



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

June 29, 1960

Vol. 15 No. 26

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EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN MAY

During April and May this year the number of persons with jobs increased by 250,000 to 5,992,000, according to the monthly joint news release by the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This advance, which was greater than that of the same month during the past two years, followed a relatively small increase in the previous month. Most hiring took place in seasonal industries. Total employment in May was 2.4 per cent higher than a year earlier, and non-farm employment 3.7 per cent higher.

Employment in Quebec increased more than is usual for the month, while in the Pacific region it was below normal. In Ontario and the Prairie and Atlantic regions employment gains were about equal to the seasonal average.

LABOUR FORCE

In May the increase in the labour force over the previous year was more than 3 per cent, the largest gain in two years and considerably greater than the year-to-year increase in employment. Female workers accounted for more than half the increase, reflecting the growing number of job opportunities for women in the trade and service industries.

The number of persons without jobs and seeking work declined by 118,000, to 399,000, during the month, 65,000 higher than a year earlier. Nearly all the decline in the number of job-seekers during April and May was among males, and over half of it was in Quebec. The

number seeking work represented 6.2 per cent of the labour force, compared to 5.4 per cent in May 1959 and 6.0 per cent in May 1958. The estimated number on temporary layoff declined by 15,000 in May to 19,000, about the same total as a year ago.

JOB-SEEKERS

Of the 399,000 seeking work in May, 350,000 were men and 49,000 women. About half the total number of job-seekers had been looking for work less than three months. Another one-third had been seeking work for four to six months and 70,000 or 17 per cent had been seeking work for more than six months.

The classification of the 110 labour market areas across the country was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 33 (28); in moderate surplus, 67 (60); in balance, 10 (22).

Canada's labour force was estimated at 6,391,000 in the week ended May 21 against 6,259,000 a month earlier. Of the current total, 5,592,000, or 87.5 per cent of those in labour force, usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held in the survey week, 400,000, or 6.3 per cent, usually worked less than 35 hours, and 399,000 or 6.2 per cent were without jobs and seeking work. Classed as not in the labour force are such groups as those keeping house, going to school, retired or voluntarily idle, too old or unable to work. These numbered 5,368,000.

(Over)

Of the persons who worked less than full time and were not regular part-time workers, some 73,000 or 1.1 per cent of the labour force worked less than full time on account of short time and turnover (41,000 being on short time and 19,000 having found jobs during the

week), 19,000 or 0.3 per cent were not at work due to temporary layoff, while 247,000 or 3.9 per cent worked less than full time for other reasons. Other reasons included: illness, 88,000; vacation, 64,000; and bad weather, 36,000.

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COMMON GROUND FOR DISARMING

In reply to a request in the House of Commons on June 22 that he comment on "the encouraging report...that the United States will make new compromise proposals in the East-West disarmament talks", the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, made the following statement:

FLEXIBLE AND FORTHCOMING

"...The House will not be surprised to learn that in the course of the past several days the Canadian Government had made its view known to its colleagues in the Western Five members of the Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee, to the effect that the Western response to the new Soviet disarmament proposals of June 2 should be both flexible and forthcoming. This attitude is, of course, entirely consistent with the position which Canada has taken from the beginning of the preparation of the Western position.

"I think I may safely reveal that in the earliest stages of the negotiations we sug-

gested that progress might be based upon comparison of the Western and Soviet proposals with a view to finding common ground.

"I myself have emphasized this theme several times in recent weeks in the House in referring to the possibility of bringing the Ten-Nation Committee to grips with specific issues through negotiations on the basis of balanced concessions.

UNITED APPROACH

"We welcome all indications that other members of the Western Five, on whom we have pressed these views with insistence both at Geneva, within NATO and in bilateral exchanges of view, now seem to be approaching the negotiations with the same attitude.

"...Of course this is a team operation, and I do not know at what time the proposals will be made; but I am confident that proposals will be advanced dealing with the suggestions recently made by the Eastern Five."

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CANADIAN SPACE INSTRUMENTS

Instrumentation designed by the Defence Research Telecommunications Establishment (DRTE) of Ottawa for the measurement of cosmic radio noise above the ionosphere is now orbiting about the earth in a United States "Transit" satellite of the Applied Physics Laboratory of Johns Hopkins University launched on June 22 at Cape Canaveral. DRTE is a scientific station of the Defence Research Board.

The data sought by the Canadian defence scientists may affect the design of a DRTE top-side sounding satellite now under construction in Ottawa, which is expected to be placed in orbit early in 1962 by a NASA rocket.

The "Transit" carried a DRTE receiver and antennae, to measure cosmic radio noise. The data obtained was telemetered to ground stations, including one on the roof of DRB's Electronics Laboratory at Ottawa, to be decoded and analyzed for use in the DRTE-NASA satellite project.

The Canadian instrumentation included two 10-inch rod antennae attached to the equator of the satellite outside a belt of solar-cells. The receiving and telemetry equipment

began operating almost immediately orbit was achieved.

After a week, DRTE's phase of the experiment ceased and the satellite continued its normal function of assessing the principles of navigation satellites. The spin of the "transit" satellite was stopped by releasing the DRTE antennae. As the antennae flew outward, wires wound about the middle of the orbiting vehicle were drawn tight to slow the spin rapidly. Catches were then released, permitting the separation of the DRTE antennae altogether from the satellite.

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VANCOUVER FILM FESTIVAL

Ingmar Bergman's "The Magician" and Alain Resnais' "Hiroshima Mon Amour", are among the feature films entered in this year's Vancouver International Film Festival.

Recognized as one of the world's major film festivals by the International Federation of Film Producers' Association in Paris, the Vancouver Film Festival, which is an integral part of the larger Vancouver International Festival, runs 12 days at the Vogue Theatre, from July 11 - 23. It precedes the other events of the Vancouver International Festival, which commence July 22.

Twenty feature films will be given their North American premiere during the Festival. Many of the films have already been shown at major film festivals, including Cannes, Venice, London and Berlin.

In announcing the programme for this year, Stan Fox, chairman of the Vancouver Film Festival, said that the success of the first two film festivals had contributed to the increased interest in foreign films in Vancouver, to the point where regular showings of this type of motion picture were becoming common. "There is no doubt," he added "that film festivals throughout the world have paved the way for the release of feature films to commercial movie houses in each country where they are held. We like to believe our Vancouver Film Festival also increases international understanding through the exchange of films from other countries."

Among the countries that have entered the Vancouver Film Festival are Japan, Indonesia, Ghana, India, France, the U.S.A., Czechoslovakia, Italy, the United Kingdom, Mongolia, Spain, Yugoslavia, Poland and Germany.

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX

Canada's seasonally-adjusted index of industrial production (1949=100) declined 2.4 per cent in April to 167.3 from the March level of 171.4. All three major sectors of the index contributed to the drop; manufacturing declined 2.4 per cent, mining 1.7 per cent, and electric power and gas utilities 3.1 per cent.

The drop in manufacturing was reflected in the output of both durable and non-durable goods, the former declining 3 per cent and the latter 2 per cent. In non-durables the only groups to show increases (seasonally adjusted) were clothing products (2 per cent) and products of petroleum and coal (4 per cent). Elsewhere declines were registered in foods and beverages (1 per cent), chemicals and allied products (2 per cent), leather products (2 per cent), paper products (3 per cent), textiles (7 per cent), tobacco products (10 per cent), and rubber products (11 per cent). Printing, publishing and allied industries and miscellaneous manufactures showed no significant changes in April.

DURABLE GOODS

The decline in durable-manufacturing output was widespread, except for wood products, which showed an increase of 3 per cent. Transportation equipment, adversely influenced by a 6 per cent drop in the output of motor vehicles, declined 3 per cent. Non-ferrous metal products were off 3 per cent, electrical apparatus and supplies and iron and steel products 4 per cent, and non-metallic mineral products 9 per cent.

Increases among individual manufacturing industries included roofing paper, 22 per cent, petroleum products, 5 per cent, and sawmills, 8 per cent. Decreases included cotton goods, 13 per cent, iron castings, 9 per cent, primary iron and steel, 12 per cent, non-ferrous smelting and refining, 4 per cent, telecommunication equipment, 21 per cent, and concrete products, 20 per cent.

The decline in the output of Canadian mines was the result of falls of 6 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively, in metal and non-metal mining, partly offset by a 3 per cent increase in the output of fuels. The most significant movement in the metal mining component was a 15 per cent drop in the output of "other" metals (including uranium). A substantial drop in the output of coal was more than offset by increases of 10 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively, in natural gas and crude petroleum. Asbestos production declined about 8 per cent.

The declines of 3 per cent in the output of central electric stations and 4 per cent in gas utilities reflect a return to more normal production levels after irregularly high output in March.

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O'KEEFE CENTRE THRIVES

As a result of the overwhelming response to the O'Keefe Centre subscription series - a package of ten attractions offered to the public by Toronto's O'Keefe Centre in association with the American Theatre Guild-American Theatre Society - the original subscription series of one week has now been expanded to two.

This announcement has come as a result of American Theatre Guild officials working in consultation with O'Keefe Centre personnel who have recently moved into quarters proper in the soon-to-be-completed theatre at Front and Yonge Streets in Toronto.

Subscription response, which has steadily mounted since sales opened two months ago, now stands at over 12,000 members with \$600,000 in the box office. This indicates a solid launching for the first season of the new \$12-million theatre opening in Toronto next October.

The four initial subscription attractions have already been announced - "Camelot", "My Fair Lady", Harry Belafonte and "At the Drop of a Hat".

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TEENAGERS IN CONSTRUCTION

The president of the Canadian Construction Association said recently that the assimilation of 100,000 teenagers a year into the Canadian labour force was potentially one of the most serious employment problems of the next decade. Jack M. Soules of Port Credit,

Ontario told members of the Edmonton Builders' Exchange and Alberta Roadbuilders' Association at a dinner meeting that the average annual increase in the number of job-seekers in the 15 to 19 age group had been roughly only 5,100 for a twenty-year period ending in 1955. In recent years the number had rocketed upwards.

"Training facilities for new recruits to the employment market and capital investment to provide additional employment opportunities will be needed on an expanded scale if the new bumper-crop of war babies are to be absorbed," Mr. Soules added. "With this background, the decision to establish an apprenticeship training centre in Edmonton to supplement the fine training facilities at Calgary is all the more welcome. Our youth will need more skilled training if they are to compete successfully for better type jobs in the future. Similarly, the construction industry will need better skilled men to carry out the increasingly complex programme of work ahead. More comprehensive training programmes are the obvious answer to both these problems in our industry as in others."

Mr. Soules said that for many years the number of young Canadians entering the job market was relatively stable. "The situation began to change markedly in 1957, however, and it has been estimated that there will be 1,470,000 in the 15-19 age group by this summer. As was the case last summer, this means an increase of over 100,000 in a year's time. Whereas the problem in the past has been to provide classrooms for our school-age children, the problem in the future may well be to provide them with jobs. Students who are only looking for summer vacation work are also running into greater difficulties in obtaining employment."

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INDIAN EXHIBIT AT STRATFORD

The largest exhibition of West Coast Indian arts and crafts ever presented in Canada has been prepared by the National Museum of Canada for this year's Shakespearean Festival at Stratford, Ontario.

More than 300 articles collected since the mid-nineteenth century by museum anthropologists will be displayed in the Stratford Arena during the period of the Festival. Most of the articles have never before been exhibited to the public, either in the National Museum or elsewhere.

All the distinctive arts and crafts of the tribes of the Pacific Coast are included. Visitors to Stratford will see totem-poles and house-posts, delicately engraved silver bracelets and slate dishes, grotesque masks, Chilkat blankets of goat's wool and cedar bark, ancient shaman charms and a wide selection of weapons, tools and utensils.

NORTHERN FIELD STUDIES

Last winter's snow may be all but forgotten by most Canadians, but its influence on the economy of the far north is year-long. Its effect on the migration of the barren-ground caribou is one of the 114 different studies on the field programme of the Canadian Wildlife Service this summer.

The Service, a division of the National Parks Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, will have more than 30 scientists in the field this season. Working closely with other federal, provincial and United States agencies and with universities and similar institutions, they will be probing into the secrets of Canadian animals, ranging from muskrats in Point Pelee National Park to polar bears in the Arctic archipelago, and from Dall sheep in the Yukon mountains to Brunnich's murre on the cliffs of Newfoundland.

NORTHERN FAUNA

The greatest effort will again be concentrated in Canada's northland, where wildlife is a direct source of livelihood for many residents. Airborne observers will count the calves in caribou herds, and biologists will be working towards a clearer understanding of changes in caribou population. They will try to find out if forest fires are robbing the animals of a square meal in winter, and if wolves are perhaps too efficient in eliminating the old and the weak.

Many other mammals, both in the north and in the National Parks, will be visited, observed, and studied, but the project of perhaps the most immediate interest to Canadians across the country will be the annual survey of waterfowl populations. Bird-census takers will again be asking questions on numbers, ages, living conditions, and family size of such fine Canadian residents as black mallard, pintails and other ducks, black brant and white-fronted, lesser snow and Canada geese. The results of this work will determine how many migratory birds Canadian hunters may shoot this autumn.

In some parts of the country the ducks are not welcome visitors, especially when they trample swaths of grain. A large-scale experiment this year will investigate the effectiveness of automatic exploders - noisy but harmless - in driving the ducks back from the fields to the marshes. The experiment is being undertaken in co-operation with provincial, state, and private agencies.

Better and more diversified fishing will be in prospect when the biologists descend on National Parks lakes and streams to plant fish, control blackflies and weeds, and eliminate coarse fish. All this should improve conditions this year and in the future but it will remain for the angler - and not the scientist - to get the fish out of the water and into the creel.

INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS

The imbalance from Canada's current transactions in goods and services with other countries in the first quarter of 1960 amounted to \$318 million, smaller than the \$415 million for the same period last year. The reduction in the size of the current deficit was entirely from the smaller import balance on merchandise account which fell from \$154 million to \$46 million as exports rose more than imports. The deficit from other current transactions rose to \$263 million from \$252 million, and official contributions remained at the same level of \$9 million in both years.

Capital inflows for long-term investment considerably exceeded the size of the current account deficit in 1960, being substantially higher than in any other first quarter. This contrasts with the first quarter of 1959, when long-term capital inflows were significantly smaller than the current deficit, being supplemented by substantial short-term inflows.

NWT TOURIST OFFICE

Anyone for Arctic char angling, buffalo hunting, or a chance to visit those most northerly Canadians, the Eskimo people?

Establishment of a Northwest Territories Tourist Office to assist in development of this newest northern industry was announced recently by Mr. Alvin Hamilton, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources. The office, located in Ottawa, in the Industrial Division of the Northern Administration Branch, will deal with tourist matters throughout the Northwest Territories, from Baffin Island on the Eastern Arctic coast to the Yukon boundary on the West.

A tourist office is the latest in a series of steps designed to develop a sizable and colourful - tourist industry on Canada's last northern frontier. They include the opening of the first sport-hunting season on buffalo near Fort Smith, sport hunting for seal in designated areas near Baffin Island, and the establishment of two outfitting camps in the Eastern Arctic, all in 1959. This year will see the creation of the Northwest Territories Tourist Association, and the setting up of four new outfitting camps in the area of Great Slave Lake.

The Minister described the prospects for a tourist industry in the Territories as encouraging and forecast its steady development as improved air transportation brings new areas within travelling range. Completion of the Mackenzie Highway to Yellowknife should result in a major increase in tourist traffic to the Great Slave Lake area.

He described three factors which contribute to the tourist appeal of the Northwest Territories: "New frontiers" -- opportunities for

tourists to visit areas unknown to the majority of North Americans; "elbow room" -- a change from the crowded conditions in recreation areas farther south; and "something different" -- different forms of angling and hunting for sportsmen, different flora and fauna for the naturalists, and different terrain and different way of life for those interested in people and geography.

Since the Northern Administration Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources performs the functions of a civil service for the Northwest Territories at this stage in their development, the new Tourist Office will act in the same capacity as a provincial travel bureau in promoting the tourist industry in the Northwest Territories.

AID TO CEYLON

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, announced on June 17 that agreement had been reached concerning the use to be made of \$2 million that will be provided under Canada's 1959-60 Colombo Plan Capital Assistance Programme for Ceylon, and \$1,290,000 that constitutes part of the 1958-59 Programme.

These funds, totalling \$3,290,000, will be used to provide the following commodities, equipment and services requested by the Government of Ceylon to help it carry forward its economic development plan:

\$1 million to provide flour to assist in meeting Ceylon's food requirements;

\$1,615,000 to assist in the expansion of a power-plant and the construction of power-transmission lines;

\$75,000 to continue the provision of telecommunication equipment for Colombo Airport;

\$600,000 to continue an aerial survey of Ceylon's natural resources.

In addition to these capital aid allocations, Canada is continuing its programme of technical co-operation in Ceylon as part of its whole Colombo Plan Programme for South and Southeast Asia.

NEW DWELLINGS IN APRIL

Starts on the construction of new dwelling units in urban centres of 5,000 population and over in April dropped to 5,092 units from 8,414 in the corresponding month last year. This brought starts in the January 1-April 30 period to 13,940 units, against 22,764 in the like period of 1959. Completions in these centres rose in the month to 7,341 units from 7,086 and in the four-month period to 29,100 units from 27,435. Units in various stages of construction at the end of April numbered 44,579, down from the year-earlier total of 57,582 units.

SPAAK IN OTTAWA

M. Paul Henri Spaak, Secretary-General of NATO, visited Ottawa on June 16 and 17, following his visit to Washington. During his stay, M. Spaak talked on NATO matters with Prime Minister Diefenbaker, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Green, and the Ministers of Finance, National Defence and Defence Production.

NEW OCCUPATIONAL MONOGRAPH

A monograph, No. 46 in the "Canadian Occupations" series, entitled "Office Occupations", has been released by the Department of Labour. It covers more than twenty-five occupations found in offices, and, in a general section, deals with the office as a field of employment, including its history and importance, trends, education and training, personal qualifications, entry, and working conditions.

Office workers are classified into the secretarial group, the public-contact group, records and processing clerks, the accounting group and office-machine operators. For each of these occupations, the monograph outlines the duties, the outlook for advancement, and the salaries.

This 64-page booklet features an attractive new cover-design, is well illustrated and sells for 20 cents.

The "Canadian Occupations" series covers a wide range of occupations, including many professions. It is prepared by the Labour Department's Economics and Research Branch to meet a demand for current information on Canadian occupations from young people faced with the need of choosing an occupation and preparing for it; from parents, teachers and vocational guidance counsellors; from workers wishing to change their occupations; from employment service officers; from personnel directors and union officials, and from other quarters.

All publications in the series are available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

SEED GRAIN INDEBTEDNESS

The cancellation of outstanding debts to the federal government as a result of seed-grain advances to Western Prairie farmers, some dating back to the end of the last century, has been approved by the Cabinet, it was announced recently by Resources Minister Alvin Hamilton. The Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, which have a 50 per cent equity in some of the advances, have concurred in this action.

Between 1876 and 1925, the Federal Government advanced loans of seed grain, fodder and other relief to needy settlers in Western Canada. Supplementary advances made in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan between 1919 and 1923 were financed jointly by the

federal and provincial governments on a 50-50 basis. The advances were secured by liens registered against the homesteads, pre-emptions and other lands of the settlers concerned.

From 1927 to the present time, the total debt was reduced from \$16 million to about \$200,000 in principal, through an extended programme of compromise settlements, outright cancellation where circumstances justified such action, tax and mortgage foreclosures or reversion of the lands to the Crown. All liens registered against lands in British Columbia and Manitoba were discharged or released some time ago, and payments on the remaining Alberta and Saskatchewan accounts have fallen off in recent years due to unfavourable crop conditions.

The majority of the outstanding accounts are registered against marginal or submarginal farms owned by small-unit operators, many of whom suffered severe crop damage during the past winter, and further payments would cause unwarranted financial hardship.

AMBASSADOR OF ICELAND

His Excellency Thor Thors recently presented to the Governor-General his Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Iceland to Canada. The ceremony took place at Government House.

This was the second time Mr. Thors had presented his credentials to a Governor-General of Canada. In January 1948 Mr. Thors presented to the then Governor-General, Viscount Alexander of Tunis, his Letters of Credence as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Iceland to Canada. The recent decision of the Governments of Iceland and Canada to raise their respective Legations to Embassies has now necessitated the presentation of Mr. Thors' credentials as Ambassador.

MILITARY VISITOR FROM U.A.R.

Brigadier-General A. Hilmy, Senior Liaison Officer of the United Arab Republic at Headquarters of the United Nations Emergency Force in Egypt, visited Canada from June 17 to June 27. During his 10-day stay, he toured defence establishments and historical sites in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick.

Arriving at the RCAF Station, Trenton, Ontario, on June 17, Brigadier-General Hilmy first visited points of interest at Niagara Falls. On June 20, he visited the Royal Military College and old Fort Henry at Kingston.

In Ottawa next day, he attended a lunch given by Ambassador Abdel Hamid I. Seoud of the United Arab Republic, and called on senior officers at Army Headquarters.

On June 22, he toured Camp Gagetown, New Brunswick, and two days later visited Camp Valcartier and The Citadel at Quebec City.