

1957 IMMIGRATION STATISTICS

Of the 282,164 immigrants who came to Canada last year, 112,828 were of British origin, according to statistics released last week by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

Arrivals of English immigrants in 1957 totalled 72,476, up from 32,389 in 1956. Irish arrivals rose to 14,336 from 6,962, Scottish to 23,514 from 10,939 and Welsh to 2,502 from 1,029.

Immigration from the United States was at its highest level in several years. Arrivals totalled 11,008.

Danish immigrants totalled 7,790, Dutch 12,310. French 5,471, Jewish 5,472. Portuguese 4,748, and Yugoslavs 5,725. Italian immigrants declined but arrivals still totalled 29,443.

Hungarian refugees in 1957 totalled 29,825. Total arrivals of Hungarian refugees since the October 1956 revolution stood at 36,503 at January 23 this year. The United States has taken about 36,000 but 27,192 have not been granted permanent residence.

The total of 282,164 immigrants was the highest since 1913.

* * *

WINTER WARFARE TRAINING

Representatives of the British, German and Italian Armed Forces have joined Canadian soldiers at Fort Churchill, Manitoba, for four-and-a-half weeks of rugged training in winter warfare on the rim of the Arctic. It is the first such course to be conducted in Canada for NATO troops.

Candidates include Major E. Hett of the German Army's School of Winter Warfare, Captain L. Verdozzi, a member of an Italian Alpine regiment, Commander H.G. Tait, and Major A.L. Smith, both of the United Kingdom's Liaison Staff, Ottawa, and 33 British and Canadian officers and men.

Described as the most comprehensive training of its kind held here or anywhere else in the Canadian Arctic, the course has been designed and planned to train "even greenhorns" in all phases of living, fighting, moving and survival in the Arctic under any and all conditions.

Because many of the candidates are new to the Arctic, training during the first week is confined to a series of basic lectures and drills on survival, highlighted by an hour's snowshoe march daily.

During their second week of training the students spend their first night out on the tundra, living in tents and wrapped warmly in sleeping bags. They also will receive instruction on building igloos, snowcaves and defensive positions.

They move into the tactical side of winter warfare in the third week of training and spend four of the six training days moving and living out on the tundra without shelter from Arctic blizzards and the extreme cold. Carrying out a series of tactical exercises, they will move on foot covering a distance of about 70 miles.

Their fourth week of training will be similar to the previous week's fight for survival, but the four-day "fight" will be conducted in the tree-line, where scraggly, wind-scarred spruce trees offer a small but acceptable measure of protection.

The final few days will be spent in Fort Churchill where students will write a series of examination papers.

All students are warmly clad and outfitted with the best Arctic gear and equipment. To give them strength they are provided with compact ration packs that give them between 4500-5000 calories daily, almost double that of the average workingman's daily intake.

On the trail they get two hot meals daily breakfast and supper - but lunch is usually cold. It is heated along with breakfast, carefully wrapped and carried in a plastic bag inside their nylon Arctic parkas. Coffee, made morning and evening, is carried during the day in individual thermos flasks.

All clothing and equipment, including camp stoves, cooking utensils, personal weapons - and the new FN rifle -- are carried by the man himself or on sleds drawn by hand. No vehicles are used on the long, bitter marches on the tundra or in the sparse forest.

* * * *

RESOURCES OF THE SEA

The vital importance of scientific research, not only in terms such as those suggested by the successful launching of the two Sputniks but for the survival of the world's increasing population, was stressed by Fisheries Minister J. Angus MacLean at the annual meeting of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada.

Mr. MacLean said that until relatively recently, within the past 400 years, this continent was virgin territory but the impact of rapid increases in population on natural resources was evident. This was not a new problem, he said; older civilizations in the world had been faced with it and their passing could in part be attributed to the lack of conservation of their natural resources.

The sources of proteins to feed the world's people were not inexhaustible, the minister pointed out, and as time went by man would have to turn more and more to the resources of the sea.