



CANADA

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## CANADA AND THE WORLD FOOD BANK

The following statement was made on September 5 during the Pledging Conference of the World Food Programme at the United Nations headquarters in New York by Canada's Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Alvin Hamilton:

"...My Government considers this Conference a most important event in the history of international co-operation. Today, as each of us, on behalf of his government, makes a pledge, we launch an experimental world food programme, or, as I prefer to call it, a World Food Bank. Regardless of what we call this farsighted programme, we are making a dream, an idea, a hope, and an objective into a programme of action.

"Last November, at the FAO Conference in Rome, I said, in speaking on the proposed World Food Programme:

"It is... important that we should not allow a complete lack of clarification of details to delay our acceptance of the principles of the proposals.... We can make history if we act."

### TRIBUTES

"Mr. Chairman, today we are taking action, we are making history. The organization for the World Food Programme is now an established fact. We now have an Executive Director and I want to congratulate Dr. Boerma upon his appointment. We have secured a highly-qualified and experienced administrator to head our new agency. He has put together an excellent staff. He has sent out three missions at the request of the countries concerned. We have an Intergovernmental

Committee of 20 that has been taking its work seriously. My Delegation is pleased with the interest and desire to co-operate shown by the many UN agencies. Before the end of our meeting this afternoon, I am sure we will have provided our Executive Director with the means to go ahead at an accelerated rate.

"My Delegation also wishes to pay tribute to the many who have contributed to the development of an idea into a programme of action. Men like Lord Boyd Orr and Norris Dodds were among the pioneers. The late Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dag Hammarskjold, and Dr. Sen, the Director-General of the FAO, provided much of the necessary momentum. We are pleased that the Secretary-General of the United Nations is with us here today. We also want to congratulate both U Thant and Dr. Sen for their excellent addresses.

"...Canada has been one of the prime movers and co-sponsors of the resolutions at the United Nations General Assembly and the FAO that have resulted in all of us meeting today at this United Nations Pledging Conference. Canada has repeatedly urged that international action be taken to provide food to needy and hungry peoples in other lands. In his speech to the General Assembly of the United Nations on September 26, 1961, Prime Minister Diefenbaker said:

"I believe that much must be done on behalf of food-deficit countries, first to help them in their hour of need and then to help them raise their own levels of production. This to me is the responsibility of the United Nations as a whole to meet this challenge'.



"He went on to say:

"We envisage a food bank to provide food to member states through the United Nations".

"...In the whole field of Canada's relations with the outside world, there is no more important question than that of our participation in programmes of assistance to those nations that have come to be called 'developing' countries.

"Since the end of the last war, Canada has been extending help in various forms to those countries which were in need of assistance which Canada was able to give. Canadian bilateral overseas aid, e.g. the Colombo Plan, is directed to less-developed countries. At the same time Canada has contributed through multilateral institutions, primarily under the auspices of the United Nations. Our experience over the past 15 years has made us very much aware of the need constantly to seek ways of improving and making our aid efforts more effective.

"It is not my intention here to review in detail Canada's programme of economic assistance. I have introduced these few remarks to indicate that the Canadian Government regularly reviews the adequacy of its programmes and makes provision for increases whenever national circumstances permit.

"...I also want to assure you and the honourable delegates that Canada's support of the World Food Programme will not be at the expense of our other assistance activities. We look upon the World Food Programme as another step forward in helping to raise the levels of living of our friends in the developing countries.

#### THE CANADIAN POSITION

"...I think it would be useful if I again briefly stated Canada's position in respect to the World Food Programme. I can do this best by repeating what I said at the FAO Conference last November. At that time I said:

"Nothing is further from our minds than that we should expect other countries to contribute financially to a programme to help us out of any surplus difficulties we may experience.

"In our view the conception of a world food bank must be based on the need of people for food, not on the need of countries to dispose of surpluses. What we envisage is that the more fortunate members of the UN family, most of whom have a substantial potential for food production, should jointly make some of their resources in this field available to assist the less fortunate.

"That this is our conception is, I think, clear from our support of the proposition that contributions by participating countries should be partly in cash. Canada is prepared to make at least one-third of its contribution available in cash and if food is required of a type, which is not produced in Canada, we are quite prepared to see a portion of our cash contribution devoted to the procurement of that food elsewhere".

"Furthermore...we look upon the World Food Programme as a multilateral effort. This, to us, is both significant and important. It is one of the key-stones of this new programme. We, however, hold the

view that at the outset the Programme should not try to encompass operations which desirably should remain on a bilateral basis. This point is emphasized in the UN resolution. We, of course, expect that a multilateral World Food Programme will operate in harmony with the various bilateral programmes and the UN assistance activities.

"The programme to which we are now subscribing contains safeguards against interference with bilateral operations. It is also important that it does not impede the development of local production in a recipient country. We are also pleased to note that provision is made for safeguarding commercial markets as well as normal commercial practices in respect to acceptable services.

#### NO SURPLUS DISPOSAL

"...I should again like to emphasize that we do not regard the World Food Programme as a surplus disposal agency. We trust that the Executive Director and all of us who are involved with this Programme will think in terms of food use and food assistance.

"While Canada, as well as other countries, has favoured a modest start, we do not under-estimate the size of the task before us. FAO experts have estimated that between 1/3 and 1/2 of the world's population suffer from malnutrition and/or undernourishment. The Director-General of the FAO has on several occasions stated that between 300 and 500 million people go hungry for part of their lives even in normal times.

"The contrasting situation of abundance and shortages that we have with us now will continue for some time to come. The FAO in a recent study projected that, while production and surpluses may increase, malnutrition will remain widespread in many low-income countries during the 1960's. FAO projects that if agricultural production in the low-income countries did not increase any faster in the '60's than it did in the '50's, hunger would still be a major world problem in 1970.

#### PRIORITIES ESSENTIAL

"...It is obvious that, when we operate with limited resources, we must make choices. We must establish priorities. My Government has from the very beginning favored the types of assistance now written into the basic constitution of the WFP. These are aid for:

- (a) meeting emergency food needs and emergencies inherent in chronic malnutrition;
- (b) assisting in pre-school and school feeding;
- (c) implementing pilot projects, using food as an aid to economic and social development, particularly when related to labour-intensive projects and rural welfare.

"My Delegation gives very high priority to emergency food needs. Our Delegation, like others, has been shocked by the devastation in Iran due to earthquakes. This is an emergency of the highest order. Had our Programme already been operating, our Executive Director would have been in action drawing from his pool of foodstuffs and by now he would have had aid on the way. This does not mean that aid will not be forthcoming. I understand that help is already

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### NEW CANADA COUNCIL GRANTS

A 16-volume series covering nearly 1,000 years of Canadian history will be compiled with the assistance of the Canada Council. To be entitled "The Canadian University Series on the History of Canada", it will be edited by W.L. Morton of the University of Manitoba and D.G. Creighton of the University of Toronto. The series will begin with a study entitled "The Early Voyages and Northern Approaches, 1000-1632", by T.J. Oleson, and will close with "Epilogue, 1940-1967", the author of which is yet to be announced. The Council has voted sums of \$2,000 to be given each year until 1967 to both the Humanities Research Council of Canada and the Social Science Research Council of Canada, the sponsors of the project. It is expected that each volume will be issued in both French and English.

### MEDIEVAL AND MUSIC STUDIES

The Council also approved grants to three Canadian universities to expand their collections in the areas of medieval and music studies. The University of Western Ontario and Acadia University received awards of \$2,500 each for music-library collections. A sum of \$5,000 was allotted to the University of Ottawa for a library collection on medieval studies.

The Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of British Columbia, will receive \$3,500 for the continuation of research into the nature of small groups. The Council last year awarded the University \$5,000 for the commencement of this project.

### GRANT TO PARIS INSTITUTE

For the maintenance and expansion of its programme of cultural activities during the coming year, La Maison des Etudiants Canadiens de Paris will receive a Canada Council grant of \$7,000. Of this sum, \$1,000 will be devoted to the purchase of paintings from Canadian painters in Paris, with the aim of building up a permanent collection.

The University of Toronto School of Architecture plans to use a Council grant of up to \$3,500 for an exchange of professors. A similar grant in 1961 provided for an exchange between the Architectural Association School of Architecture of London, England, and the Toronto School of Architecture.

### COLERIDGE MARGINALIA

A grant of \$5,000 will enable Professor George Whalley, Head of the Department of English at Queen's University, to obtain research assistance in the preparation of three volumes of marginalia in a new edition of Coleridge's complete works. Dr. Whalley's project is to be part of a 20-volume edition of Coleridge's prose and verse, one third of which has never been published.

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### BUNUEL FILM AT VANCOUVER

"Viridiana", Louis Bunuel's most recent feature film, received the Canadian Federation of Film Societies Award at the recent Vancouver Film Festival. The film, produced in Spain, was banned in that country after it had been screened at the Cannes Film

Festival, where it won the Grand Prix. The CFFS Award was made by seven Vancouver judges, who justified their decision by praising "Viridiana" for its "significant advance in content and means of expression".

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### AIR ADVISER TO NEW GUINEA

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, and Mr. Douglas S. Harkness, Minister of National Defence, announced recently that the Canadian Government had acceded to a request of the Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations that a senior Canadian air adviser be attached to United Nations headquarters in West New Guinea and two amphibious "Otter" aircraft of the Royal Canadian Air Force with the necessary pilots, maintenance crew and spare parts.

Under the terms of the agreement, signed August 15 by the Netherlands and Indonesia, which settled the 13-year dispute between the two countries over West New Guinea, the United Nations will administer the territory from October 1962 until May 1963. Canada, as a country that had contributed repeatedly to United Nations peace-keeping operations, was asked to provide this form of air support for the small UN security force that would be required by the UN administration. All costs of the UN operation will be shared equally by the Netherlands and Indonesia.

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### NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT PICTURE

Tribute to the efficiency of the operations of the National Employment Service during the past year and their expansion was paid by the National Employment Committee during its eighty-first meeting in Ottawa recently. Reports by committee members of increasing recourse to the NES by employers across the country in their recruitment of manpower were borne out by figures showing about 865,000 vacancies reported by employers to local offices of the NES during the first seven months of 1962 (an increase of 25.1 per cent over 1961 and a higher number than in the corresponding period in any year since 1947).

Placements effected in these vacancies totalled over 727,000, the largest number since 1945. The Committee noted that 67.5 per cent of Canadian urban employers obtained their employees through the NES, and said that this figure represented a steady increase over the figures for previous years.

### JOB OF NEC

The National Employment Committee consists of representatives of employers' and employees' organizations and of national organizations of women, veterans, agriculture and welfare. The Committee's function is to advise and assist the Unemployment Insurance Commission in carrying out the operations of the National Employment Service, and to meet with the Commission and officers of the NES at frequent intervals to submit recommendations on the National Employment Service and consider reports from the Commission.

(Over)



A resolution was passed requesting the Commission to report to the Committee, at its meeting late in the fall, on the effects of economic policies on the operations of the NES. In this connection, the Committee feared that economies levied upon the NES, if unduly stringent, might hinder the Service from fulfilling properly its function of placing workers in employment. The Committee felt that an inadequately staffed NES might hinder improvement in the national economy.

#### TRAINING PROJECT APPROVED

Approval in principle was voiced by the Committee for the growing trend towards the provision of increased facilities for the academic training of unemployed workers to enable them to qualify for vocational training.

The Committee noted that the number of women in the Canadian labour force, viewed as a percentage of the estimated population 14 years of age and over, had increased rapidly over the previous four years, whereas the proportion of men in the same age group, in relation to population had decreased.

In July 1958, women over 14 years of age in the labour force made up 26.7 per cent of the population, whereas, by July 1962, this rate had climbed to 30 per cent. The percentage of men in the same age group in the labour force, in relation to population, declined from 84.4 per cent in July 1958 to 82.8 per cent in July 1962.

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#### AFRICAN EDUCATION CONFERENCE

Two observers from Canada attended the Conference on the Development of Higher Education in Africa held in Tananarive, Malagasy Republic, from September 3 to 12. This meeting was convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at the invitation of the Republic.

The object of the conference was to study and encourage the development of higher education in Africa. Its findings are expected to play an important role in the programme for the extension of education systems proposed at the conference of African states on the development of education in Africa held in Addis Ababa in May 1961, to which the Canadian Government sent an observer.

The Canadian observers to the Conference were Monsignor Louis-Albert Vachon, Rector, Laval University, Quebec, and Dr. E.F. Sheffield, Research Officer and Acting-Director, International Programmes Division, Canadian Universities Foundation, Ottawa.

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#### EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Canada's total exports during the first half of 1962 were valued at \$3,012,700,000, a 12.4 per cent increase over the total of \$2,681,200,000 recorded for the first six months of the preceding year. Imports have also increased considerably, rising approximately 13.6 per cent, their value being estimated at \$3,139,100,000 for January-June 1962, compared to \$2,762,900,000 for the first half of 1961. Total Canadian trade for the first six months of 1962 was estimated at \$6,151,800,000, compared to \$5,444,100,000, an

increase of 13.0 per cent over the first half of 1961, and was the largest total recorded for the first six months of any year. The import balance for the first half of 1962 amounted to \$126,300,000, in contrast to \$81,700,000 for January-June 1961.

Total exports during the second quarter of this year, valued at \$1,617,400,000, were higher than in any April-June period of recent years and were 14.1 per cent above those for the second quarter of 1961, when the total was \$1,417,200,000. Imports for April-June 1962 were estimated at \$1,668,800,000, an increase of 12.7 per cent over the 1961 total of \$1,481,400,000 for the same period. The import balance for the second quarter of 1962 was estimated at \$51,400,000, compared to \$63,800,000 for the same three months of the preceding year.

#### UPWARD TREND

Although the absolute value of exports has oscillated from month to month in the current year, an upward trend is noticeable when totals for individual months are compared with those for the similar month of the preceding year. The same changes were evident in imports. Part of the increase in both was the reflection of the difference in the exchange value of the Canadian dollar. May was a particularly heavy month for both exports and imports, each of which were one-third more than in May of last year. Total exports in June 1962 were valued at \$542,033,000, a rise of 6.7 per cent over the June 1961 figure of \$507,950,000. Imports also increased, advancing 7.2 per cent to an estimated \$531,141,000 for this June, over \$495,436,000 in June of the preceding year.

#### TRADE WITH U.S.

For the current year, trade with the United States showed significant gains, total exports for the first six months being 24.4 per cent above those for January-June 1961 and estimated imports increasing 17.7 per cent over those in the first half of the preceding year. Newsprint remained the leading export at about the same level, followed by wood pulp and lumber, each of which rose by approximately a sixth in value over shipments in the same period of 1961. Deliveries of petroleum and nickel advanced sharply, while uranium fell by a fifth. Iron-ore shipments were more than three times as great, while aircraft more than doubled. Aluminium, natural gas, copper, non-farm machinery, electrical apparatus, cattle and zinc all advanced considerably. The United States was the destination for approximately 59.2 per cent of all Canadian exports (53.4 per cent for January-June 1961) and the source of 69.3 per cent of all imports (68.0 per cent). Part of the increase in imports from the United States was owing to some \$66-million worth of military aircraft imported under special arrangements, although details available only for the early part of the year point to substantial increases in machinery, automobiles and parts, rolling-mill products, engines, non-ferrous metals and electrical apparatus.

#### BRITAIN

Trade with Britain during the first six months of 1962 was slightly below that for the same period of last year, total exports dropping 0.3 per cent and imports about 7.6 per cent. Wheat was the leading ex-

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port, shipments being 1.3 per cent above those in January-June 1961, followed by aluminum and products, which rose by 23.0 per cent. Nickel was third, although exports declined by 14.2 per cent, followed by newsprint, which rose slightly. There were lesser shipments of copper and products, tobacco, lumber, wood pulp, precious metals and flour, while grains other than wheat and oil-cake advanced. Altogether Britain absorbed 14.5 per cent of Canadian exports and supplied approximately 9.1 per cent of the first six-months' import. There was some increase in imports of British animal products, machinery, chemicals and textiles, while arrivals of non-ferrous metal and non-metallic minerals were fewer.

**COMMONWEALTH**

Trade with Commonwealth countries and countries enjoying preferential tariff rates, exclusive of Britain, varied considerably in the first half of 1962, total exports declining by 9.5 per cent and imports advancing about 10.2 per cent. Exports to Australia and Jamaica advanced, while those to South Africa, New Zealand and India declined considerably. Detailed figures are not available for imports, but preliminary returns indicate an increase in arrivals from Hong Kong, India, Malaya, Trinidad, Ireland, South Africa, Ghana, Australia and New Zealand, while there appears to be a decline in imports from Jamaica, Kuwait, Kenya and Nigeria.

Trade with the remaining countries for the first half of 1962 showed a decline of 0.9 per cent in total exports and an estimated gain of 12.2 per cent in imports from January-June levels in 1961. Exports to Western Europe were moderately less in the six months, owing to declines in the first quarter that were particularly offset by an improvement in the second quarter. Shipments to South America were slightly less, while those to Central America and the Antilles dropped by a sixth, to the Middle East by more than a third and those to Eastern Europe by nearly two-thirds. Exports to Asia rose by a quarter, mainly owing to large shipments of wheat to Communist China and the general high level of exports to Japan.

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**CANADA TO WOO WORLD MARKETS**

On September 4, Mr. George Hees, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced "Operation World Markets", a series of large-scale projects designed to promote Canada's export trade. "Operation World Markets" is scheduled to take place over the six-week period from March 23 to May 3, 1963. Officers of the Department of Trade and Commerce both in Ottawa and at the Department's 65 offices abroad have been engaged for some months now in laying the groundwork for this comprehensive campaign.

**MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT MISSION**

Between March 23 and 31, the Department will bring more than 200 businessmen and officials from other countries to Canada to meet Canadian manufacturers of machinery and equipment at their own factories. The purpose of the visit is to give these potential purchasers an opportunity to obtain a first-hand impression of Canadian capabilities and pro-

ducts, and to enable them to discuss purchases of machinery and equipment with Canadian industrialists.

The visitors will be accompanied to and across Canada by trade commissioners from Trade and Commerce offices in their own countries, who will act as their hosts and guides.

**NATIONAL SAMPLES SHOW**

Plans based on the highly-successful results achieved at the regional samples shows held at Toronto and Montreal in May and June are being formulated to fly more than 500 buyers from round the world to a National Samples Show, which will display products available for export from all areas of Canada. The buyers will be guests of the Canadian Government during the show.

The National Canadian Samples Show will be held in Toronto on April 2, 3 and 4. Present plans call for over 400 Canadian firms to exhibit their products, which will include such items as clothing, furniture, domestic appliances, hardware and building materials, food, furs, sporting equipment, books and allied paper products.

Invitations to the National Samples Show will be extended by the Department's trade commissioners stationed in various areas of the world to buyers, rather than to merchandise managers and executives. The institution of the event, which has proved so successful in developing new export outlets to the United States, is to be applied to other parts of the world, where extensive studies carried out by the Department over the past two years indicate there are potentially valuable markets for Canadian-produced consumer goods.

**TRADE COMMISSIONERS' MEETING**

During the week April 4 to 11, a conference of Canadian trade commissioners from the various areas of the world will be held with departmental officials. Its purpose will be to carry out detailed group studies on changing world-trade conditions and discuss special problems encountered in various trading areas abroad.

**EXPORT PROMOTION CONFERENCE**

The success of the Export Trade Promotion Conference held in Ottawa in December 1960, when 1,365 Canadian businessmen, representing 1,133 Canadian firms, came to Ottawa and met 110 Canadian trade commissioners from all parts of the world, and the 12 subsequent conferences held in all ten provinces of Canada, has encouraged the Department to organize a second National Export Trade Promotion Conference, to be held in Ottawa from April 16 to May 3.

Continuing studies of world markets for Canadian products will, it is believed, equip Canada's trade commissioners to help Canadian producers materially in extending their efforts to enter the field of export markets.

Individual offices will be provided for private interviews between trade commissioners and representatives of business firms. It is expected that the number of interviews at the proposed conference may double the approximate number of over 10,000 held during the 1960 National Export Trade Promotion Conference.



### CANADA AND THE WORLD FOOD BANK (Continued from P. 2)

on the way. However, we believe that an integrated agency like the WFP will be able to move more effectively. While the existence of a more readily available resource for emergency purposes does not necessarily obviate the need for additional appeals to governments for donations, since the magnitude and type of assistance may not be adequately covered by the resources of the central pool, it will nevertheless serve to meet the immediate needs of an emergency giving more time to meet additional needs.

"...My Government has instructed me to inform this Pledging Conference that Canada is pleased to pledge \$5 million (U.S.) for this three-year programme, and that one-third of this total will be in cash (\$1,658,000), and the balance in appropriate commodities..."

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### CHALK RIVER SCIENCE MEET

"The Government of Canada considers that research can play a great part in the future development of our country", Mr. Gordon Churchill, chairman, Committee of the Privy Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Canada, said in his opening address to the International Symposium on Inelastic Scattering of Neutrons in Solids and Liquids, held at Chalk River from September 10 to 14.

The conference was attended by 70 scientists from 17 countries and two international organizations, Euratom and the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research at Dubna, U.S.S.R. It was sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, at the invitation of the Government of Canada.

"Canada is an unusual country and does not fit any of the simple classifications", said Mr. Churchill. "In some respects we are a very advanced country, with high standards of living and a manufacturing industry that is both modern and efficient. On the other hand we are also a developing country. Raw materials still form the bulk of our exports, and we sell many of the products of our forests, our farms and our mines for others to process.

"Eventually, or course," he went on, "we shall do much more of this processing here in Canada. But if we are to do it here, we must do it at least as efficiently - and more efficiently if possible - than is done elsewhere. In the older industrial countries, efficiency depends largely on traditional skills passed from one generation of master craftsmen to the next. Since we cannot rely on inherited skills, we must build our new industries on the knowledge won by research. We must have minds trained both to carry out research and to apply the knowledge it gives us."

### A TRIBUTE

Professor Bronislaw Buras, Scientific Secretary of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, opening the Symposium on behalf of the Director-General of the IAEA, expressed his appreciation to the Government of Canada and to Atomic Energy of

Canada Limited for the invitation to hold this international meeting in Canada and commended that "it is only with such help from its member states that the Agency can fulfill its tasks of accelerating and enlarging the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world". "We are particularly grateful", said Prof. Buras, "that this Symposium takes place in Chalk River, which, besides being an outstanding nuclear-energy research centre known the world over, is the place in which so much excellent work on inelastic scattering of neutrons in solids and liquids has been and is being performed."

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### CANADA-SWEDEN A PACT

The Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs recently announced that the Ambassador of Canada in Stockholm and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden had signed in Stockholm an agreement for co-operation between Canada and Sweden in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The agreement, the seventh so far signed by Canada, is similar to the earlier ones and deals, among other things, with the exchange of technical information, supply of materials and fuel, transfer of patent rights, and access to and use of equipment and research plants.

In Sweden, as well as in Canada, the main interest in connection with the development of power reactors has been directed to the so-called heavy-water type. A close co-operation aiming at the exchange of technical information has been established between Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and its Swedish counterpart, AB Atomenergi, and within the scope of the agreement which has now been signed. It is expected that the existing fruitful co-operation will be further developed.

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### FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

Employees of the Government of Canada, including its corporations and agencies, numbered 345,260 in May this year, compared with 336,991 in April and 340,646 in May last year, according to advance preliminary figures which will be released in the May issue of the report "Federal Government Employment", published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This represents an increase of 8,269 or 2.5 per cent over April and 4,614 or 1.4 per cent over the previous year. Earnings of these employees in May 1962 amounted to \$130,004,000 compared to \$125,612,000 in April this year and \$125,863,000 in May 1961.

The staffs of agencies and proprietary corporations and other agencies totalled 137,504 in May 1962, compared with 133,179 in April 1962 and 137,101 in May 1961. Their earnings aggregated \$56,980,000 in May, \$53,615,000 in April, and \$55,452,000 in May last year.

Employees of departmental branches, services and corporations numbered 207,756 in May 1962, 203,812 in April, and 203,555 a year earlier. The total earnings of these employees were \$73,024,000 in May, \$71,996,000 in April and \$70,410,000 in May 1961.