

# Bulletin

Vol. 26, No. 16

April 21, 1971

## IMMIGRATION IN 1970

Mr. Otto Lang, Minister of Manpower and Immigration, announced recently that 147,713 immigrants had entered Canada in 1970, a decrease of 13,818, or 8.6 per cent from the 1969 number. "The modest reduction in immigration in 1970 reflects our economic conditions and indicates the response of the immigration selection criteria to reduced employment opportunities. Strong economic conditions in most of western Europe were also a factor in reducing immigration from that area," Mr. Lang said.

The 1970 arrivals added 77,723 persons to the labour force, compared to 84,349 the previous year. The remainder were largely dependents of immigrants or close relatives sponsored by persons already in Canada.

Among those intending to work in Canada, 22,412 were in the professional and technical category and 3,095 in management. Other occupation groups included 12,143 clerical, 3,030 in commerce and finance, 7,852 in service industries and 22,006 in manufacturing and construction. The number of labourers was 1,614.

### COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Europe and Asia contributed a lower percentage of the total movement, while there was an increase in the percentage of immigrants from the western hemisphere and Australasia. Africa contributed the same percentage as in 1969.

The ten major source countries (with 1969 figures in brackets) were: Britain, 26,497 (31,977); United States, 24,424 (22,785); Italy, 8,533 (10,383); Portugal, 7,902 (7,182); Greece, 6,327 (6,937); Yugoslavia, 5,672 (4,053); India, 5,670 (5,395); China (including Hong Kong and Taiwan), 5,377 (8,272); Trinidad and Tobago, 4,790 (5,631); and Jamaica, 4,659 (3,889).

Europe remained the major source area, producing 75,609 or 51.2 per cent of all immigrants. There were 14.4 per cent or 12,754 fewer immigrants from Europe in 1970 than in 1969. Several European countries including Britain and France showed significant declines.

Africa produced 2,863 immigrants or 2 per cent of the total movement, compared to 3,297, the same percentage in 1969. This reduction of 434 persons represented 13.2 per cent fewer than in 1969. The flow of immigrants from Egypt dropped to 913 compared to 1,429 in 1969, but Egypt remained as the top source country in this area. The Republic of South Africa followed with 646 persons.

Asia produced 21,170 immigrants, or 14.3 per cent, compared to 23,319 persons in 1969. India provided 5,670 persons, an increase of 275 over those in 1969; China contributed 5,377 or 2,895 fewer immigrants - a decrease of 35 per cent. The Philippines provided 3,240 people, an increase of 239 over those of last year. Pakistan contributed 1,010, five more than those in 1969.

Australasia provided 4,388 persons, or 3 per cent, of total immigration, compared to 4,414, or 2.7 per cent, in 1969.

Immigration from North and Central America totalled 37,795, or 25.6 per cent, of total immigra-

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tion, compared to 36,693 last year. Major contributors were: United States, 24,424, Trinidad and Tobago 4,790, Jamaica 4,659.

South America contributed 4,943 persons, or 3.3 per cent, compared to 4,767, or 3 per cent, in 1969. Guyana was the single highest source country, providing 2,090 immigrants.

#### PROVINCE PREFERENCE

Among the provinces, Ontario attracted 80,732 (54.7 per cent) of the 1970 total, compared to 86,588 (53.6 per cent) in 1969. Quebec came second, with 23,261 (15.7 per cent), compared to 28,230 (17.5 per cent) in 1969. British Columbia was third, with 21,683 (14.6 per cent) and 21,953 (13.5 per cent) in 1969. Alberta ranked fourth, with 10,405 (7.04 per cent), compared to 11,274 (6.9 per cent) in 1969. The Prairie Provinces received 17,940, or 12.14 per cent of the immigration flow, compared to 20,146 or 12.4 per cent in 1969. The Atlantic Provinces received 3,262 (2.2 per cent) in comparison to 4,420 (2.7 per cent) in 1969.

Most of the immigrants - 128,597 or 86 per cent - were under 40 years of age. The total was almost equally divided between the sexes - 74,257 male and 73,456 female.

#### FRENCH INDUSTRY IN QUEBEC

The General Company of Radiology (Compagnie Générale de Radiologie), a French international concern, plans to build a \$9-million plant in Quebec. Construction is to begin in the spring, and will be located in Lachute Industrial Park, in southwest Quebec's Argenteuil County. When operations begin in 1972, 200 people, mostly technicians, will be employed, and a total personnel of 350 is expected by 1975. Part of the staff will receive specialized training in France.

While releasing this news during a press conference, Gérard D. Levesque, Minister of Industry and Commerce of Quebec, who also heads the Department of Intergovernmental Affairs, expressed his satisfaction to see co-operation between France and Quebec being given such a boost.

The General Company of Radiology is one of the most important industrial groups of its kind on the international business scene. It has establishments in Germany, Belgium, Italy, Spain, the United States, Venezuela, and Brazil. According to its president Hugues Cantin, the company employs 3,500 people and had a turnover of \$90 million in 1970.

This is the first concern to take root in Lachute Industrial Park, which is designed to accept about 20 industries. GCR is also the first large French firm to settle in Quebec since agreements on industrial and scientific co-operation between France and Quebec have been signed.

#### LOCOMOTIVES TO AFRICA

More than 3 million hours of work for Canadians - enough to keep about 1,700 men employed full-time for a year - will be generated by two recent loans provided under the Government's development-assistance program for Commonwealth Africa.

During a recent tour of the MLW-Industries Division plant in Montreal East, Paul Gérin-Lajoie, President of the Canadian International Development Agency, said that 89 diesel-electric locomotives, to be produced in Montreal during 1971 and 1972 by MLW-Worthington Limited for shipment to Africa, "will not only strengthen greatly the transportation networks of four developing countries, but will also keep many skilled Canadians busy in Montreal and other parts of the country".

Purchase of the locomotives - 54 by the Nigerian Railway Corporation and 35 by the East African Railways Corporation - was made possible by two CIDA development loans advanced on terms that will not add to the debt service burden being experienced by many developing countries. These are 50-year no-interest loans with repayment beginning after ten years. During his recent tour of Africa, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, signed a \$20-million development loan agreement in Lagos, and a \$1-million addition to a recent \$13-million loan to the East African Community that comprises Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya.

#### CANADIAN MAN-HOURS OF WORK

MLW-Worthington Ltd. of Montreal was successful in winning these two international contracts in competition with European, American and Japanese manufacturers. MLW, which has built more than 6,000 locomotives since the turn of the century in its Montreal locomotive works, estimates that production of materials, components and the finished units (more than 80 per cent Canadian in content) will involve 1,070,000 man-hours of work in Montreal and 2,310,000 man-hours elsewhere in Canada by its 600 suppliers. The total of 3,380,000 man-hours is equivalent to a year's employment for more than 1,700 workers. In addition, a number of Canadians will also be employed on maintenance and training teams to be sent to Africa during the guarantee period.

With its long experience, vast distances, and extremes of climate, Canada has gained international prestige as a railway nation, and CIDA has co-operated with the Canadian National Railways' International Consulting Division in fielding teams of railways management experts to study the problems and modernize the railway systems in several African countries. About 40 Canadian experts, including cost economists, operations advisers, systems analysts, and accountants will have been employed in Nigeria, Zambia, Botswana, Tanzania, Uganda, and Kenya, when current programs are completed.



## NEW CANADA-BRITAIN CABLE

Mr. Eric W. Kierans, Minister of Communications, has announced the signing of an agreement between the Canadian Overseas Telecommunications Corporation and the British Post Office for the construction of a new submarine telephone-cable system of very large capacity between Canada and Britain.

Mr. Kieran's statement to the House of Commons on March 29 follows:

...The decision to build the new cable, CANTAT-2, is based on projections of a 20 percent per annum growth in the market for transatlantic circuits during the next 15 years. This is expected to bring the Canadian demand to a level around 4,600 circuits by 1985. A dynamic element in this pattern of growth has been the increase in direct-dialing between countries on both sides of the Atlantic.

This bilateral project, in which the Canadian investment will be of the order of \$37 million, will provide 1,840 new telephone circuits in the North Atlantic route between Canada, Britain and Europe. As an indication of the size of this project it should be noted that CANTAT-2 will have 400 more circuits than all existing transatlantic cables, whether they originate in this country or in the United States. Cost of the project will be shared equally by COTC and the British Post Office.

The new high-capacity cable which will link Canada, through a point in Nova Scotia, to Europe at a point in Cornwall, is expected to be ready for

services early in 1974.

This new facility will be added to existing satellite and cable circuits used by COTC to provide reliable and economical telecommunications between Canada and Europe.

### BENEFITS TO CANADA

This project, which has involved months of negotiations between COTC, officials of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and the Department of Communications and their British counterparts, involves several significant advantages for Canada. Among these numerous advantages are the following:

This arrangement provides an alternate commercial route to the transatlantic circuits provided by INTELSAT, the international consortium in which COTC is also a shareholder.

It provides technological diversity, which means greater security for our transatlantic communications links.

It provides a system that is compatible with the domestic communications system to be operated by Telesat Canada.

It assures that Canadian systems will continue to serve as the main route for transpacific Commonwealth traffic.

The new cable, therefore, will provide Canadians with more flexibility and reliability in their telecommunications links with Europe.

## POSTAL CODE IMPLEMENTED

Canadians had their first close look at the postal code on April 1, when it was implemented in Ottawa.

The code will be a permanent part of every Canadian address by early 1974. It will be introduced in Manitoba in autumn this year, followed by Saskatchewan in the spring of 1972, the Atlantic Provinces in autumn, Alberta at the end of that year, British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories in the spring of 1973, and Quebec and the rest of Ontario early in 1974.

The code is alpha-numeric - composed of both letters and numbers - and takes the form of ANA NAM, where "A" represents a letter of the alphabet and "N" a number from 0 to 9. There is a space between the first three and the last three characters - for example K2P OB6.

Enough information is contained in the code to determine a person's address right down to one side of a city street between intersections, and sometimes even further.

The code has been designed for a minimum life-span of 30 years, but it will probably last much longer; it is flexible enough to accommodate growth and shifts in population.

To ensure that the postal code is effectively implemented across Canada, the Post Office is spending some \$60 to \$70 million on equipment over the next five years, in the 15 cities that account for 85 per cent of all mail in Canada - Halifax, Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria.

While coded mail will be sorted by machine, any uncoded mail will continue to be sorted by hand.

## AIR PACT WITH LEBANON PROPOSED

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, announced recently that the Government of Canada had expressed its willingness to enter into discussions leading to negotiation of a bilateral air agreement between Canada and Lebanon. Initial discussion of an exploratory nature will take place at a time to be agreed between the Lebanese and Canadian authorities. This agreement in principle to negotiate a bilateral air agreement is a further manifestation of the friendly relations existing between Lebanon and Canada, which embrace a broad range of governmental and other contacts.



## NATIONAL GALLERY'S FRENCH ART ON TOUR

The National Gallery of Canada recently sent a major exhibition chosen from French paintings in its own collection on a tour of Eastern Canada. *French Paintings 1840-1924* contains 22 paintings by artists from Eugène Delacroix (1798-1863) to Marc Chagall (1877- ). The display opened at the Dalhousie Art Gallery, Halifax, Nova Scotia, where it was on view from February 24 to March 17.

The exhibition illustrates the confrontations of styles, personalities and attitudes of the artists represented in the 74 years it covers. From the romanticism of Theodore Chasseriau (1818-1856) to the fantasy of Chagall, it encompasses the work of the impressionist and post-impressionist artists who laid the foundation for the abstract painting of the twentieth century. Included are the National Gallery's *Portrait of Gustave Boyer* (1870/1) by Paul Cézanne; Gustave Courbet's *The Cliffs at Etretat* (1866); Pierre-August Renoir's *Claude and Renée* (1902/3); Camille Pissarro's *A Street Near the Hermitage at Pontoise* (1875), and *Still Life: Flowers (I)* (1886/88) by Vincent Van Gogh.



*Still Life: Flowers I*

Vincent Van Gogh



*Portrait of a Woman*

Edgar Degas

Photos on Pages 4 and 5 courtesy of the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa.

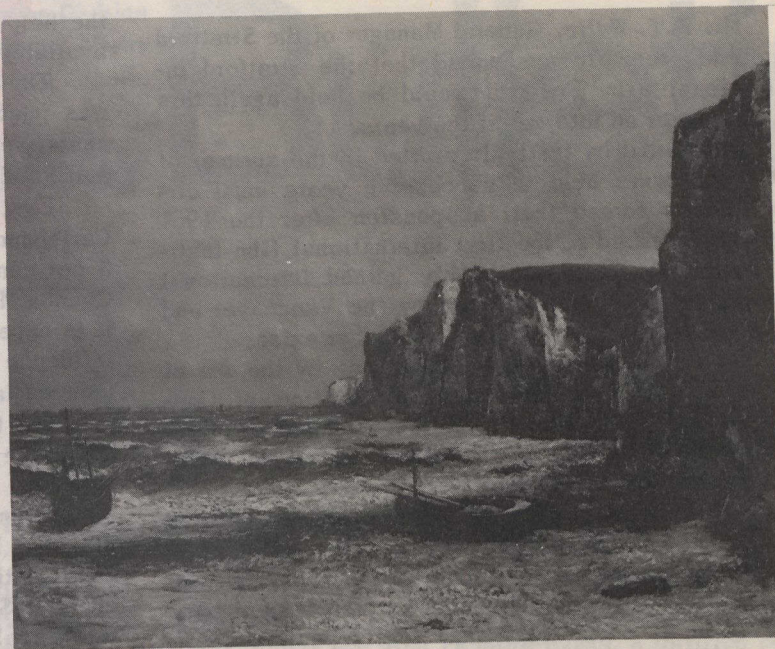
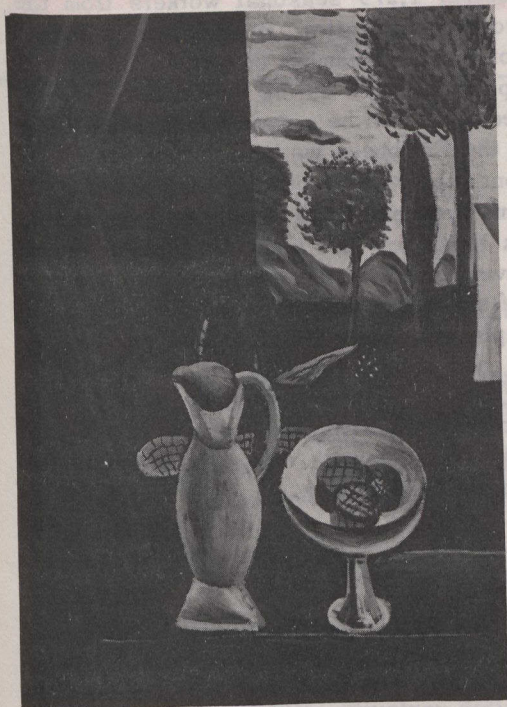
The exhibition is part of the ambitious program of touring displays arranged by the extension staff of the National Gallery. To supplement the fully-illustrated, 36-page catalogue, printed in English and French, a written commentary on each painting has been prepared in both languages by the National Gallery's Education Services; a taped version of these commentaries can be played at intervals during the exhibition; education officers from the National Gallery will assist with the preparation of tours in each centre where the exhibition is seen.

From Halifax the paintings went to the Memorial University Art Gallery, St. John's Newfoundland. They will be seen at the Confederation Art Gallery and Museum Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, the Beaverbrook Art Gallery, Fredericton, New Brunswick and the Musée du Québec, Quebec.



André Derain

*Still Life*



*The Rocks at Etretat*

Gustave Courbet

Marc Chagall

*Souvenir of My Youth*



*Claude and Renée*

Pierre-Auguste Renoir



## WORLD FILM FESTIVAL AT STRATFORD

Mr. W.T. Wylie, General Manager of the Stratford Festival, recently announced that the Stratford International Film Festival would be held again this summer after an interval of ten years.

Stratford film festivals started in the summer of 1958 and were held in successive years until circumstances forced their suspension after the 1961 season. Stratford's, the first international film festival in North America, quickly gained international recognition, and was followed by the Vancouver and Montreal festivals, which now no longer exist.

Owing to an upsurge of interest in the art of film-making and the increased production of Canadian films, the directors of the Stratford Festival believe that the time has come to resume the Stratford International Film Festival.

The Festival, which will run from September 10 to 19, will be non-competitive and will consist of 19 entries composed of feature-films and shorts from many parts of the world, many of which have been acclaimed at other festivals. Restrospective showings, special programs and Canadian films will also be included.

"The organization of the new Stratford Film Festival," Mr. Wylie said, "has been made possible by the provincial government's formation of the Ontario Film Institute which will present this ten-day event in co-operation with the Stratford Festival, the Department of Tourism and Information, the Ontario Science Centre and the Stratford Chamber of Commerce."

## CARIBBEAN SEASONAL LABOUR

Seasonal workers from the Caribbean will be admitted to Canada to assist Ontario farmers in the growing, harvesting and canning of the 1971 fruit and vegetable crops.

The seasonal program has been in effect since 1966 to overcome shortages of Canadian workers during peak-demand periods, and is conducted in co-operation with the Governments of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Barbados.

Careful consideration has been given to the effect of the program on the demand for Canadian labour. The program is intended to supplement the available supply of Canadian workers during peak harvest periods, and not to replace Canadian workers. Canadian students, who form a considerable part of the Ontario harvest work force, return to schools and universities just as harvest activities are on the upswing in September. Many late maturing crops can

be harvested only with considerable difficulty without the help of workers from the Caribbean, who remain available until harvesting is completed.

The decision to continue the program in 1971 was made after consultation with industry representatives and the Ontario Department of Agriculture and Food.

Last summer 1,279 seasonal workers from the Caribbean worked in Ontario. Although this is a mere 5 per cent of the total number of workers placed by Canada Manpower Centres during the Ontario harvest, it is expected there will be a need for the stabilizing influence of the Caribbean workers during periods of reduced labour supply in the coming season.

The terms and conditions for the program remain the same as those for last year. During the period May 1 to November 15, workers may be employed for a minimum of six weeks and up to the duration of the program. Employers pay return fare and provide accommodation and meals, for which workers may be charged \$1.70 a day. Workers must be paid a wage rate equal to at least \$1.65 an hour, or at the prevailing hourly or piece-work rate, whichever is the greater, as in the 1970 season.

## FORT GARRY PREPARES FOR VISITORS

Some 15 Red River "settlers" will be in Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park at Selkirk, Manitoba, this summer to tell the story of the nineteenth century fur-trading post.

The "settlers", student employees, will wear clothes of the period and will describe the history of fort buildings to park visitors.

Although it is called a "fort", Lower Fort Garry was in fact, a Hudson's Bay Company trading-post and played an important part in the western fur trade as a provision and shipment centre.

Since the military played only a brief role in the history of Lower Fort Garry, the summer employees who acted out the role of the Fort Garry guard in past seasons will be replaced by the more typical Red River "civilians". Women will bake bannock, and weave, while men perform the chores typical of a day on the frontier settlement.

Since 1969, four major buildings have been restored and fully furnished. The Fraser House is restored as a Red River homestead of the 1830s; the "Big House" or governor's residence, is restored and furnished to the 1850s - its most elegant period; the sales shop and fur-loft building depicts a fully stocked Hudson's Bay Company store of the 1860s; and a blacksmith shop, to be opened this summer, will display typical nineteenth century wares.