



CANADA

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## LARGE IMMIGRATION INCREASE IN 1964

An increase of 21 per cent was recorded in Canada's immigrant intake for 1964, according to figures released recently by Mr. René Tremblay, the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration. During 1964, immigrants totalled 112,606, compared to 93,151 the previous year.

"A most significant feature of the labour force entrants", Mr. Tremblay said, "was that 59 per cent of the total were in the more skilled categories. This reflects the emphasis placed by the Immigration Branch on the selection of immigrants who will be able to integrate quickly into the Canadian labour scene."

"There has been a gradual and heartening increase in the annual intake of immigrants during the past two years", the Minister said. "This is consistent with the almost unlimited capacity of Canada's economy to absorb skilled, educated and otherwise qualified people whether they be Canadian or immigrants. The increase for 1964 is not attributable to an upsurge from any one particular country or a small group of countries. On the contrary, an increase has been recorded from almost all countries of the world and this reflects the global concept of Canada's immigration policies and regulations."

The statistical report issued by the Department disclosed that, as had been the pattern for a number of years, Britain, with 29,279 (24,603 - 1963 intake), Italy, with 19,297 (14,427), and the United States, with 12,565 (11,736), led the list of countries of origin. Germany, with 5,992 (6,744), and Portugal, with 5,309 (4,000), came next. France was the sixth largest contributor, with 4,542 (3,569). Immigration

from France has been increasing gradually, and in the last four years the intake from that country has almost doubled.

The highest percentage increase occurred with respect to Asia and Africa - Asia rose from 3,912 to 6,526 (or 60 per cent) and Africa rose from 2,431 to 3,874 (or 63 per cent).

### IMMIGRANT DESTINATIONS

The pattern of immigrant destinations remained unchanged from previous years, with Ontario receiving 61,468 immigrants or 55 per cent of the total. Quebec was next with 25,973 or 23 per cent, followed by British Columbia with 12,324 or 11 per cent, the three Prairie Provinces with 10,322 or 9 per cent, and the Maritimes with 2,409 or 2 per cent.

The total movement was divided almost equally between labour-force entrants and non-workers - 56,190 workers and 56,416 dependents or non-workers. Of the workers, 1,212 were managerial types, 11,965 professional and technical, 7,931 clerical, 6,420 service and recreation, 1,999 commercial and financial, 2,234 agricultural, and 17,476 manufacturing, mechanical and construction. Only 5,737 were in the labouring class, the large majority of these coming to Canada sponsored, by close relatives where occupational proficiency was not a factor in determining admissibility. Fifty-nine per cent of the labour-force entrants were in more skilled categories.

The immigrants were again evenly divided between males (55,827) and females (56,779). The majority of the newcomers (88,091) were in the most productive economic age group - 20 to 39 years.

(Over)



REORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENT

"During the past year," the Minister said, "plans for the complete reorganization of the Department were completed and about a quarter of these plans have been put into effect. New immigration offices have been opened in France and the Philippines, and others are in the planning stage. Our promotional and recruiting activities abroad will be stepped up even further. But it will not be until completion of the reorganization in 1965 that the full impact of these innovations will be fully effective. They should increase the intake of immigrants over that recorded in 1964. The Department's programmes will be geared to Canada's manpower requirements. The Immigration Service will be better organized and better equipped with staff and funds. Because of this, and despite increasing competition from other countries of the world, we are looking forward to further significant rises in immigration figures in 1965."

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MISS JAPAN-CANADA FRIENDSHIP

To call public attention in both countries to the growing bonds of trade and friendship between Canada and Japan and, as part of Canada's participation in the international trade fair to be held in Tokyo from April 16 to May 6, the Department of Trade and Commerce will sponsor a nation-wide search in Japan for a young woman who will be named Miss Japan-Canada Friendship.

Mr. Mitchell Sharp, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, made the announcement in Ottawa, and Mr. R.P. Bower, Canadian Ambassador to Japan, gave details of the programme during a press conference held simultaneously in Tokyo.

Miss Japan-Canada Friendship will be selected in Tokyo on March 10 by a board of judges comprising seven distinguished Japanese, the Canadian Ambassador and Canada's Minister (Commercial), R.G.C. Smith.

VISIT TO CANADA

Miss Japan-Canada Friendship will visit Canada in March and April, accompanied by Japanese journalists and television cameramen. Canada's major air lines, railways and related hotel systems are co-operating in the project, as are the Japanese-Canadian Cultural Centre, the Canada-Japan Trade Council and many Canadian companies now doing extensive business with Japan.

"Trade between Canada and Japan has been growing steadily in recent years," Mr. Sharp said in his announcement. "Last year, new records were established almost every month. When final figures have been processed, total trade between our two countries in 1964 is expected to exceed \$500 million. Many close personal and corporate friendships have developed from this increased mutual trade. The forthcoming Tokyo International Trade Fair, in which Canada will participate, seems an appropriate occasion on which to symbolize, in this personal way, the deepening goodwill and understanding that exist between our two countries."

Plans for the competition have been developed in consultation with the Japanese Embassy. His

Excellency Hisanaga Shimadzu, Japan's Ambassador to Canada, expressed his country's interest in the project in these words:

"I feel sure that Canada's participation in the Tokyo International Trade Fair on such a scale as planned, along with the unique and thoughtful idea of Miss Japan-Canada Friendship, will greatly strengthen the growing bonds of trade and cultural relations between our two countries. I am whole-heartedly in support of the plan."

CANADIAN EXHIBIT IN TOKYO

Canada will have an imaginative exhibit in the Tokyo fair, housed in a 6,000-square-foot pavilion built entirely of rough-hewn Douglas fir from British Columbia. The building, assembled without nails, will bear a strong resemblance to the "Azekurat-sukuri" (old Japanese temples) built 1,000 years ago.

A feature of the pavilion will be a large pool in the centre, spanned by a timber bridge on which fur fashion shows will be held daily throughout the fair.

The fashion show, arranged with the co-operation of the Fur Fashion Council of Canada and the Canadians Fur Trade Association, will feature a collection of specially designed fur jackets, stoles and coats. Miss Japan-Canada Friendship will receive the garments from association officials while she is in Canada and will escort them to Tokyo. During the trade fair, she will be an honoured guest in the Canadian pavilion.

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RESEARCH TEAM TO MEXICO

A research team from the University of Montreal travels to Mexico this spring to get under way Canada's first archeological expedition to that country. Assisted by a \$12,600 grant from the Canada Council for the first year's work, the expedition will seek new light on the antecedents of civilization in the Valley of Mexico during the pre-classical period (2000-500 B.C.). The group will be headed by Professor Paul Tolstoy, assisted by André Guénette, both from the University of Montreal's Department of Anthropology. The work, which is to take up to three years, is expected not only to contribute to an area of knowledge that is of particular interest and importance to Canada in its North American context but to provide a training ground for Canadian students in archeology. It is planned to have at least one student a season from the university join the expedition as an assistant. Canadian archeologists, like Prof. Tolstoy and Mr. Guénette, have worked in Mexico before, but until now they had done so as individuals or under foreign auspices. The University of Montreal's expedition will mark Canada's first group projet in this important area of middle-American studies. The team will seek answers to questions - such as the date and origins of the first permanent settlements in the Valley - that archeologists consider basic in tracing the emergence of the later, more advanced civilizations of the New World. The expedition is to investigate about 15 sites in a 20-mile radius from Mexico City.



## NEW IMMIGRATION INQUIRY

Prime Minister Pearson announced on February 1 that a further inquiry into immigration procedures would be conducted by Mr. Joseph Sedgwick, Q.C. The new inquiry is to deal with discretionary powers conferred by legislation on the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration. Mr. Pearson said that, in the Government's view, the most difficult questions in immigration policy concern the extent and use of such powers.

Mr. Sedgwick is the distinguished Toronto counsel who was appointed last June to inquire into various Immigration Department matters, including procedures in the arrest, deportation and prosecution of persons who entered Canada, or remained, illegally.

### SUBJECTS OF STUDY

The Prime Minister has asked Mr. Sedgwick to give advice on the following questions:

- (1) whether the present degree of ministerial discretion is necessary;
- (2) whether, in the light of experience, the exercise of discretion may be subject to pressures;
- (3) whether it is practicable and reasonable to alter the degree of discretionary power or the way in which it is exercised;
- (4) whether there is any alternative that might provide a more satisfactory method of reaching decisions on difficult individual immigration cases.

The Prime Minister also asked for Mr. Sedgwick's advice on the basis and operation of the Immigration Appeal Board, as a part of the review of all such tribunals announced on December 31, 1964.

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## DEFENCE RESEARCH SHIP

The first oceanographic survey ship to be built for the Department of National Defence will be accepted in a ceremony to be held on March 9 at Yarrows Limited, Victoria, British Columbia. The "Endeavour", to be manned as a Canadian Naval Auxiliary Vessel based at Esquimalt, B.C., is actually the fourth ocean-going maritime research vessel designed and built in Canada, though the first constructed for the Defence Department.

Scientists from the Pacific Naval Laboratory of the Defence Research Board of Canada, the Pacific Oceanographic Group, the University of British Columbia's Institute of Oceanography and the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys will use the new ship. Facilities for research in underwater acoustics, geomagnetics, submarine geology, and physical, chemical and biological oceanography will be provided aboard the "Endeavour".

The hull configuration is designed to give the best sea-keeping characteristics in the shortest length. The length of the "Endeavour" is 236 feet one inch overall. She displaces 1,560 tons, has a bulbous bow to reduce pitching, a transom stern and a fairly high rise of floor-plate, with considerable flare above the load water-line. She has flume tanks to reduce roll and thus increase useful research time while at sea.

## ROYAL ASSENT TO MAPLE LEAF FLAG

At 5:00 p.m. GMT, January 28, at Buckingham Palace, Queen Elizabeth II signed the proclamation of the new Canadian flag in the presence of Prime Minister L.B. Pearson. The proclamation, which becomes effective February 15, bears the signatures of the Prime Minister and the Attorney-General of Canada.

Her Majesty's signature was advised by an Order-in-Council approved in Ottawa, text of which follows:

WHEREAS the Senate by resolution dated December 17, 1964, has recommended that there be designated as the National Flag of Canada, the flag hereinafter described;

AND WHEREAS the House of Commons, on December 15, 1964, did concur in the recommendation made on October 29, 1964, by a Special Committee thereof, that the flag hereinafter described be designated as the National Flag of Canada;

AND WHEREAS the choice of a flag for Canada is properly of concern to Her Majesty as Queen of Canada and should be made only with her Majesty's personal approval;

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, is pleased to advise Her Majesty the Queen that a proclamation, to have effect upon, from and after February 15, 1965, to which Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to affix Her signature, do issue under the Great Seal of Canada, designating as the National Flag of Canada a red flag of the proportions two by length and one by width, containing in its centre a white square the width of the flag, bearing a single red maple leaf or, in heraldic terms, described as gules on a Canadian pale argent a maple leaf of the first.

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## BRITISH UNITS TO CANADA

Two British infantry battalions, a squadron of Royal Engineers and a number of tank crews will train in Canada during 1965, it was announced recently by the Canadian and British Governments. This is an increase of one infantry battalion over recent years.

Joining Canadian troops at Camp Wainwright, Alberta, from June 14 to July 28 will be the 1st Battalion, Sherwood Foresters. Another infantry unit, to be selected later, will train at Camp Gagetown, New Brunswick, from June 18 to July 31.

Accompanying the Sherwood Foresters will be tank crews of the 16/5th Lancers, with a squadron of Royal Engineers following the other infantry battalion into Camp Gagetown from July 30 to September 11.

During the period January-February 1965, other British Army units will take winter training at Camp Shilo, Manitoba, and Camp Wainwright, Alberta. As already announced, a battery of Royal Artillery is to train at Camp Shilo during February and March 1965, with a company of Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers taking part in exercises at Camp Wainwright during the same period.



## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The seasonally-adjusted index of industrial production (1949 = 100) advanced by 2.5 per cent in November, recording its largest monthly gain in 1964. This left the index at the record level of 219.6 in the month, exceeding the previous peak of April, 1964, by 2.3 per cent.

In November, the bulk of the gain in the total index originated in manufacturing, where output was up by 2.7 per cent, though the gain in mining of 4.5 per cent also contributed heavily. These gains were offset to a very small extent by a 1.9 percent drop in electric power and gas utilities.

A gain of 3.7 per cent in durables accounted for almost two-thirds of the strength of manufacturing in November. In turn, about half the advance in durables came from transportation equipment. The motor-vehicle industries were much less affected by labour disputes in November than in October and, in spite of the gain in November, the production level was still well below those preceding the dispute. The December level will be even lower than that for October. Apart from the above element, a major influence in November was strength in the construction materials producing industries; non-metallic mineral products increased by almost 6 per cent and wood products by 2 per cent, presumably, in part at least, owing to the imposition of the last stage of the sales tax at the end of the year. There was also a gain in iron and steel products of more than 3 per cent, with almost all components moving higher. Elsewhere, non-ferrous metal products and electrical apparatus and supplies showed little change.

The 1.9 percent increase in non-durables was similarly diffused among its components, with gains of 2 per cent in paper products and textiles, 3 per cent in clothing and foods and beverages, 4 per cent in chemicals and 8 per cent in rubber products. Declines were recorded in tobacco, printing and publishing and petroleum refining. The principal highlights among the non-durable detailed components were large gains in pulp and paper and brewery production.

The output of virtually every mineral was higher in November, with the result that fuels advanced by 6 per cent, metals by 3 per cent, and non-metals by 4 per cent.

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## EASTERN CANADA WATER LEVELS

Press reports have of late drawn attention to the effect of Lake Ontario regulation on the level of Montreal Harbour. Mr. Arthur Laing, Minister of National Resources, pointed out recently that Lake Ontario regulation, under the existing extremely low supply conditions, had been conducted so as to take into account the interests of all water users and reduce the adverse effects that would be even more harmful if regulation were not carried out.

The Minister noted that records showed that, throughout most of 1964, the levels of both Lake Ontario and Montreal Harbour had, in fact, been higher than they would have been under natural conditions without regulation.

## OTTAWA RIVER

Mr. Laing also referred to the regulation of the flow of the Ottawa River as an alternative water supply for Montreal. He pointed out that water from the river must be stored to operate its power installations and that it was essential, therefore, that its flow be regulated in such a way as to ensure that sufficient power was available to serve large areas in Ontario and Quebec. At times of the year when storage requirements are lower, a larger amount of Ottawa River water flows to Montreal. As already noted, the water levels in Montreal Harbour and Lake Ontario were higher for most of the year than they would have been without regulation.

The Minister said that levels in Lake Ontario would probably have no effect on the wells in Lake Ontario communities and in eastern Ontario, as in almost all cases the bottoms of these wells were higher than the lake itself and were affected by depletion to ground-water supplies resulting from a lack of precipitation.

Mr. Laing stated that the international agreement covering the control works at the Lake Ontario outlet and of the St. Lawrence Seaway itself did not give priority to any specific downstream interest but recognized that these interests in the national reach of the river would have "no less protection" under regulated flow conditions than they had without regulation.

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## CASUALTY SIMULATION COURSE

At the Canadian Civil Defence College in Arnprior, Ontario, 30 men and women from across Canada recently studied the art of make-up. They were not, however, learning how to make people look better by using eye shadow, mascara or pancake make-up for purposes of general beauty or stage presentation. Instead, they were learning how to create "victims" of accidents, fires or other emergencies, suffering from wounds, fractures, dislocations, shock or burns.

The specially-chosen men and women who attended the course had already acquired the basic skills of "casualty simulation". The course, sponsored and conducted by the Emergency Health Services Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare, enabled them to qualify as instructors in casualty simulation.

The course ran from February 1 to 5. Its aim was to increase the number of instructors capable of teaching basic casualty simulation to groups in their respective provinces and qualified to assist provincial authorities with emergency health exercises in which casualty simulation is used, such as hospital disaster exercises.

During the five days of the course, the participants studied the principles of good teaching methods, practiced lecturing and demonstration and received instruction in advanced casualty-simulation techniques. They learnt how to employ grease paint, plasticine, brushes and other materials commonly used in stage make-up to create blisters, black eyes, head wounds, and a wide variety of assorted wounds and injuries.



## FLORAL TRIBUTE TO SIR WINSTON

A wreath symbolizing the grief of Canadians was placed before a portrait of Sir Winston Churchill by General Georges P. Vanier, Governor-General of Canada, during the national ceremony of mourning in the Hall of Fame of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa on January 30.

The wreath was the handiwork of disabled veterans employed in the Toronto Vetcraft Shop operated by the Department of Veterans Affairs at Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto.

Following the ceremony in the Hall of Fame, the wreath was placed at the 1914-1918 War Memorial in Ottawa.

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## CANADIANS TEACH UN DRIVERS

A formidable task faced members of the No. 56 Canadian Transport Company, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps at Camp Rafah in the United Arab Republic, who recently conducted a vehicle-safety course for members of the Indian, Swedish, Brazilian, Yugoslav and Danish units of the United Nations Emergency Force. The experience of the students varied from that of driving on the left of the road to rushing headlong over rutted jungle trails.

The main object of the course was to train the transport officers of each of the UNEF components to organize safety programmes in their own units. Keen interest was shown in the demonstration of the "porto-clinic", a device used to test drivers in reaction time and judgment of distance. Members of the UNEF military police also instructed the students on the responsibilities of drivers in the investigation of motor accidents. The chief of military personnel for the UN peace-keeping force, Lieutenant-Colonel K. Knudsen, emphasized at the conclusion of the course that more UNEF deaths had been caused by such accidents than in any other way.

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## FIRMS AT U.S. GIFT SHOW

Twenty companies from across Canada displayed a broad range of distinctive giftware at the California Gift Show in Los Angeles from January 22 to 29. Their products are described in an illustrated booklet entitled "Distinctive Giftware from Canada," produced by the Department of Trade and Commerce and mailed before the show to buyers in the high-volume Western U.S. giftware market.

The Canadian products displayed ranged from Indian and Eskimo handicrafts to compact automobile vacuum-cleaners and from jewelry and fine crystal to footwear, leathercraft and furs. Children's toys and games vied for the attention of buyers with oil paintings, woodcarvings, marble deskware, stoneware, sealskin novelties, woven fabrics and beeswax candles.

All were distinctively Canadian in design, manufacture and quality. Many were hand-crafted and reflected the skill and artistry of the individual craftsman and his culture and environment. Most materials were Canadian.

## CANADIAN AIR-TRAINING DEVICE

A Canadian-designed table-top trainer for student air-traffic controllers is being made available by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to developing nations. The device uses tape-recorded conversations between aircraft captains and controllers in imaginary situations.

### SPECIAL ADVANTAGES

Developed at the request of ICAO in the Transport Department's air-services training school at the Ottawa International Airport, the trainer relieves instructors of much repetitious drilling and allows each student to learn at his own pace. It is particularly suitable for countries where air-traffic control students have a minimum education and must also learn English.

ICAO makes the trainers available at \$800 a unit. Each unit consists of a stereophonic tape-recorder, seven half-hour taped lessons, 24 metal TV tables and 30 students' desk-sets.

### NATURE OF LESSONS

Each desk-set contains a manual with a complete transcript of the tapes in the student's native language, 14 pictorial desk-sheets depicting an airport-layout plan with typical traffic situations, and three magnets. The magnets, representing aircraft, cling to the metal table and are moved over the layout sheets according to recorded instructions.

The taped lessons are in English, the universal language of air-traffic control. The tapes contain the voices of the instructor, several air-traffic controllers and a dozen foreign pilots.

Recordings of the voices of pilots and controllers are played back through loudspeakers, giving a back-and-forth effect. A final touch of realism lies in the voices themselves; the Air France captain speaks with a French accent, the Lufthansa pilot with a German one, and so on.

Later on in the course, the students can block out the controllers' voices and give the instructions themselves. The seven lessons end with a tape-recorded examination.

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## ELLIOT LAKE EDUCATION CENTRE

It was announced recently by the Ontario Minister of Education, Mr. William G. Davis, and the federal Minister of Labour, Mr. Allan J. MacEachen, that the Ontario town of Elliot Lake, which until several years ago was associated with the uranium-mining industry would be the location of a Centre for Continuing Education.

The Centre, which will provide a wide range of programmes for adults, including courses in the fine and performing arts, management, selected technologies and labour education, is to be built under the federal-provincial Technical and Vocational Training Agreement. It will also provide conference facilities for groups wishing to organize residential seminars. Excellent summer and winter recreational facilities are available in the area for the relaxation of those attending conferences and courses.



## FOREST-FIRE PROTECTION MEET

The role of forestry schools in forest-fire protection in Canada was discussed at the thirteenth annual meeting of the Associate Committee on Forest Fire Protection of the National Research Council, held in Ottawa from February 2 to 4. The deans of the forestry faculties of the Universities of New Brunswick, Laval, Toronto and British Columbia attended the meeting for the first time. Forest-protection officials from the ten provinces and interested federal agencies heard details of the forest-fire protection courses being given in university forestry faculties.

Reports were given on the study conducted during the past year by the Aeronautical Establishment of the National Research Council, in co-operation with the fire-research sub-committee and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, to determine the effectiveness of present methods of dropping water on fires from aircraft, and how to get most return for each dollar spent.

The Committee heard the results of tests held during April and May 1964 at the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station of the Department of Forestry on the use of an aircraft-borne infra-red scanner in the detection of fires. The Ontario Department of Lands and Forests supplied the aircraft and pilot, and the Department of Forestry carried out the research in co-operation with the manufacturer of the scanning equipment.

### REVIEW OF RESEARCH PROJECTS

The use of chemical fire retardants and suppressants, slash disposal and prescribed burning methods to reduce forest-fire danger and aid natural forest regeneration, and the role of the fire-control working group of the North American Forestry Commission, were among the various aspects of forest-fire research reviewed.

The Committee consists of representatives of the provincial forest-protection services, industrial forestry associations, and the federal Departments of Forestry and Council.

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## WEILL OPERA AT STRATFORD

"The Rise and Fall of the City of Mahagonny", an opera by Kurt Weill and Bertolt Brecht, will have its North American première during the Stratford Festival's thirteenth season next summer. Considered to be the finest work of the "Threepenny Opera" collaborators, "Mahagonny" will open on July 2 at the Avon Theatre and will play in repertory for eight weeks with "The Marriage of Figaro", which, after scoring a huge success at last summer's Festival, is being re-staged this year. Both works will be directed by Jean Gascon, Associate Director of the Festival.

Martha Schlamme, internationally-celebrated singer and actress, who has made a speciality of singing Weill's music in concert engagements, has been signed to play the principal role of Jenny in "Mahagonny". The surrounding cast has not yet been chosen, but auditions will be held shortly by Mr. Gascon and by Louis Applebaum, who will be the production's musical director. Brian Jackson, recently returned from a year in Rome, where he has been studying art on a Canada Council senior scholarship, will design the sets and costumes.

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## SNOW AND ICE CONTROL MEETING

The Proceedings of the Conference on Snow Removal and Ice Control held in Ottawa February 17 and 18, 1964, under the sponsorship of the Snow and Ice Subcommittee, Associate Committee on Soil and Snow Mechanics, National Research Council, are now available. This 113-page volume contains the papers presented to the Conference as well as a complete record of discussions that took place and recommendations that were made.

The Conference had three principal objectives: (1) to begin to define those factors primarily responsible for the cost of snow removal and ice control; (2) to begin to record, in one place easily accessible to all, the considerable experience available on the problem; and (3) to begin to define areas where research and development should be encouraged. Contributions were presented on snow removal and ice control in cities, and on highways, railways and airport runways.

The Conference was a successful beginning to the definition of the snow-removal and ice-control problem in Canada. Considerable experience was presented, a number of problem areas were delineated, and a good basis established from which to consider these problems.

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