

willingness, when necessary, to have recourse to the international machinery established to maintain peace.

Although the reasons for particular situations are well known, we would all agree, I think, that it is regrettable that many countries at critical stages in their economic development should continue to find it necessary for their national security to devote large amounts to what is, in fact the maintenance of a military deterrent. We all have reason to be concerned that the continuing extensive purchase of arms and the references which are often made to nuclear-weapons development could create an arms race leading towards a highly dangerous situation involving nuclear arms. Our own efforts in the field of disarmament testify to our worry at the upset in the international balance which would result from the increase in the number of states possessing independent nuclear capabilities.

#### PROPOSED NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES

We have been happy, therefore, to note the commitment expressed by Israel that it would not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons in the Middle East, and the support which states of the area have given to proposals for the creation of Middle East and African nuclear-free zones. In the present Middle East climate of continuing mutual suspicion, a regional agreement on the non-acquisition of nuclear weapons accompanied with guarantees for the security of such non-nuclear states strikes me as the one step to which all interested nations should give their encouragement. Whether it is achieved in a regional or wider context is irrelevant, as long as pledges are acknowledged which could initiate an improvement in the whole climate of the area....

...Canada's participation in United Nations peace keeping requires an attempt to develop relations with individual nations in the area on a basis of justice and goodwill. We make every effort to do just this. Our links with the Middle East have become many and varied. Our trade with the area is far from negligible, considering that we had almost no contact with the region a relatively short time ago. We want to continue to develop friendly and co-operative relations with all the countries of the Middle East.

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#### CANADA AT GUYANA INDEPENDENCE

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, announced recently that the Canadian Government would be represented, at the ceremonies in Georgetown on May 26 marking the independence of British Guiana, by the Minister of Transport, Mr. J.W. Pickersgill, and Mrs. Pickersgill. The ceremonies will last from May 23 to May 28. After acquiring independence, British Guiana will be known as Guyana. Canada has had close ties with British Guiana for many years and welcomes its accession to independence and membership in the Commonwealth.

Canada's ties with British Guiana were recognized by the appointment of Mr. Milton Gregg, V.C., as the first Canadian Commissioner in British Guiana in March 1964. Following independence Mr. Gregg will become High Commissioner for Canada in Guyana.

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#### INCREASE IN IMMIGRATION

Canada received 146,758 immigrants during 1965, an increase of 30 per cent over the 1964 total of 112,606. The upsurge can be attributed primarily to an intensification of promotion and recruitment and expansion of immigration examination facilities. Nearly all countries are represented in the increase, which reflects the global conception of Canada's immigration policies and regulations.

Immigrants from Britain and Ireland during 1965 numbered 40,718, and represented 27.7 per cent of the total immigration to Canada in 1965. Other large groups came from Italy, 26,398 representing 17.9 per cent of the total; United States, 15,143 representing 10.3 per cent, Germany, 8,927 representing 6 per cent, Portugal, 5,734 representing 3.9 per cent, Greece, 5,642 representing 3.8 per cent and France, 5,225 representing 3.5 per cent. Of the immigrant arrivals in 1965, approximately 35 per cent were born in Commonwealth countries or in the Republic of Ireland; 23.2 per cent were born in Italy or Greece; 8.1 per cent in the United States; 8.6 per cent in Germany, France or the Netherlands; 5.3 per cent in Spain or Portugal, and 3.9 per cent in Poland or Yugoslavia.

#### OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION

Approximately 50.5 per cent of the immigrants admitted in 1965 declared that they would enter the labour force. The other 49.5 per cent were wives, children and other dependents or were retired persons. Of the workers, 24.7 per cent were classed as professional and managerial, 3.1 per cent were in agricultural occupations, 10.2 per cent in service occupations, 32.5 per cent in manufacturing, mechanical and construction trades, and 9.5 per cent were general labourers. As in previous years, Ontario absorbed by far the highest proportion of arrivals, 54 per cent; Quebec was second with 21 per cent, followed by British Columbia 13 per cent, Prairie Provinces 9 per cent and the Maritime Provinces 3 per cent.

For the first time since 1957, male immigrants outnumbered female immigrants. In 1965, the excess of males was 2,656. In the single category, males exceeded females in all age groups up to 40 years. Females exceeded males in the married category by 2,409, in the widowed category by 2,794 and in the divorced or separated category by 534. Of all persons arriving in 1965 who were 15 years of age or over, 54.5 per cent were married, 40.2 per cent were single and 5.3 per cent were widowed, divorced or separated.

As in recent years, the tendency of immigrants to travel by air continued throughout 1965 when 88,266 or 60.1 per cent elected this mode of travel.