

SIX MONTHS' IMMIGRATION TOTALS: The Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources has issued the following table showing immigration to Canada for the six months ended June 30, 1948:

	From Overseas		From	Totals
	British	Others	U.S.A.	
January.....	3,526	3,234	488	7,248
February....	2,787	1,989	433	5,209
March.....	4,990	5,033	596	10,619
April.....	3,639	5,151	626	9,416
May.....	3,934	4,803	723	9,460
June.....	4,592	10,017	714	15,323
Totals.	23,468	30,227	3,580	57,275

DISPOSITION OF WAR PLANTS: Ninety-nine per cent of the floor space in industrial plants built during the war by the Canadian Government has now been disposed of either permanently or temporarily, according to the report of Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe, Minister of Reconstruction and Supply, published August 31 on the Disposal and Peacetime Use of Crown Plant Buildings.

From 1939 to 1945, the Canadian Government financed the construction of 170 new plants and plant extensions, involving 33.5 million square feet of floor space at a cost of over \$200 million, apart from an expenditure of \$500 million on equipment.

By June 1, 1948, a total of 114 projects and parts of 16 others, comprising 51 per cent of the total floor area, had been made available to private industry. These plants being adapted to peacetime production are expected to employ more than 50,000 people. They will be turning out almost every major type of manufactured product ranging from automobiles to aeroplanes, from communication equipment to electrical appliances, from paper and wood products to chemicals and pharmaceuticals, from plumbing and heating equipment to textiles and textile products. Many of these commodities are being produced in Canada for the first time and thereby contributing to the diversification of Canadian industry and the maintenance of a high level of employment.

A wide variety of manufacturing and servicing industries are using the Crown plant buildings, many of which are of the most modern design and construction. The industries each acquiring more than a million square feet, are aircraft, basic iron and steel products, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, radio and electrical appliances, automobiles and supplies, and foodstuffs and tobacco, while eleven other industries have each taken more than 200,000 square feet of floor space.

Thirty-four per cent of the total floor space in the wartime buildings is being retained by three Crown companies and six government departments.

Nineteen projects, or 11 per cent of the total are being dismantled. These are buildings

whose temporary construction, chemical contamination or unfavourable location made them unsuitable for peacetime use. In cases of dismantled plants, the materials have been salvaged and to a large extent resold.

CADETSHIP RECOMMENDATIONS: Names of 183 Canadian boys recommended for cadetships at Canada's Joint Services Cadet Colleges -- The Royal Military College at Kingston, Ont., and HMCS "Royal Roads" at Royal Roads, B.C. -- were released September 1 by the Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence. Forty-seven of the boys are Naval candidates, 77 Army, and 59 Air Force.

At the same time the Minister announced the 14 winners of \$500 open scholarships at the two Colleges -- four from Ontario, four from Quebec, two from The Maritimes, and one each from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Names of those awarded cadetships will be announced later.

"Royal Roads" and The Royal Military College re-open this month and for the first time in history both will take in young officer cadets representing the three services of Canada's Armed Forces. Since the end of the recent war, "Royal Roads" has trained some Air Force personnel in addition to its own Naval candidates; now it will also take in boys seeking officer careers in the Army. Historic R.M.C. at Kingston, closed since 1942 but, prior to that, an exclusively Army college, is now also to be operated on a tri-service basis, educating and training boys for commissioned careers in the Navy and Air Force as well as the Army.

PROVINCIAL QUOTAS

Half of the successful candidates whose names were announced today were selected on provincial quotas, determined by population, and the remainder won out in open competition. In both cases, however, selection was based on academic standings and the recommendations of local boards as to the physical and personal characteristics of the boys concerned. The final selection was made in Ottawa during the past week by a Joint Board at National Defence Headquarters.

The duration of the course at HMCS "Royal Roads" is two years and that at Royal Military College four years. The course for Naval Cadets of the Executive and Engineering (Marine) Branches will be two years in length and may be taken at either College. The course for other Naval Cadets and all Army and Air Force Cadets will be of four years' duration, the first two of which may be taken at either College and the last two at R.M.C. In all cases, Cadets are required on admission to undertake to serve, if required after graduation, as an officer in one of the three services, in either the Active or Reserve Force, whichever he may select.

WINNERS OF OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS (\$500.00)

Maritimes

William B. Hickman, Rothesay, N.B. (Royal Roads).
Andrew M. King, St. Margaret's Bay, N.S. and London, Ont. (RMC).

Quebec

John G. Forth, Verdun, (RMC).
Guy Arsenaull, Montreal. (Royal Roads).
Cameron M. Crowe, Montreal W. (RMC).
Palle Kiar, Shawinigan Falls. (RMC).

Ontario

Ian S. Wishart, Toronto. (Royal Roads).
Charles C. Bigelow, Toronto. (RMC).
Malcolm H. MacKay, Willowdale. (RMC).
George P. Harley, Toronto. (Royal Roads).

Manitoba

Leonard H. Margolese, Winnipeg. (Royal Roads).

Saskatchewan

Stanley W. Riddell, Saskatoon (Royal Roads).

Alberta

John L. Geddes, Calgary. (Royal Roads).

British Columbia

Fred W. Crickard, Vancouver. (Royal Roads).

FLASHBACK: Nine years ago, on September 10, 1939, Canada officially declared war on Germany and authorized the immediate formation of two divisions as the Canadian Active Service Force. Before the war had ended this small beginning had been enlarged to such an extent that Canada had five Divisions plus two independent Armoured Brigades and numerous other formations and headquarters in the field . . . The first Canadian troops, numbering 7,500 -- vanguard of an overseas army totalling 375,000 -- arrived in the United Kingdom December 17, 1939, just three months after the outbreak of war . . . Only 73 Canadian soldiers lost their lives at sea while en route overseas. All of these men were lost in the sinking of one small vessel, the SS Nerissa which was hit by three torpedoes and sank in four minutes some 120 miles off Northern Ireland on the night of April 30, 1941 . . . Canadian troops in World War II fought in more countries than ever before and engaged the enemy in Sicily, Italy, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, North Africa and Hong Kong . . . Canadian casualties in the war totalled 104,196 for the three services and included 32,046 officers and men killed in action.

CURRENT MANPOWER PICTURE: Employment in Canada during August was higher than the record level established last summer, Labour Minister Mitchell announced August 2 in his monthly statement on the manpower picture. Moreover, with a more adequate supply of workers and less labour turnover, no severe labour shortages have developed during this present period of high seasonal activity.

Unplaced applicants registered at National Employment Offices throughout Canada fell to 91,000 at August 19, 1948, from 110,000 at July 15. At the same time last year, there was a severe labour shortage with 95,000 applicants for work. Since then, however, selected immigration and training schemes have supplied the skilled men urgently needed for key jobs. These in turn have made jobs for additional unskilled workers. Consequently, this year workers have been fitted to take the jobs available and the labour supply has been used to its best advantage.

Both agriculture and construction continue to make the largest demands for workers. Except for spot shortages, however, the agricultural labour force is far more adequate than last year, largely because of the increasing number of immigrants who have entered Canada in the past year. On the other hand, a definite shortage of skilled tradesmen is noted in the construction industry. Mines also have less labour turnover than is usual for this time of year. Although manufacturing employment has levelled off somewhat because of curtailed production of consumer durables, with the removal of the austerity taxes, production and hiring is expected to increase in the coming months. Elsewhere in manufacturing, employment is steady, with less labour turnover than in previous years.

LUCIEN LAMOUREUX APPOINTMENT: Promotion of Lucien Lamoureux, Secretary to the Honourable Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport, to the position of Executive Assistant to the Minister, and appointment of Miss Lorraine Gougeon to succeed Mr. Lamoureux as Secretary, was announced August 27 by the Civil Service Commission. Miss Gougeon was formerly Associate Private Secretary to the Minister of Transport.

FUR PRODUCTION DOWN SHARPLY: The value of raw furs taken in Canada from wild life and from fur ranches in the 12 months ended June 30, 1947 was \$26,350,000, the lowest figure for the five-year period, 1942-43 to 1946-47, according to the Bureau of Statistics. The decline from the preceding season was 40 per cent. Of the nine principal kinds of furs taken, muskrat, beaver, ermine and red fox were less than half the value of the preceding year.