

### Refugees from Chile

Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen announced last month that Canada would accept an additional 1,000 refugees from Latin America, bringing Canada's commitment under the Special Chilean Movement to 7,000.

"We have already admitted 5,200 refugees under this movement and cases now under consideration will bring the number up to our previous commitment of 6,000," Mr. Cullen said.

The decision to admit 1,000 more refugees is in response to the uncertain situation of refugees in South America, which will enable Canada to continue to accept individuals who may be facing persecution.

Since the September 1973 *coup d'état* in Chile, Canada has accepted more persons for permanent residence than any of the other 50 countries involved in the resettlement of these refugees.

### Forestry development in Guyana

Canada is providing \$8.25 million of assistance to help Guyana develop its forestry industry, Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson announced recently. The assistance, through the Canadian International Development Agency, will consist of a loan of \$7 million and a \$1.25-million grant.

The loan will enable Guyanese forestry producers to purchase sawmill machinery and logging and road-building equipment in Canada. The Guyana Agricultural Co-operative Development Bank will administer the funds and will act as a lending and co-ordinating agency. The proceeds of loan repayments by the Guyana producers will be re-invested in the forestry industry for 15 years. The goal is to double the forestry economy within five years.

The CIDA grant, which will be used to provide technical assistance to the Guyana Forest Department, will cover the costs of eight Canadian forestry advisers; training for forestry professionals and technicians; and minor equipment in support of specified programs in the Forest Department. The goal is to help the Guyanese Forest Department to develop a long-term

capability to effectively manage the country's forest, which covers more than 80 per cent of its land area.

This is the largest commitment of funds made by the Government of Canada to the Government of Guyana during the 13 years of development-assistance co-operation between the two countries.

### Federal-provincial road safety

A 30 percent decrease in the national road fatality rate from 1973 to 1976 was reported at a recent meeting of federal and provincial road safety officials.

Measures that have contributed to this decrease include: improved seat belts, along with increased public awareness of their benefit and legislation of their use in two provinces; stiffer penalties for impaired driving under the Criminal Code, as well as the reduction of speed limits in several provinces; the systematic removal of roadside hazards;

the continued improvements in highway systems; and the increasing number of motor vehicles built to meet stricter standards for withstanding collision impact.

Officials met to discuss the causes and implications of this decrease and the progress of the five-year Federal-Provincial Co-operative Road Safety Program, which began in 1974 with a goal of reducing the national road fatality rate by 15 per cent over five years.

The number of highway fatalities in Canada dropped from 6,706 in 1973, the highest on record, to 5,262 in 1976. This represents a decrease in the road-fatality rate from 6.7 fatalities *per* million-vehicle-miles to 4.7, a 30 percent reduction.

This downward trend in the number of fatalities, the first ever recorded in Canada's motoring history, occurred when the number of vehicles and the amount of travel on Canadian highways was increasing.

### High-survey towers to be sold in Britain

A new range of Ontario-manufactured survey towers up to 60 feet high, which come in 15-foot sections and can be erected by a team of three in half a day, is now being marketed in Britain. The range is produced by Triodetic Building Products Ltd, Ottawa, and will be sold in Britain by Survey and General Instrument Co. Ltd., Fircroft Way, Edenbridge, Kent.

The "Lambert twin towers", can be used for land-surveying, forestry work, telecommunications-masts and broadcasting; the picture shows a tower at present undergoing a three-month evaluation program under varying weather conditions by the Royal Engineers' 42nd Survey Regiment at Barton Stacey, Hants., England.

The tower consists of an external aluminium "shell" supporting a ladder and an observation platform, and an inner tower supporting an accurately-defined instrument site. Mainly of aluminium alloy construction, the towers are very light (only 900 pounds for a 60-foot tower) and can be dismantled easily for movement by truck, or land-rover; they can also be transported in a fully constructed state by helicopter.

