



CANADA

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CANADA'S FUTURE LABOUR FORCE

TRAINING WEEK AIMS

Addressing the Kiwanis Club of Ottawa on May 26, the Minister of Labour, Mr. Michael Starr, announced that on May 29 all the provinces of Canada, together with the Yukon and Northwest Territories, would "begin observances of Commonwealth Technical Training Week". "The Federal Government is keenly interested in technical and vocational training as the principal means of developing a skilled work force," Mr. Starr said. "The Prime Minister is particularly interested in this field, not only with respect to Canada but with regard to our responsibilities towards developing countries."

Mr. Starr devoted the body of his address to a description of the Government's technical-training policy, as follows:

"...In his address before the United Nations last year, the Prime Minister cited the importance of establishing a bank of experts to help developing countries to create a trained work force and increase their standard of living. The importance of such a venture is becoming increasingly apparent.

"Canada has never trained enough skilled workers for our own needs, much less providing assistance for other countries.

"Early this year, His Excellency, the Governor General proclaimed the week of May 29 to June 4 as Commonwealth Technical Training Week in Canada and urged Canadians in all walks of life to take an active interest in the observance and the objectives of the Week.

"Briefly, the broad objectives of the Week in Canada are:

1. To create more public awareness of the excellent career opportunities which exist in technical, trade and other vocational fields.
2. To stimulate the establishment of more apprenticeship and other 'in-plant' training programmes. I might point out that only 26 per cent of the firms engaged in important manufacturing industries are operating formal apprenticeship programmes.
3. To convince young people of the necessity of planning a career and staying in school until graduation, and to impress upon parents and youth the importance of education to a person's employment security.
4. To encourage adults to upgrade their skills and improve their education, and to stimulate the establishment of more adult education and training programmes related to the world of work. In spite of the fact that a number of provinces operate education and training programmes to assist adults to further their training and education, less than five per cent of unemployed persons have applied for re-training. About 7,000,000 adult Canadians have not completed high school. Many have not had the benefit of elementary education.
5. To bring those groups directly and indirectly concerned with education and training closer together for the general benefit of the country.

(Over)

"This last objective is, in many ways, the most important one. It cannot be achieved in a one-week public information campaign. It requires the establishment of machinery for continuing co-operation and consultation between industry and education.

ROLE OF THE SCHOOLS

"I don't intend to imply that the main function of elementary, secondary and higher education is to merely train men and women for industry, or that industry should have a dominant role in running the schools. Educators are properly concerned about maintaining one of the basic strengths of our society -- academic freedom. However, education at all levels, especially industrial and technical training, should strive to relate the schools to the realities of life and our times.

"Industry is an important part of these realities. Fortunately, each group is becoming more aware of the problems of the other and the need for closer co-operation. On February 7, representatives of federal, provincial and local governments, education, industry, management and labour, and other groups met in Ottawa to plan for the Canadian programme. Over 60 delegates unanimously and enthusiastically endorsed the Week and its objectives and promised the full support of their organizations and affiliated groups. Since then provincial planning committees have been busy preparing programmes of observance for almost every community in Canada.

VIGOROUS EXPANSION

"As Minister of Labour, I am particularly pleased that the observance of Commonwealth Technical Training Week comes at a time when in Canada, we are embarking on a vigorous programme of expansion in this important field. It is no longer good enough to get only a small proportion of our young people through high school, mainly with the thought of university education in mind, and let the remainder find their life's vocation in the best way they can. We can no longer afford this waste of human resources. The pace of technological change is too rapid and competition for world markets is too intense to allow us to squander our most precious asset.

"The task now before us is, how we can best utilize the human resources of this country for the benefit of the individual and the nation as a whole. The observance of this Technical Training Week is an excellent way to focus attention on the ways by which we can best solve the problems involved. Accordingly, the Department of Labour has endeavoured to assist the provinces to develop a programme of observance at the local level by providing material to inform the public of the issues involved. Pamphlets and posters addressed to students and parents have been shipped to provincial departments of education for distribution through the school. In co-operation with the National Film Board and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation television film clips and radio spot-announcements have been

prepared and will be broadcast during the Week. A reference manual, containing indexed articles related to education, training and employment, has been distributed for the use of speakers and panelists and as a general reference for teachers and others interested in education and training with respect to employment. A film, entitled 'You Can Go a Long Way' sponsored by the Sun Life Assurance Company and prepared in conjunction with my department and the National Film Board has been distributed to the provinces for premières in major centres in Canada during the Week.

"The regional and local offices of the National Employment Service have been playing an important part in preparation for the Week. The NES booklet 'Are You Thinking of Leaving School' has been widely distributed in an effort to increase the educational level of the work force.

SHORTAGE OF SKILLED APPLICANTS

"Over 70 per cent of male job-applicants during last winter had a Grade-8 education or less. About 70 per cent of the jobs available in Canada are of a professional, semi-professional, technical or skilled nature -- only 30 per cent of employment consists of semi-skilled or unskilled occupations. The problem will increase as the proportion of unskilled jobs decreases unless young people can be persuaded to obtain more education and training. What was an adequate education yesterday is becoming less and less adequate every day. Employers are demanding higher educational standards and marketable skills from job applicants. This is being done not to make things more difficult but because industry thinks of a young person in terms of his potential for development and advancement. Employers today are hiring for tomorrow. They want young workers who have the educational qualification that will permit them to adapt to the increasing complexity of modern industry and business and enable them to profit from further training and experience. Good employees are an important asset and employers want the best they can get.

"For these reasons the 'drop-out' rate in our schools is a serious problem. The magnitude of the problem is brought into sharp focus by a recent study of the probable education achievement of approximately 400,000 youngsters who enrolled in Grade 2 in 1957-58. About one-third will leave school before reaching high school, some with Grade 8, others with less. Between the first year of high school and junior matriculation, another third will leave school and almost one-quarter of the original number will leave between junior matriculation and first year university. Less than 10 per cent will go on to university.

A CRITICAL YEAR

"When will these students begin leaving school? In 1966. By then advanced technology and automation will have had an even greater impact on Canadian industry and business and competition for world markets will likely be stiffer.

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TVP ENTRIES IN APRIL

Foreign vehicles entering Canada on travellers' vehicle permits in April numbered 406,726, a rise of 2.6 per cent from last year's like total of 396,268. With an increase of 16.8 per cent in the first quarter, entries in the January-April period advanced 11.7 per cent to 1,212,789 vehicles from 1,086,160 a year ago. Foreign vehicle entries in April were above year-earlier levels in five regions and below in the remainder, while entries in the January-April period were larger than a year ago in all regions except Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.

Entries on travellers' vehicle permits in April were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 146 (158 a year earlier); New Brunswick, 24,181 (24,915); Quebec, 38,824 (39,354); Ontario, 309,421 (301,569); Manitoba, 4,820 (4,167); Saskatchewan, 2,463 (2,194); Alberta, 1,650 (1,664); British Columbia, 24,773 (21,929); and the Yukon Territory, 448 (318).

Entries in the January-April period were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, 301 (334 a year ago); New Brunswick, 69,456 (69,045); Quebec, 120,797 (109,934); Ontario, 908,531 (807,923); Manitoba, 19,446 (15,771); Saskatchewan, 8,163 (6,300); Alberta, 5,311 (4,989); British Columbia, 79,273 (70,760); and the Yukon Territory, 1,511 (1,104).

NEW CITIZENS IN 1960

Canadian citizenship certificates were granted to 62,378 persons in 1960 who formerly owed allegiance to other countries. This was 12 per cent fewer than the 1959 total of 71,280.

Only 17.3 per cent of the persons granted Canadian citizenship in 1960 lived in rural areas, whereas about one-third of the Canadian population resided in rural areas according to the 1956 Census. Of the 51,480, or 82.7 per cent, who were urban residents, 38,187 (61.3 per cent) lived in metropolitan centres of 100,000 or over, 4,334 in centres of 30,000 to 99,999, and 8,959 in centres of 1,000 to 29,999.

Of the persons naturalized in 1960, some 57 per cent lived in Ontario, compared to 60 per cent in 1959, while in Quebec the percentage rose to 16 per cent from 14 per cent. Percentages were unchanged from 1959 in British Columbia (10 per cent), in the Prairies (15 per cent), and in the Atlantic Provinces (1 per cent).

Almost 20 per cent, or 12,320, of the persons granted Canadian citizenship in 1960 had formerly been citizens of Germany and 17 per cent, or 10,723, had been citizens of Italy. This was slightly less than the 1959 figure of 13,387 for Germany and 11,484 for Italy. Slightly over 14 per cent, or 8,920, were former citizens of the Netherlands and 15 per cent, or 9,411, gave a British Commonwealth country as former nationality. The 1959 figures had been 10,395 for the Netherlands, and 9,571 for British countries.

In 1960, 3,528 citizens of Poland received Canadian citizenship against 4,678 in 1959; 2,305 from Russia against 3,215; 1,716 from Austria against 2,015; 1,491 from Greece against 1,349; and 347 from China against 1,318.

Males accounted for 57 per cent of all persons granted certificates of Canadian citizenship in 1960.

The total population of Canada is more evenly divided between the sexes, 50.7 per cent being males. However, the 1951 Census showed 57 per cent of the 441,490 persons owing allegiance to a country other than Canada were males, and of the million immigrants coming to Canada in the period 1950-56, about 55 per cent were males.

About 80 per cent of the males granted Canadian citizenship in 1960 (28,138 out of 35,252) were in the Canadian labour force. Among males in the labour force, manufacturing and mechanical occupations provided employment for 28 per cent and construction occupations for 15 per cent more. Labourers in other than primary industries accounted for 12 per cent; professional for 9 per cent; service occupations for 8 per cent; agriculture for 6 per cent; clerical, proprietary and managerial, and transportation and communications occupations for 5 per cent each. Of the naturalized women, some 51 per cent were homemakers.

UN NEWSMEN VISIT OTTAWA

A group of senior correspondents from various countries accredited to the United Nations in New York visited Ottawa and Montreal from May 24 to May 27 as guests of the Government. In Ottawa they met the Prime Minister and some other members of the Government, visited Parliament and toured the city. A Government dinner was held in their honour on May 24. During their visit to Montreal on May 26, the correspondents enjoyed a conducted tour of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The party consisted of the following newsmen: Stanley Burke, President, UN Correspondents Association, CBC; Miss Pauline Frederick, Former President UNCA, National Broadcasting Company; Joseph P. Lash, Second Vice-President UNCA, New York Post; Thomas J. Hamilton, Former President UNCA, New York Times; T.V. Parasuram, Secretary UNCA, Press Trust of India; Max Harrelson, Former President, now Executive Committee Member, UNCA, Associated Press; Bruce W. Munn, Former President UNCA, United Press International; Michael Littlejohns, Executive Committee Member UNCA, Reuters; Joseph Newman, New York Herald Tribune; Eric Britter, London Time; George Raymond, Wolff, Agence France Presse; William R. Frye, Christian Science Monitor; Yasumasa Ota, Executive Committee Member, Kyodo News Service Tokyo; William J. Fulton, Chicago Tribune; John MacVane, American Broadcasting; Pierre J. Huss, Hearst Newspapers; Sven Ahman, Dagens Nyheter, Stockholm; Joseph MacSween, Canadian Press; Peter Trueman, Montreal Star; Aaron Einfrank, Toronto Telegram.

IRON ORE SHIPMENTS

Shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines in February this year declined 5.5 per cent to 282,428 tons from 299,023 a year earlier. With a decrease of 8.7 per cent in January, shipments in the January-February period dropped 7.6 per cent to 747,616 tons from 808,785 a year ago. Stocks at the end of February were up to 3,594,355 tons from 2,310,935.

Ore shipped for export increased in February to 178,822 tons from 141,841 a year earlier,

and in the January-February period to 550,604 tons from 534,594. Shipments to Canadian consumers fell in the month to 103,606 tons from 157,182 and in the two months to 197,012 tons from 274,191.

February iron ore shipments by region were as follows: Newfoundland, 84,201 tons (79,397 a year earlier); Quebec, 61,341 (44,135); Ontario, 73,558 (115,647); and Alberta and British Columbia, 63,328 (59,844). January-February shipments were: Newfoundland, 310,396 tons (369,926 a year ago); Quebec, 131,012 (95,402); Ontario, 132,190 (206,568); and Alberta and British Columbia, 174,018 (136,889).

NEW DESTROYER CLASS

The name-ship of six destroyer-escorts now under construction in Canadian shipyards for the Royal Canadian Navy was launched on May 25 at the shipyard of Canadian Vickers Limited in Montreal.

Mrs. Freeborn, wife of Commodore Frank Freeborn, former Naval Constructor-in-Chief, sponsored the ship. Formerly known as "Hull Number 261", it was christened "Mackenzie" by Mrs. Freeborn. The ceremony was attended by Mr. Douglas S. Harkness, Minister of National Defence, and Mr. Raymond O'Hurley, Minister of Defence Production. Rear-Admiral J.B. Caldwell, Chief of Naval Technical Services, represented the Naval Board. In addition, directors of Vickers Limited from Canada and the United Kingdom were in attendance, together with civic and military leaders from the Montreal area.

The six ships now under construction are known as "Mackenzie" class destroyer-escorts. One ship of the class, "Saskatchewan", was launched on February 1 at the shipyard of the Victoria Machinery Depot, Victoria, British Columbia.

Canadian Vickers Limited, which this year celebrates its fiftieth anniversary, also built the lead ships of the "St. Laurent" and "Restigouche" classes.

Commodore Freeborn, who began retirement leave in March, played a major role in the development of all three classes. From September 1949 until his appointment as Naval Constructor-in-Chief in July 1956, he served as Principal Naval Overseer, Montreal Area.

RESEMBLANCE TO EARLIER CLASSES

"Mackenzie" and her sister-ships represent the continuation of a construction programme for the RCN comprising 20 modern destroyer-escorts of all-Canadian design and construction. Seven "St. Laurent" ships, the first of the programme, now form the Second Canadian Escort Squadron, based at Esquimalt, B.C. Seven "Restigouche" class ships form the Fifth Canadian Escort Squadron based at Halifax.

"Mackenzie" will be basically the same as ships of the "Restigouche" class, but with some modifications and improvements. Work on the ship began in October 1958. On December 15, 1958, Mrs. Somers, wife of Captain J.S. Somers, now the Principal Naval Overseer, Montreal Area, officiated at the keel laying.

"Mackenzie" is named after the Mackenzie River in Northern Canada. The only other vessel in Her Majesty's navies so named was a trawler commissioned in the Royal Navy during the First World War.

CANADA'S FUTURE LABOUR FORCE (Continued from P. 2)

"It has been said that education and training is the foundation of a nation. Can we afford to stand by and watch thousands of young people leave school without adequate education and training, unprepared for citizenship and the world of work?

"We cannot force our children to pursue certain careers. On the other hand, we should not urge them to pursue only the academic side of education to the extent that they overlook the increasing number of excellent career opportunities available in other fields. These opportunities are available for graduates of technical institutes, apprenticeship programmes, vocational schools, trade schools, vocational and technical high schools and co-operative training programmes in industry. Only about 15 per cent of those who now leave school early have received vocationally orientated courses.

"The rapidly changing technology of industry and business is increasing the Canadian economy's requirements for skilled manpower of all kinds. At the same time, the continued growth of our economy and the welfare of our people are dependent on effective development of skills and knowledge of the work force.

TEN-YEAR SURVEY

"Last year, I asked officials of the Department of Labour to gather information regarding training requirements on a national basis for the next ten years with reference to facilities then available and the increased accommodation, equipment and personnel required to develop a technical and vocational training programme that would satisfactorily meet the need of our country. After consultation with each of the provinces, it was clear that an expenditure of more than \$200 million would be required during the period under study to construct and equip new facilities. This amount was not really surprising in view of the fact that one in every three workers in 5 skilled occupations was recently revealed to have received his training outside Canada.

"At the same time, it is a fact that the demand for skilled workers is increasing more rapidly than the supply. Skilled workers are no longer available by way of immigration because the demand is worldwide. During the last four years, about 90 per cent of new construction has been for facilities to train persons who have left the regular school system but in many cases new facilities have merely replaced temporary buildings. We are faced with serious shortages of trained instructors and administrators, and it is estimated that from 1,000 to 1,500 new instructors and administrators will be needed in the next ten years.

"These facts give some idea of the scope and urgency of the problem and indicate the need for active and energetic co-operation by federal and provincial authorities. As a result of these findings, the new Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act was enacted to replace the Vocational Training Co-ordination Act and provide more assistance to the provinces to overcome the deficiencies...."