

## AIR CANADA DECLARES PROFIT

Air Canada recorded a profit in 1964, for the eleventh time in the past 14 years, it was revealed in the Company's annual report, tabled in the House of Commons recently by Mr. J.W. Pickersgill, the Minister of Transport. The reported profit of \$1,405,575 is almost three times that achieved in 1963.

### FIRST DIVIDEND IN YEARS

In addition to meeting interest payments of \$11,491,258, the airline declared a dividend for the first time since 1946. Out of the year's net earnings, Air Canada paid \$3 a share on the 50,000 outstanding \$100 par value shares of issued stock, held by the Canadian National Railways.

The Company's increased earnings, and confidence of future profits, its continued service and traffic growth and the change of name highlighted the report, made public by Air Canada's President G.R. McGregor. "The Company can look forward to substantial sales growth in all areas and continuing profits in 1965, provided the nation's economy remains buoyant as would seem to be indicated," he stated.

### NEW PASSENGER LURES

The new transatlantic fares introduced in 1964, which had such a salutary effect on traffic during the last three-quarters of the year, should continue to attract increasing numbers of travellers to overseas service. Improved schedules and jet equipment on southern routes should result in major traffic increases during 1965, and with continuing domestic traffic growth, Air Canada expects to achieve another profit, in 1965, the report revealed.

### CHANGES OF NAME AND SYMBOL

An Act of Parliament officially changed the name of the Company from Trans-Canada Air Lines to Air Canada effective January 1, 1965. With the change of name, the airline adopted a new corporate symbol and colour-scheme. The first of the Company's aircraft to appear in the new livery was the DC-8 that carried Queen Elizabeth from Ottawa to London, England, on October 13, after her visit to Canada. Substantial progress was made in changing documents and identification visible to the public and a programme of gradual implementation was adopted to accomplish the task of transition with a minimum of expense.

The Company is contemplating no major route extensions for the moment, but a number of possibilities are under constant review. A favourable outcome to the bilateral negotiations between the United States and Canada could result in a change for the better in this forecast, particularly if Canada is afforded deep penetration rights into the United States.

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## FOREIGN CADETS TRAIN IN CANADA

Canada's armed forces are at present training 109 officer cadets from Tanzania, Zambia, Nigeria, Jamaica, Denmark and Norway. In recent years students have come from Ghana, Belgium, West

Germany and Trinidad. Next year Malaysia is expected to send cadets to Canada for officer training.

### NAVAL AND AIR TRAINING

The Royal Canadian Navy recently provided sea training for two officer cadets from Nigeria. Two Danish midshipmen are at present training as helicopter pilots.

The Royal Canadian Air Force is training 27 Norwegians and 54 Danes as pilots; an additional 12 Norwegians are taking an advanced pilots course. The RCAF graduated 11 pilot instructors from Nigeria last September, with three air-traffic controllers and one supply officer.

### ARMY TRAINING

Eleven Tanzanians, two Zambians and one Jamaican are in Phase 2 of the Canadian Army's Officer Candidate Programme (OCP) at the corps schools of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals and the Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps at Kingston, Ontario, of the Royal Canadian Infantry Corps, the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps and the Canadian Provost Corps at Camp Borden, Ontario, and the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps at Montreal.

OCP training began last September, when all students took general military training, in weapons, fieldcraft, tactics and drill, at the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps School at Camp Borden. A young-officers tactics course begins in May as part of Phase 3 of OCP.

During August, on promotion to second lieutenant, the cadets will tour Canada visiting major military installations and centres of interest. This will be followed by a six-week attachment to field units of their corps as junior officers, where the OCP theory will be put to the practical test.

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## FIRE LOSS IN 1964

Canada's fire losses in 1964 amounted to \$146,114,160, according to preliminary figures recently released by Public Works Minister Lucien Cardin. In the same period, fires claimed the lives of 595 persons, including 250 children. The estimates were prepared by the Dominion Fire Commissioner from data supplied by provincial fire marshals and fire commissioners.

Though the preliminary fire-loss figures for 1964 are somewhat lower than those reported in 1963, there is, in the opinion of authorities, little cause for optimism, as fire losses in 1963 were the highest ever recorded. It is entirely possible that by the time final fire losses for 1964 are tabulated, a new all-time high may have been set.

### INDIRECT LOSSES

The indirect loss to Canada's economy caused by loss of production and unemployment is difficult to assess, but some officials have estimated it as four to five times the direct fire loss. On this basis, it is estimated that the real fire loss in 1964 may be as high as \$750 million.