,500,000 against \$559,100,000.

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