

NEW DIPLOMATIC POSTS

Canada is to open six new missions abroad, all of which should be in full operation by 1974.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, stated that Cabinet had approved the opening of embassies or high commissions in Barbados, Hungary, Korea, Morocco and Zambia and a consulate general in Atlanta, Georgia. (A Canadian consular office already exists in Budapest and development offices in Lusaka and Rabat.)

The new posts will enable Canada to achieve more effectively its national objects relating to its political, commercial, economic, aid, immigration and consular interests.

Preparations for the opening of the missions will begin as soon as possible, and it is expected that the majority will probably be operating partly or fully before 1974, as some elements are already in place or will be transferred from posts nearby.

IMMIGRATION 1971

The population of Canada was increased by 121,900 immigrants last year, a decrease of 25,813, or nearly 18 per cent, from the 1970 figure. Manpower and Immigration Minister Bryce Mackasey announced recently. "The decline in immigration in 1971 reflects reduced employment opportunities in Canada because of economic conditions," said Mr. Mackasey. "Strong economic conditions in most of Western Europe were also a factor in reducing emigration from that area."

The United States was, for the first time, the main country of origin, contributing during 1971 24,366 persons, or 20 per cent, of the total immigration movement. Arrivals from Britain fell to 15,451, a decrease of 11,046, or 41.68 per cent, from those of the preceding year.

Other major source countries in 1971 were: Portugal, 9,157 (7.51 per cent); Italy, 5,790 (4.75 per cent); India, 5,313 (4.36 per cent); Hong Kong, 5,009 (4.11 per cent); Greece, 4,769 (3.91 per cent); Philippines, 4,180 (3.42 per cent); Trinidad-Tobago, 4,149 (3.40 per cent); and Jamaica, 3,903 (3.20 per cent).

PROVINCE OF CHOICE

Ontario attracted 64,357 immigrants, or 52.8 per cent of the total. Quebec was second with 19,222, or 15.8 per cent; British Columbia ranked third, receiving 18,917, or 15.5 per cent; Alberta was fourth with 8,653, or 7.1 per cent; and Manitoba fifth, receiving 5,301, or 4.4 per cent. The breakdown for the other provinces shows that 1,426, or 1.17 per cent, settled in Saskatchewan and 819, or 0.67 per cent, in Newfoundland. Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shared 3,022 immigrants, or 2.48 per

cent, while the Yukon and Northwest Territories received 183, or 0.15 per cent.

The majority of immigrants - 97,128 (79.7 per cent) - were under 35. The total was almost equally divided between the sexes, 60,445 male and 61,455 female.

Some 61,282 persons were added to the labour force in 1971, compared to 77,723 the previous year. The remainder were dependants of immigrants, or close relatives sponsored by individuals already in Canada.

Among those intending to work in Canada, 16,307 were in the professional and technical category, and 3,464 in management. Other occupations included: 9,909 clerical; 2,486 commerce and finance; 6,387 in service industries; and 16,166 in manufacturing and construction. Labourers numbered 1,324.

GERM WARFARE PACT

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, announced on April 10 that Canada had signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction. Canada's signature took place in Washington, London and Moscow, the capitals of the three countries that will act as depositaries of the treaty.

The pact can be considered as the first true disarmament measure - as opposed to an arms-control measure - because, besides committing themselves not to acquire any weapons, agents or means of delivery for germ warfare, the participating states undertake to destroy any such material they may have in their possession. No previous international arms-control agreement has contained such a destruction clause. Canada, which has never possessed any of the prohibited material, and which views the treaty as an important step towards general disarmament, fully supported it when it was discussed in the Geneva Disarmament Committee and in the United Nations General Assembly.

The convention will come into effect only when it has been ratified by 22 states, including Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States.

FEMALE TOP STATISTICIAN

The Prime Minister announced on March 30 the appointment of Dr. Sylvia Ostry as Chief Statistician of Canada. The appointment will be effective June 1, 1972, on the resignation of Mr. Walter E. Duffett, who had expressed his wish to be relieved of his direction of Statistics Canada this spring. The Prime Minister said he was particularly pleased with the appointment, for the first time, of a woman as head of an agency of