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Interest in immigration to Canada highest since 1957

A total of 104,089 immigrants came to Canada during the first six months of 1974, an increase of 33,256 or almost 47 percent more than the number who came in the corresponding period of 1973 and an increase of 49,776 or 92 percent more than in the same period of 1972.

"The changing pattern of immigration", said Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras, "is evident from a comparison of arrival statistics for the first six months of 1972 with those for the first six months of 1974. The highest relative increase occurred among immigrants admitted from South America who numbered 1,956 in the first six months of 1972 and 6,505 in the corresponding period of 1974, an increase of 233 per cent. By a similar comparison, immigrants from Africa increased from 1,391 to 4,596 or 230 per cent, immigrants from South Asia increased from 2,751 to 7,620 or 177 per cent and immigration from the Caribbean Islands increased from 4,019 to 11,082 or by 176 per cent. Increases of over 100 per cent were also apparent in immigration from Oceania and other islands (147 per cent) and from East and South East Asia (113 per cent).

Mobility of people

"The increasing mobility of people throughout the world," said Mr. Andras, "is demonstrated by the fact that of

the 104,089 immigrants admitted to Canada in the first half of this year, 17,409 or 17 per cent were born in a country other than the one they were residing in prior to immigrating here.

"Interest in immigration to Canada is at its highest post-Second World War peak since 1957. Not only has there been a 47 percent increase in the numbers of immigrants coming to Canada in comparison to 1973 but the composition of the immigrant movement has changed with particular increases evident among those immigrants admitted because of family relationships especially from the developing countries."

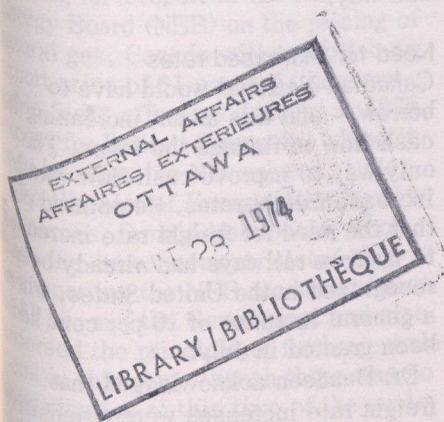
Of the 104,089 immigrants admitted, 48,850 or 47 per cent were admitted on the basis of family relationships to residents of Canada; 24,318 or 23 per cent of the 104,089 immigrants admitted, were extended-family members, (nominated relatives, of residents of Canada).

Overseas offices busy

The continuing increased interest in immigrating to Canada is reflected in the number of applications received at Canadian immigration offices abroad. During the first six months of 1974, 141,220 applications representing about 350,000 persons were received, an increase of 43 percent over the 98,658 received in the same period

The ten countries in which two thirds of all the immigrants were residing prior to emigrating to Canada during the first six months of 1974 were:

Country	Number	Percentage of total immigration
Britain	16,089	15.5
United States	13,789	13.2
Portugal	8,774	8.4
India	6,272	6.0
Hong Kong	6,261	6.0
Jamaica	5,333	5.1
Philippines	4,145	4.0
Greece	3,127	3.0
Italy	2,752	2.6
Trinidad-Tobago	2,392	2.4
Total	68,934	66.2



last year. Of the 141,220 applications, 24,011, or 17 per cent were from sponsored dependents of Canadian residents, 41,777 or 30 per cent, were from nominated relatives of Canadian residents and 75,432, or 53 per cent were from persons applying independently. Comparable percentages for applications received during the first six months of 1973 were 17 per cent, 28 per cent and 55 per cent respectively.

The increase in immigrant admissions to Canada can probably be traced to the attractive economic conditions in Canada in comparison to those in some other countries especially developing countries, the restrictions on the admission of persons introduced by some

other receiving countries, and the favourable Canadian admission regulations enjoyed by persons who have relatives in Canada.

Destinations in Canada

Ontario continued to be the intended destination of over half of the immigrants admitted during the first six months of 1974. Quebec, which was the intended destination of under 14 per cent of immigrants in the first six months of 1973, increased its percentage in the corresponding period of 1974 to 15.6 per cent, displacing British Columbia which showed a marginal decline to 15.4 per cent of all immigrants admitted.

1976 Olympic Games appointments

André Morin, a veteran producer with Radio Canada, the French-language national television network, has been appointed director-general of the opening and closing ceremonies of the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal.

Maurice Allan, a 47-year-old Air Canada executive with years of experience in amateur sport has been appointed director of international relations in the field of revenue for the Organizing Committee of the 1976 Olympic Games (COJO — for *Comité Organisateur des Jeux Olympiques*). Allan's main function at COJO will be dealing with the national Olympic committees of the 131 countries belonging to the International Olympic Committee regarding COJO's revenue-producing projects such as licensing and marketing of the Montreal Olympic symbol. Allan will be head of the Canadian delegation at the Games.

Planning is under way for the Olympic youth camp, with the appointment of the camp's director, Charles Bourgeois, a 32-year-old public relations executive with Hydro-Quebec. He is on loan to COJO from Hydro-Quebec. The youth camp, which will bring together between 1,000 and 1,200 young people aged 16 to 21, will probably be located in a school or institution near the Olympic Village.

The youths, who will be selected by national Olympic committees, will arrive in Montreal about a week before the Games and leave about three or four days after the Games have ended.

Railway improvement essential

Canada needs a major railway building program "almost as large in scope as the building of the transcontinental railway" if present standards of service are to be maintained and the needs of the future are to be met, said Robert A. Bandeden, president and chief executive officer of Canadian National, addressing accounting officers of the Association of American Railroads meeting in Montreal on October 3.

Dr. Bandeden, who joined the company as an economist and was appointed its youngest-ever president earlier this year, said it was difficult to estimate accurately the capital required to carry out the massive improvement program, but that in the light of current inflation it would amount to approximately \$5 billion over the next six years.

Passenger services extra

"This expenditure is related to commercially-viable freight services on CN only, he stressed. "There are additional expenditures required if rail passenger services are to be improved, if grain systems are to be modernized, if non-economic branch lines are to be maintained and if additional trackage is to be built for reasons of national transportation policy."

Speaking on the growth of railway freight traffic in recent years (it has exceeded the growth of the gross national product by more than 50 per cent) he said that CN had ordered 17,000 new freight cars and 517 loco-

motives costing half a billion dollars in the past four years.

"But buying locomotives and cars is no longer enough," he said, "we are beginning to reach the capacity of our rail network and unless we begin immediately on large-scale programs of doubling our main lines in many parts of Canada and increasing the capacity of our yards we will not be able to maintain the level of service we are providing now. This is one of the biggest problems facing the future of transportation in Canada."

Raising the money

The major problem facing CN was raising the massive amounts required for the work of improvement. He pointed out that each year CN's operating profit — last year it amounted to \$48.5 million — was taken up to meet charges on debts which the railway had for historic reasons. "Surely it is better that profits should be used to build for the transportation needs of tomorrow rather than being used to pay for decisions in the distant past?" he said.

In the past ten years, he continued, CN had met its capital needs from its own resources and through leasing equipment. But the expenditures for the future were too great to be met in this way.

Need for increased rates

Canadian National would have to borrow — and this meant increasing its cash flow to finance the loans. The only way to improve cash flow was to increase freight rates. He pointed out that the need for freight rate increases to improve railways had already been recognized in the United States, where a general increase of 10 per cent had been granted in July.

Dr. Bandeden acknowledged that freight rate increases were a sensitive public issue. "But I feel that a growing number of Canadian businessmen are beginning to realize that it is unrealistic to expect rail transportation costs to be the only item to be kept unchanged when all other costs are increasing," he said.

There is no such thing as free transportation, Dr. Bandeden added, "someone, somewhere has to pay the costs and in a country as large as Canada these can be high...."

Defence Minister to visit Cyprus

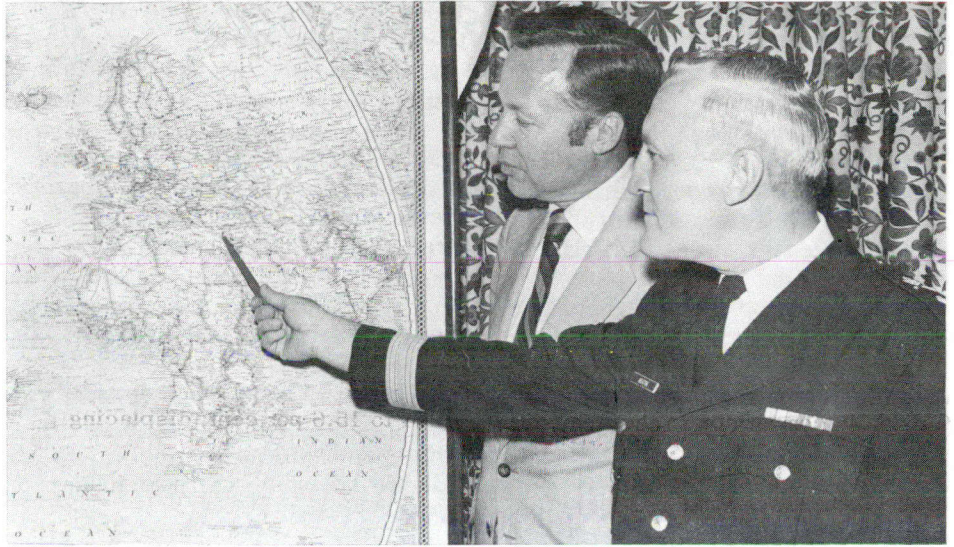
Defence Minister James Richardson will visit Canadian Forces personnel on United Nations peacekeeping duties in Cyprus and the Middle East. The Canadian contingent in Cyprus has been increased by some 450 personnel since he was in Cyprus a year ago.

Some 950 Canadians, the majority from the Edmonton-based Canadian Airborne Regiment, currently are on assignment with the UN force there.

Mr. Richardson, who will be away from October 31 to November 10, will also visit Canadian peacekeeping troops serving with the UN command in Egypt, Syria and Israel.

Canadian Forces personnel in these countries total approximately 1,120. Of this number 950 are in Egypt, 150 on the Golan Heights, and 20 are with the UN Truce Supervisory Organization, who cover Syria, Israel, Lebanon, and the Gaza Strip in the Sinai Peninsula.

Mr. Richardson will stop *en route* at Lahr, Germany, where more than 5,000 Canadian Forces personnel serve with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.



Canadian Forces photo

Canada's senior officer in Cyprus, newly-promoted Brigadier-General Clay E. Beattie (right) of Ottawa, briefs Defence Minister James Richardson during a visit to National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa. General Beattie has been serving in Cyprus since June 1972, in the rank of colonel as deputy chief of staff of the United Nations Force and commander of the Canadian

contingent. He returned to Cyprus at the end of September where he now becomes chief of staff of the UN Force, as well as Canadian contingent commander.

Future role and make-up of Canada's contingent in Cyprus will depend on the results of a review now being conducted by the UN. The current mandate expires in mid-December.

Pricing of natural gas exports

Acting on a report of the National Energy Board (NEB) on the pricing of natural gas, Canada will establish an export price of \$1 per mcf (thousand cubic feet), effective January 1, 1975 except for British Columbia, where it is to be effective November 1, 1974.

The Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Donald Macdonald, who made the announcement, stated that in supporting the NEB recommendation of \$1 per mcf the Government had also endorsed the principle of further escalations in this price though there was no determination at this time of the scale or timing of such increases. "The Government supports, however, the Board's view that Canada's exports should be priced in a competitive relationship to energy alternatives in the United States," he said.

Adjustment period

Mr. Macdonald explained as follows: "The Government's decision to phase prices over time to a target of com-

peting energy alternatives in the United States reflects a concern that importers of Canadian gas be permitted a period of time in which to adjust their supply arrangements. The Government has also accepted a Board recommendation that current importers be given the option of continuing under existing pricing conditions contained in these licences for a period of two years. If this option is taken the export licences would be terminated at the end of two years and the gas would be reallocated to uses within Canada.

"On January 1, 1975, when the new price comes into effect the companies, other than Westcoast Transmission, which transport Canadian gas into the United States will be the immediate beneficiaries. It will be the policy of the Government to assure that these additional revenues should not accrue to the pipeline companies, but should be distributed to the producers of natural gas in Canada with whom these companies hold contracts. The Canadian people will of course share in these revenues through the operation of their taxation systems.

British Columbia

"In the case of British Columbia the additional revenues from export sales will wholly accrue to the British Columbia Petroleum Corporation, an agent of the British Columbia Government. Since early last winter when production difficulties in a major field in British Columbia led to reductions in deliveries of natural gas, supply shortages under existing export contracts have been experienced in the U.S. Pacific Northwest. This is naturally a matter of great regret to us, but it would appear clear that the primary responsibility and jurisdiction as to determining what volumes of gas must be retained within a province for its own use lies with the provincial government. There have been continuous consultations with ministers and officials of the British Columbia government regarding export shortages and I have their assurances that everything that can be done to alleviate these difficulties will be done. I am hopeful that the additional revenues accruing to the British Columbia Petroleum Corporation will materially assist

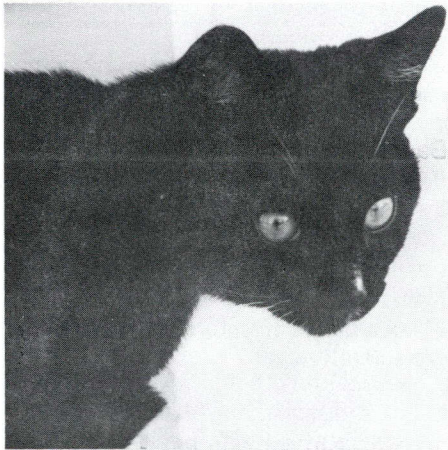
in facilitating and accelerating arrangements for alternate and additional supplies.

Discussions continue

"We shall be seeking opportunities to fully discuss these matters with officials of the United States Government. As the same time, my officials and I are continuing discussions and negotiations with Canadian provinces with respect to the pricing of natural gas in Canada. On previous occasions I have indicated that the Government believes that an upward movement in the price of natural gas consumed in Canada is necessary, for two reasons: first, to induce additional supplies; and second, to restrain inefficient and wasteful uses of this high-quality fuel arising from its relative cheapness compared to fuel oil alternatives...."

Travelling pets

"Regulations for the protection of animals and people govern the importation or re-entry of any animal into Canada," says Dr. A.E. Lewis, director of Agriculture Canada's Contagious Diseases Division. "In the case of dogs, the regulations are enforced to prevent the spread of rabies," he says.



Cats may be imported into Canada without any quarantine restrictions.

Dogs from the United States must have been vaccinated against rabies within 12 months of entering Canada. Puppies from the U.S. under three months of age are exempt from vaccination requirements.

Dogs originating in or returning directly from rabies-free countries are not subject to quarantine or vaccina-

tion — provided they travel with a certificate stating rabies has not existed for the past six months in the country they're leaving. A veterinarian from the country of origin must also certify that to the best of his knowledge the dog has been in that country for the preceding six months and has been inspected and found free from any symptoms of contagious disease. The Contagious Diseases Division maintains a list of countries considered to be free of rabies.

On the other hand, dogs entering Canada from countries not officially recognized as free from rabies must be vaccinated and quarantined for one month.

Quarantine arrangements

A government quarantine station is located at Lévis, Quebec, but special arrangements can be made to quarantine dogs at an animal hospital, dog kennel or other premises approved by Agriculture Canada's veterinary director-general. Even private homes may be acceptable, as long as they are inspected and approved.

"But no matter what arrangements are agreed upon, the animals must be kept at the owner's or importer's expense," Dr. Lewis adds.

There are a few exceptions, however: the vaccination and quarantine requirements do not apply to "seeing-eye" dogs or to dogs specially trained for public entertainment which stay only temporarily.

And domestic cats may be imported into Canada from anywhere in the world without restrictions. They are subject only to veterinary inspection on entry and, if found healthy, they are immediately released to the owner or importer.

"This is because to date we have had no problems with cats when it comes to rabies control," Dr. Lewis explains.

Electronic equipment sold to China

The Manitoba Trading Corporation (formerly the Manitoba Export Corporation) acting as foreign sales marketing agent for the Winnipeg firm of Harco Electronics Ltd has, in co-operation with the firm, successfully completed the first sale of electronic equipment made in Manitoba to the

People's Republic of China. The company, manufacturers of electronic medical monitoring equipment, was the only Manitoba participant in the first Canadian Electronics and Scientific Instruments Exhibition held recently in Shanghai, an exhibition of the products of 34 Canadian companies organized by the Federal Government.

The great interest shown in Harco's equipment was demonstrated by the fact that all machines displayed were sold. They included an electro-cardiograph, a defibrillator, several cardi-alert machines, and a "crash cart", which is a self-contained monitoring and resuscitation system.

Some 40,000 officials from all over China came to see the exhibits and to attend a series of technical seminars and visits made under the auspices of the organizers.

Besides the success in China the MTC has established new markets for a variety of products in Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, Columbia, South Africa, Turkey and Czechoslovakia. These products include electronic medical equipment, alarm and communications systems, water and automotive fuel pumps and equipment for testing, sorting and compressing.

Surge in capital investment

The flow of expenditure for new fixed investment this year has been coming through with all the force and vigour indicated by earlier surveys, and in some respects it has approached a boom-like intensity reminiscent of the middle-1950s and middle-1960s, reports the Bank of Nova Scotia in its *Monthly Review*.

Parts of this year's program are being hampered by supply shortages and by a tightening of credit conditions. And the recent slowing in world markets together with the increasingly complex problems of international capital flows raise doubts about the likelihood of a continuing smooth upswing carrying through into next year.

Against such uncertainties, however, says the *Review*, recognition must be given to the strong underlying pressures both to build up Canada's productive capacity and to embark on a massive round of energy-related investment — in which field Canada seems to be particularly well placed.

National Gallery of Canada acquires Bernini sculpture

The National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa recently acquired in New York one of the most important works in its collection — a marble bust of Urban VIII, who was the Pope from 1623 to 1644. It was carved in 1632 by Gian Lorenzo Bernini, one of the most celebrated figures in the arts.

As a sculptor, Bernini (1598-1680) is probably most famous for his *David* and *Apollo and Daphne* in the Villa Borghese, Rome, and the *Ecstasy of St. Theresa* in the Cornaro Chapel of the church of Sta. Maria della Vittoria, Rome. As an architect, he is renowned for the design of St. Peter's Square in Rome, where most of his work remains.

The National Gallery coup in acquiring the *Bust of Urban VIII* for Canada is particularly important, since few marble sculptures by Bernini exist outside Italy. Two are in the United States (one in the National Gallery of Art, Washington), three in England, two in France, one in Austria, and one in Switzerland.

Apart from the rarity of works by Bernini outside Italy and the greatness of the artist himself, the work is particularly important in enhancing the Na-



Bernini's Bust of Pope Urban VIII. The warmth of the artist's feeling for Urban is conveyed in the gentle expression of the ageing pope's face.

tional Gallery's sculpture collection and its group of paintings produced in the seventeenth century. Jean Suther-

land Boggs, the director of the National Gallery, who wrote a book on the Gallery's collection in 1971, expressed the hope that the Gallery's sculpture collection would grow and some day possess works by the French seventeenth-century sculptor, Pierre Puget (1620-1694), and by Bernini. Last year the *Bust of a King* by Puget was bought. This year the Bernini has been added.

Aside from Urban's significance as a patron of the arts, he was important for his encouragement of missionary activities throughout the world. As Cardinal and, after 1623 as Pope, he was at least indirectly responsible for the appearance of the Recollets in Quebec in 1615, the Jesuits in 1625, and the Ursulines in 1639. One of his first duties as Pope was to reorganize the Congregation of the Propagation for the Faith to train for the priesthood candidates from all nations of the world who would defend the faith, even at the risk of their lives. In 1632 the Jesuits, who were directly responsible to the Holy See, were granted permission by Urban to reopen their missions in Quebec when the French regained control of the colony. Urban died in 1644, five years before the martyrdom of one of the most renowned of their number, Jean de Brébeuf, at Huronia.

French businessmen in Ontario

A group of French businessmen met in Toronto October 8 and 9 with their Ontario counterparts and provincial government officials to discuss future prospects for economic exchanges between France and Canada.

The group, members of a France-Canada Chamber of Commerce mission from Paris, was in Canada to attend six days of seminars and discussions in Quebec and Ontario.

While in Toronto the visitors attended the French Technical and Scientific Exposition being held at the Ontario Science Centre.

The exposition, which is sponsored by the French Government, is the first French scientific and industrial exhibit of its type to be shown in Ontario.

Canada/France science relations Industry, Trade and Commerce Minister Alastair Gillespie, who opened the exhibition, outlined as follows "the

close and longstanding" relations in science and technology Canada has with France:

"Back at the turn of the century Ernest Rutherford, working at McGill University, explained the nature of radioactivity which had been discovered by Becquerel in France. But our links in this area are more than historical.

"We have just extended, for a further three years, the 1971 agreement between Canada's National Research Council and the Centre national de la recherche scientifique in France. We expect 16 Canadian researchers will go to France and a similar group of 25 will come to Canada during the next year.

"Our Marine Industries Limited is finishing off a contract for seven cargo vessels for two French companies... and I am happy to see that the buyers are so satisfied with these vessels that they have ordered six more.

"We welcome the involvement of

Eastcan and Aquitaine in Canadian oil exploration.

Banking

"In addition to these commercial activities, France and Canada are co-operating in banking. We have four Canadian chartered banks resident in France and these are affiliated with French banks in international banking consortia.

"French investors had a direct stake of \$433 million in Canada at the end of 1970, while Canadian direct investment in France was some \$82 million on the same date.

"Canadian engineering firms have been involved in a number of projects in France and in former French colonies. They have had projects in forestry, power and communications, mining and petroleum, transportation, industrial, municipal and buildings and resources.

"We want to continue and expand this co-operation...."

Rauwolfia alkaloids possible cause of breast cancer

Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde recently announced that the Health Protection Branch of his Department had arranged to have a panel of non-governmental experts conduct an independent medical review of all available data on preparations containing Reserpine or Rauwolfia alkaloids. These drugs are widely used for the treatment of high blood pressure and are available only on prescription.

The study is the result of a report in *The Lancet*, a leading medical journal, that the long-term administration to women of preparations containing Reserpine or Rauwolfia alkaloids is associated with a two- or threefold increase in the incidence of breast cancer.

The problem was originally detected by the Boston Collaborative Drug Surveillance Program. Additional retrospective studies were conducted in Britain and Finland. This research also suggested that long-term administration of Rauwolfia derivatives was associated with an increased incidence of breast cancer in women after menopause.

Health Protection Branch officials have been in close touch with American and British health authorities on this problem. It is considered the data reported in the three studies are important enough to be brought to the immediate attention of physicians, and require a re-assessment of the role of Rauwolfia alkaloids in modern therapy, and a letter is being sent to all Canadian physicians to make them aware of the problem.

This review will take several weeks to complete, when a further announcement will be made.

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Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre Hebdo Canada.

Algunos números de esta publicación parecen también español bajo el título Noticiario de Canadá.

Ähnliche Ausgaben dieses Informationsblatts erscheinen auch in deutscher Sprache unter dem Titel Profil Kanada.

Australians train with Canadians as peace-keepers

Forty-two officers and men from the Australian Army and Ministry of Defence are training as peace-keepers with the Canadian Armed Forces.

The training is a result of discussions last autumn, when Defence Minister James Richardson visited Australia, and later talks last January, when Australian Defence Minister Lance Barnard visited Canada.

Canada has been sending 40-man groups from combat arms units to Australia for training at the Jungle Training Centre at Canungra since 1972.

Australia indicated an interest in providing troops for peacekeeping duties several months ago and, although they have no troops currently involved in such operations, about 35 policemen from various Australian state police departments are serving as civilian policemen with the United Nations Force in Cyprus.

Clamp down on lead pollution

Regulations issued under the Clean Air Act have been announced by Environment Canada, stating that a maximum permissible concentration of lead in leaded grades of gasoline must not exceed 3.5 gram *per* Imperial gallon as of January 1, 1976.

Surveys conducted by the Government have shown concentrations of lead in leaded grades of gasoline ranging from 0.2 gm to 4.4 gm *per* Imperial gallon.

In announcing the regulations, Federal Environment Minister Jeanne Sauvé referred to the world-wide concern about the potential long-range effects of increasing levels of lead in the urban environment.

"The absolute limit of 3.5 gm will guard against increased usage of lead in leaded grades of gasoline and in combination with the anticipated increase in sales of lead-free gasoline, should bring about the desired progressive reduction in total lead emissions from automobile exhausts," said Mme Sauvé.

She noted that the petroleum industry had been, and still is involved in a major production and distribution program to introduce lead-free gasoline

on the market to meet the increased demand for lead-free gasoline that is required by some 1975-model year cars.

The regulations include provisions, effective October 1, 1974, requiring the submission to the Minister of the Environment of a quarterly report of production quantities and average lead concentrations in gasoline produced for use or sale in Canada, or imported into Canada, as well as a quarterly report of lead additive usage. This information will assist the Government in assessing whether the expected reduction in total lead emissions is taking place.

"If it is not, we will re-evaluate the situation and decide what further reductions in the maximum permissible concentration of lead in leaded grades of gasoline are required to bring about the desired result," said Mme Sauvé.

"In passing this regulation," concluded the Minister, "Canada joins with other major industrialized countries in controlling the use of lead in gasoline. On the advice of the Department of Health and Welfare, Environment Canada intends to follow a course of prudence about all forms of lead pollution."

Olympic coin design competition

Postmaster-General Bryce Mackasey has announced a nationwide design competition for the fifth of the seven series of Olympic coins. The competition is open to all Canadians and Canadian citizens living abroad — except employees of the Olympic Coin Program, the Royal Canadian Mint and any artists and designers who have been commissioned or are employed in any capacity by the Olympic Coin Program.

In addition to a \$1,500-cheque, which will be awarded to each of the four finalists, the winner will receive \$2,000. Entries, to be received no later than November 30, should include four designs (two for a \$5-coin and two for a \$10-coin), each reflecting characteristics of the Series V coin theme of Olympic water sports. Persons wishing to enter the Olympic Coin Program's Series V design competition should write to Olympic Coin Design Competition, P.O. Box 900, Ottawa, Ontario, K1G 3V6, for an official entry kit.