



# Bulletin

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## PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN CANADA - MID-YEAR REVIEW

Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, recently released the highlights of his department's mid-year review of capital investment intentions for 1969. Each year at this time, businessmen and governments are surveyed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to determine the extent to which spending plans reported earlier in the year have been changed to reflect the most recent developments.

The results of the survey indicate that 1969 plans for spending on new construction and for the acquisition of new machinery and equipment by all sectors of Canada's economy now amount to \$17,356 million for the current year. The present program represents a further expansion of investment plans of some 2 per cent from the total of \$17,046 million reported at the beginning of 1969, and would involve an 11 per cent increase over the \$15,678 million actually spent in 1968.

As now seen, expenditures on new construction in 1969, including housing, are expected to reach \$11,384 million, an upward revision of 3 per cent from original estimates - a 12 per cent gain from the level achieved in 1968. Expected outlays on new machinery and equipment are now at \$5,972 million, a little below the total reported at the beginning of 1969. Such expenditures would still exceed last year's actual outlays by some 8 per cent.

The upward revision in construction spending is largely the result of expanded plans for industrial construction and construction of electric and gas utilities. Plans for commercial constructions, including store and office buildings, are somewhat below earlier estimates but still involve an increase of 19 per cent over outlays in 1968.

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### MAJOR AREAS OF EXPANSION

The results of this most recent survey confirm the expectations of the earlier survey. The major areas of expansion are expected to be in non-agricultural business investment and in house-building. Plans of business, other than agriculture, have been revised upwards further, and at mid-year involve a 13 per cent increase over the 1968 levels. Firms in the manufacturing sector now expect to increase their capital spending in 1969 by more than 20 per cent. Of the 20 individual manufacturing industries tabulated, 15 have now revised their spending plans upwards since the beginning of the year. The most notable of these revisions have been in the textile, wood-products and chemical industries. In the latter case, while plans were expanded from earlier anticipations, total capital spending is still expected to be much below the 1968 level.

In most cases, downward revisions have been small and have occurred largely in industries that still look forward to marked increases in capital spending over the outlays of 1968. Investment plans have also been expanded in the mining industries - in particular in the oil and gas sectors. It is now expected that investment in mining in 1969 will exceed that of 1968. Earlier plans had suggested a moderate decline in spending. Further strength in the area of business investment is provided by moderately increased spending plans for utilities, transportation and communication, and some upward

revisions in the trade and financial services area. In the latter case, some downward revisions in construction spending have been more than offset by expanded plans to purchase equipment.

The 1969 house-building program is expected to reach \$3,258 million, nearly 15 percent above the 1968 level and some 2 percent greater than had been expected earlier in the year.

#### LESS BUOYANT AREAS

In other areas of investment, namely agriculture, institutions and governments, the outlook is less favorable. Present indications are that spending on new farm facilities, including equipment, will decline further in 1969 and be about 6 percent below the 1968 level. Spending plans by institutions have also been revised downwards since the beginning of the year, and the dollar value of such investment in 1969 is now expected to exceed that of 1968 by about 4 per cent. In this sector, a smaller expenditures program for schools other than universities is the principal restraining factor. Only minor revisions have been made in the capital expansion plans by all levels of government and these are likely to involve a 7 percent increase over the previous year's level.

The investment program now expected for 1969 represents the first significant increase in capital spending since 1966. While part of the expected 11 percent gain is due to higher prices, there will still be a substantial advance in the physical volume of investment. Indications are that the capital-expenditure program now planned is reasonably well within the scope of existing productive resources. At the same time, the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce cautioned against the further build-up at this time of less-essential capital programs, in order to avoid excessive pressure on investment resources.

#### MENTAL HEALTH

There were 188 mental institutions in operation in Canada in 1967, an increase of 11 from 1966. Despite this increase, rated bed capacity decreased from 68,570 (3.4 per 1,000 population) to 68,103 (3.3 per 1,000 population). Beds set up and the ratio of beds set up to rated beds also declined, the former going from 71,108 to 69,442 and the latter from 1.04 to 1.02.

Patient-days of care, numbering 23.8 million in 1967, dropped by 1.0 million from those of the previous year. The average number of patients in institutions was 65,000 (3.2 per 1,000 population) in 1967, compared to the 1966 average of 67,000 (3.4 per 1,000 population). Percentage occupancy decreased from 98.5 per cent in 1966 to 96.2 per cent in 1967 and patients reported on books of Canadian mental institutions at December 31 numbered 73,630 (3.6 per 1,000 population), representing a decrease

of 3.5 per cent from 76,273 patients in 1966.

In 1967, total personnel employed by reporting mental hospitals numbered 46,331, of whom 55.4 per cent were nursing staff. The ratio of full-time personnel per 100 average number of patients climbed from 59.3 in 1966 to 69.5 in 1967.

The total reported operating expenditure amounted to \$274.9 million, with gross salaries and wages accounting for 72.9 per cent. The cost per patient-day climbed to \$12.23 in 1967 from \$10.08 in 1966.

#### MANPOWER TRAINING IN QUEBEC

Agreements providing for a 16 percent increase this fiscal year in the volume of adult training purchased in Quebec were announced jointly recently by Manpower and Immigration Minister Allan MacEachen and Regional Economic Expansion Minister Jean Marchand. The agreements call for the expenditure of up to \$77 million in federal funds in 1969-70 to give Quebec workers better trades skills and to pay allowances to those taking training.

Two agreements were signed by Mr. MacEachen and Mr. Maurice Bellemare, Quebec Minister of Labor and Manpower, under the Federal Government's Occupational Training for Adult (OTA) Program. The Federal Government will buy from Quebec during 1969-70 up to \$23,621,000-worth of courses for general occupational training of adults. The selection and placing of adults in these courses is made by manpower counsellors at 93 Canada Manpower Centers in the province. Another \$6,485,000 has been allocated to buy courses from the province for the training of apprentices.

The Federal Government will also disburse up to \$47 million for allowances to adults referred to training under the OTA program. Training allowances are paid to trainees who have been three years in the labor force or have one or more dependents. Similar agreements with the other provinces are to be announced soon.

Last year in Quebec, 51,000 adults took skill training, retraining or upgrading under the Federal Government's OTA programs. The courses were from one week to one year long, and took up 3,980,000 training days; this year, 610,000 more training days are planned. Also, a total of 23,800 Quebec apprentices trained under the OTA program last year, including 19,000 taking part-time training, which involved 415,000 training days; an increase to 440,000 training days is expected in the current year.

The Occupational Training for Adults Program, which came into operation in April 1967, is aimed at giving adults in the labor force the chance to increase their earning capacity or their chances for jobs. Applicants have to be one year older than the school-leaving age in the province in which they live.

## REMBRANDT AND HIS CIRCLE AT NATIONAL GALLERY

An exhibition that includes some works by one of the world's greatest etchers, Rembrandt van Rijn, is on display at the National Gallery until October 12. The display, called "Rembrandt and his Circle", comprises about 75 prints, drawings and paintings by the master and some of his associates, pupils and followers.

Rembrandt is represented by more than 30 etchings, most of them executed in the 1640s and 1650s, when he was at the peak of his powers. "With Rembrandt, you can understand what the term 'original print' means," says Pamela Osler, acting curator of prints, who organized the exhibition. "He handled his etchings with tremendous creative freedom, experimented with line ink and paper so that no two impressions of a print are ever the same; it is as if they were drawings."

The exhibition, one of several being held this year in Canada and the United States in honor of the tercentenary of Rembrandt's death, is the only one in Canada to illustrate his genius as an etcher. He was the first artist to exploit the medium fully. All the Rembrandt works in the permanent collections of the National Gallery are included in the exhibition.

Rembrandt is also shown in relation to his contemporaries by the inclusion in the exhibition of a



The National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa  
*St. Jerome Beside a Pollard Willow.*



The National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa

*Faust in his Study Watching a Magic Disk*

Van Dyck print that illustrates the difference in the approach of the two great portraitists: Van Dyck unsurpassed in depicting physical traits, Rembrandt unrivalled in his revelation of the inner man. The ebullience of Rubens, the great exponent of Flemish baroque, is demonstrated by a single print. Two works by Jacques Callot are included; Miss Osler says that Rembrandt must have been aware of the work of this fellow pioneer in etching because of the similarity of the beggar figures drawn by the two artists.

Rembrandt as a landscapist is seen in relation to other Netherlands artists of the period, such as Jan van de Velde, van Ruisdael and Waterloo; and as a genre artist in relation to Cornelis Dusart and Adrian van Ostade. The work of some of the pupils - Constantyn Renesse, for instance, Ferdinand Bol and Jan Victoors - is very like that of the master.

As a draughtsman, Rembrandt is shown in the company of such contemporaries as Jan Lievens, Leonard Bramer, Roelandt Roghman and Simon de Vlieger.

There are also three of Rembrandt's paintings: "Esther Preparing to Intercede with Ahasueras", "The Tribute Money", and a self-portrait.

## MOBILITY LIVING GRANTS

Canadian workers who must leave their home area to find employment will receive additional help as a result of an amendment in the Manpower Mobility regulations announced recently by Mr. Allan J. MacEachen, Minister of Manpower and Immigration.

The amendment, which becomes effective September 1, will provide a living allowance of \$20 a week for unemployed and underemployed workers benefiting from "exploratory grants" in order to find work away from home. This is in addition to return travel expenses for workers and living allowances for their dependents already provided under the exploratory grant regulations.

Workers receiving exploratory grants will now be given a \$20 a week personal living allowance, personal travel expenses, and a living allowance up to \$40 a week for their family, according to the number of dependents. These exploratory grants cover a search period up to four weeks.

"This new amendment," said Mr. MacEachen, "will give an additional incentive to workers who have no hope of getting work locally, to search for jobs in nearby labor markets. It will assist more workers to look for jobs in areas where there are new opportunities and where their abilities can be channelled into more rewarding and productive employment."

Since the current Manpower Mobility Program went into effect in April 1967, almost 27,000 workers and their families have received exploratory or relocation grants to search for, or move to, jobs elsewhere. Relocation grants are given unemployed or underemployed workers moving with their families to permanent jobs in expanding labor markets. Sub-

stantial increases in relocation payments were announced in May.

## NEW ZEALAND PM TO VISIT

Prime Minister Trudeau has announced that Prime Minister Keith Holyoake of New Zealand will visit Ottawa from September 21 to 23 at the invitation of the Canadian Government.

He will be accompanied by Mrs. Holyoake, and his party will include Mr. George Laking, Secretary for External Affairs, and Mr. Houghton Wells, Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.

Mr. Holyoake's arrival will follow official visits to Washington and to the United Nations in New York.

## TRADE OFFICE IN DJAKARTA

The re-opening of the Commercial Division of the Canadian Embassy in Djakarta, which has been inactive since 1960, reflects Canada's renewed interest in the "Pacific Rim" and its confidence in Indonesia's growing political and economic stability, Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce said in a recent announcement.

Last year, Canada exported to Indonesia almost \$2.5-million worth of wheat, electronic equipment, aircraft, machinery, newsprint and automotive equipment, while Indonesia's exports to Canada totalled some \$500,000-worth of coffee, crude rubber, tea, spices and bauxite.

Minerals, oil and agricultural products are Indonesia's leading commodities. Canadian investment is increasing, with some companies expanding their operations and others investigating investment possibilities.

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