

Canada's reputation in timber-frame construction is a proven one. In a country which has one-tenth of the forest resources in the world, the wood industry is vitally important in the Canadian economy. Canada has a rich variety of forest species, all of which are in great demand. Forest research centres across the country conduct advanced silvicultural experiments and intensive stand management. This ensures that Canadian technology will maintain its already enviable international reputation.

For many years, Canada has been active in training programs for the various construction trades, and in missions to Europe and elsewhere. Many countries, including Japan, are already using Canadian know-how to convert their building methods to timber-frame. These countries have found in timber-frame construction a secret to successful house building that Canada has known for four centuries.

### Job-creators welcome immigrants

Minister of Employment and Immigration John Roberts has announced new measures to promote the admission of entrepreneurs as immigrants. These measures come into effect January 1, 1984.

"We are looking for immigrants who can establish job-creating businesses and bring a new investment spirit as well as new skills and product lines to Canada," Mr. Roberts said. "These measures have been developed with the provinces to ensure that the program is flexible enough to support and enhance each of their plans for regional development."

The new measures include a higher processing priority for entrepreneurial applicants, the posting of specially trained entrepreneurial development officers in key source countries, and a two-year provisional admission for well-qualified applicants who have not fully developed their business ventures.



Those admitted on a provisional two-year basis will be closely monitored and the province concerned will be consulted before immigration formalities are completed. Applicants who already have firm business commitments that create jobs

for Canadians will continue to be admitted as landed immigrants. The counselling, selection and processing of business applicants will be completed on a priority basis, second only to family class members and refugees.

"To be accepted, entrepreneurs will need sufficient capital to start a business; however, financial status alone will not guarantee a visa," the minister said. "The active personal involvement of these immigrants in businesses that directly create jobs for Canadians, plus business know-how and managerial skills, are the most important considerations."

Under previous guidelines entrepreneurs were required to participate in the day-to-day management of their businesses in Canada, thus overly restricting the entry of persons whose special knowledge and skills would directly benefit Canadian industry on a broader scale. The new program places greater emphasis on the background, expertise and entrepreneurial spirit of the business immigrant.

Between 1980 and 1982 almost 5 500 business immigrants were admitted to Canada. These immigrants brought an estimated \$1.5 billion into the country and created about 10 000 new jobs.

Although the program applies equally to all countries, the main sources of business immigrants have been West Germany, Hong Kong, France, the United States and the Netherlands.

### Canada ratifies convention for salmon conservation

Canada has ratified the International Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean, it was announced recently.

The convention is the culmination of several years of negotiation with the other North Atlantic salmon-producing and salmon-fishing countries. The final act of the convention was signed on January 22, 1982, in Reykjavik, Iceland, by Canada and six other participants, and has been ratified by the United States, the European Economic Community, Iceland, Norway and Denmark for the Faroes Islands.

The convention recognizes that countries in whose rivers salmon originate and spawn have the primary interest in and responsibility for such stocks. Since Atlantic salmon migrate long distances, feeding and maturing in the ocean before returning to their rivers of origin to

spawn, international co-operation is required to minimize the interception of salmon by fishermen in waters of other states.

This agreement is important to Canada, since many salmon originating in Canadian rivers are caught along their migratory route in Greenland waters. Last year, 1 077 tonnes of salmon were caught off West Greenland. Of this amount, it is estimated that 45 per cent was of Canadian origin. Limiting these interceptions is essential to the protection of Canada's Atlantic salmon stocks. In 1981, the value of commercially landed Atlantic salmon in Canada was approximately \$7 million and revenue generated by the salmon sport fishery is estimated to be in excess of \$27 million.

### Exhibit reaps lucrative sales



Phil Stevens, chairman for the Woodworking Machinery and Furniture Supply Fair held in Los Angeles, September 22 to 25, dropped by to visit the Canadian exhibit. Here, Mr. Stevens (centre) receives a book on Canada from Jim Nutt (right), Canadian Consul General and David Taylor (left), Consul and Senior Trade Commissioner in Los Angeles. Canadian exhibitors made on-site sales of \$197 550 and projected sales of \$1 373 800 during the coming year. In addition, ten agents were appointed, 22 agents were pending and there were 827 serious enquiries.