

RCOC TO CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY

One of the Canadian Army's oldest corps celebrates its Diamond Jubilee this year. The Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps will be 60 years old on July 1. Because the date conflicts with Dominion Day celebrations, the Corps will celebrate its birthday mainly during the week-end of June 21 to 23.

Highlight of the celebrations will be "open-house" activities at all major RCOC installations across Canada on June 22. Other activities will include dinners, dances and church parades. Wherever possible, the Queen's representative will be invited to take the salute at combined parades of the Regular Army and the Militia, since Queen Elizabeth II is Colonel-in-Chief of the Corps. All activities will include the Regular Army, the Militia and members of the RCOC Association.

The birthday celebrations will be world-wide, as RCOC soldiers are serving in Germany, Egypt, the Congo, Indochina, the United States and Britain.

In the early days of Canada, the supply job for the Militia was done by a "Canadian Stores Department". The present Corps was formed on July 1, 1903, with the name "The Ordnance Stores Corps".

Montreal will be the focal point of the birthday celebrations, as Longue Pointe Garrison is considered the "home station" for the RCOC. Located there are the RCOC School, the Corps band, the Corps Museum and the Corps Officers' Mess.

ADMISSION TO UNIVERSITY, 1962

During the past five years, Canada's universities and colleges of intermediate size have been raising their admission standards, bringing them nearer to those of the larger universities.

Except for the study of medicine and dentistry, it was possible in 1962 (as in 1961) for all qualified applicants to gain admission to university, though not in all cases to the university first on their list of preferences. Ten of the 36 university "families" offering courses in arts, pure science and related fields had to deny admission to some fully-qualified applicants for entry to these courses in 1962. Six of the ten are small residential institutions.

In 1962 there were in Canada 46 universities and colleges with degree-conferring powers (exclusive of those granting degrees in theology only). Of these, eight were holding in abeyance some or all of their degree-conferring powers while federated with or affiliated to other universities. Thus there were 38 university "families" -- 24 consisting of a parent institution and one or more federated or affiliated institutions, and 14 consisting of a single unit.

ADMISSION STANDARDS

Each university "family" or grouping has a common minimum standard of admission for all its members. Changes made in these minimum standards over the past five years can be summarized as follows: Fifteen of the 38 university groupings have raised the minimum standards required for admission at least once in the past five years; one of these increased requirements twice; three did so

three times. The most common revision has been to set a required average where none had been specified, or to require a higher average than before.

STATUS OF CHINESE IMMIGRANTS

Speaking in Ottawa recently, Mr. R.A. Bell, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, said that the greatly simplified procedures for adjusting the status of Chinese immigrants that he had announced in the House of Commons on November 16 had been working well. Chinese immigrants had continued, he added, to come forward to make voluntary statements regarding their status in Canada. Officials of his Department were dealing sympathetically with such cases, Mr. Bell stated.

The Minister reiterated his invitation to all Chinese who had entered Canada illegally before 1960 to take advantage of this simple procedure for adjusting their personal status. "It is obviously a wise course for everyone of those concerned to adjust his status on a truthful basis", Mr. Bell added. "I am taking a keen interest in the adjustment programme, and, once an individual's status can be adjusted, I am, in every instance, writing to him personally".

The Minister also had a word of appreciation for Chinese leaders who had encouraged members of the Chinese communities across Canada to cooperate with his Department.

FOREST EXPERTS MEET IN OTTAWA

The North American Forestry Commission, representing Mexico, the United States and Canada, will meet in Ottawa June 17 to 22. The Commission, sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, will be holding its second meeting since its establishment in 1959. The first session took place in Mexico City in 1961. The NAFC's objective is to encourage discussion and co-operation among member countries on common forestry problems.

The agenda of the July meeting will include reports on the meetings of the Working Group on Forest Insects and Diseases and the Working Group on Forest Fire Protection, set up at the 1961 session. Also to be discussed are forest recreation, forest wildlife, progress in the joint study of the forest economic situation of the United States and Canada and the status of technical-assistance programmes in forestry.

Delegates and observers from Canada, the United States and Mexico will attend the sessions at the Forest Products Laboratory of the Department of Forestry, in Ottawa. Several conference tours are planned both in Ontario and Quebec. There will be visits to the forest nursery and plantation of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests at Kemptville, Ontario, the Canadian International Paper Company plant at Gatineau Mills, Quebec, the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada at Pointe Claire, Quebec, and the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station of the Department of Forestry at Chalk River, Ontario.