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Information Division

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IMMIGRATION UP AGAIN

The Department of Manpower and Immigration reported recently that 209,840 immigrants had come to Canada last year. In addition, landed immigrant status was granted during 1967 to 13,036 persons already in Canada. The total number of people granted landed immigrant status was, therefore, 222,876, an increase of 28,133, or 14 per cent, over the 1966 figures, when 194,743 immigrants were recorded.

The granting of landed immigrant status to persons already in Canada followed changes in immigration policy and regulations announced in July 1966 and September 1967, which made it possible for visitors and others already in Canada, who had previously not been able to apply, to seek landed immigrant status.

SOURCE-COUNTRY TOTALS

Among the arrivals and legally-landed immigrants, there were slightly fewer persons from the two leading source countries, Britain and Italy. From all other major sources there was an increase. Totals by major source-countries were: Britain 62,420 (1967), 63,291 (1966); Italy 30,055 (1967), 31,625 (1966); United States 19,038 (1967), 17,514 (1966); Germany 11,779 (1967), 9,263 (1966); Greece 10,650 (1967), 7,174 (1966); France 10,122 (1967), 7,872 (1966); Portugal 9,500 (1967), 7,930 (1966).

The totals from Greece and Portugal included large numbers of nationals of those countries who were already in Canada when they were granted immigrant status.

Immigration from France has almost doubled in the past two years, to the largest number of immigrants in any one year since the recording of statistics by country began in 1940. The increase in 1967 was 28 per cent, compared to the number of arrivals recorded the previous year.

CONTENTS

Immigration Up Again	1
Commonwealth Education Meet	2
Forest-Fire Simulator	2
Hotel Equipment Sales Up	2
Jumbo Jets for Air Canada	3
Nancy Greene Ski Queen	3
Engineers in Aid Programme	3
Navy Missile System	3
Canadians Train Down Under	
Long-Distance Dialing	4
Population Estimates	1.1.1.2.2.2.2
Monthly Index	2410.0604.04

Immigration from Central America and the Caribbean in 1967 was more than double that of the previous year. There was an increase of about 50 per cent in the number of Asian immigrants, while a lesser increase was recorded from Africa.

The totals for the foregoing continental areas and Australasia were: Asia 21,228 (1967), 14,327 (1966); Central America and Caribbean 9,005 (1967), 4,359 (1966); Australasia 6,179 (1967), 4,059 (1966); Africa 4,608 (1967), 3,661 (1966).

PROVINCIAL FIGURES

Ontario and Quebec continued to receive the major share of Canada's immigrants. Ontario received 116,850, or 52.6 per cent, Quebec 45,717, or 20.5 per cent, followed by British Columbia with 27,215, or 12.2 per cent, the three Prairie Provinces with 28,071, or 12.6 per cent, and the Atlantic Provinces with 4,859, or 2.1 per cent.

LABOUR FORCE

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Just over 53 per cent of the total consisted of labour force entrants or 119,539 workers and 103,337 dependants or non-workers.

The workers included 38,761 in the manufacturing, mechanical and construction trades; 30,853 professional and technical; 16,609 clerical; 10,716 service and recreation; 8,792 labouring; 3,358 commercial and financial; 3,203 agricultural; and 3,023 managerial. Among men, those aged from 25 to 29 again made up the largest group of immigrants, totalling 23,059. The largest number of women were again in a younger age group (from 20 to 24) for a total of 23,744.

COMMONWEALTH EDUCATION MEET

The Canadian delegation to the fourth Commonwealth Education Conference, which opened in Lagos, Nigeria, on February 26 and will end on March 9, includes representatives of provincial departments of education, the university community and organizations concerned with various forms of educational co-operation in the Commonwealth. The chairman of the delegation is Dr. J.F. Leddy, President and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Windsor, Ontario.

Representatives of the Department of External Affairs and the External Aid Office will also be present.

AGENDA

Delegates to the conference will discuss education and training for social and economic development, adult literacy, agricultural training and community growth. Also considered will be the latest developments in the use of the mass media in education, curriculum-development in primary and secondary schools (both rural and urban) and the role of libraries in educational change.

As at the earlier conference, one of the most important items on the agenda is the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan, under which Commonwealth countries make available 1,000 scholarships and fellowships to citizens of the Commonwealth. Of this total, 250 are contributed by Canada for study in Canada.

The Commonwealth Secretary-General will be the Secretary-General of the Conference and will be responsible for its organization, with the assistance of the host government, the Federal Military Government of Nigeria.

FOREST-FIRE SIMULATOR

The Associate Committee on Forest-Fire Protection was advised during its recent annual meeting in Ottawa that two Canadian agencies – the Ottawa Forest Protective Association and the Gatineau Forest Protective Association – were developing a forest-fire "simulator" to help in the training of fire-fighters.

By using slides and films, sound effects, radio and telephone communications, the device can re-create most of the problems encountered in coordinating the efforts of ground-crews and aircraft to control a forest fire. The simulator, which is the first to be developed in Canada, is expected to be ready for use by the spring.

Members of the Associate Committee on Forest-Fire Protection include the heads of forest-protection organizations of nine provinces and of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, of forest industry and forestprotective associations, as well as representatives of university forest faculties, the Federal Government the National Research Council and other interested groups.

The Committee's main objective is to further research in forest-fire control by discussing mutual problems, listing research requirements, and communicating needs to appropriate research agencies.

At the annual meeting, the Committee proposed a comprehensive study of the economics of forest-fire control, to be undertaken by the Department of Forestry and Rural Development, using information supplied by the provincial governments, to determine whether the best value was being received for current expenditures on fire-prevention and control.

HOTEL EQUIPMENT SALES UP

An export potential in excess of \$1 million is expected by the 12 Canadian companies that showed their equipment at the Hotel and Catering Equipment Exhibition in London, England, last month. Representatives of the exhibiting companies were enthusiastic about their participation in the display, which was sponsored by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

INSTANT ROOM SERVICE

The figure may be increased if British hotels accept the "Bell Captain", a unique device shown for the first time in Britain by Captain International of Vancouver, British Columbia, which provides "instant room service" in hotels or motels for 14 varieties of drinks and sundries. The "Bell Captain" is now being tested by the Park Lane and Cumberland Hotels, as well as by two motel chains. If successful, its rental potential may be in excess of \$4 million.

Another new exhibitor, Stefan Siwinski of Toronto, whose furniture for hotels and institutions is expected to exceed a value of \$125,000 within the year, reports inquiries from Sweden, Greece, Israel, India and France, as well as from Britain.

An international winner was Bardeau Limited, a Toronto manufacturing firm that established agency arrangements in several European, Asian and African countries during the exhibition. The owner foresees sales of \$100,000 within the year on his line of back-bar equipment.

Garland Commercial Ranges of Toronto sold all the equipment they had on display for \$25,000 and expect another \$100,000 in sales before the end of the year. Distributor contacts were established with representatives from South Africa, Jamaica, Belgium, France and the Netherlands. More than \$125,000 is the estimate of sales potential for the glass-washer shown by the Paul Moore Company of Winnipeg. The only machine they had on display, which washed glasses continuously for several exhibitors, was sold for \$3,000 to a hotelier from Ireland. It was announced recently by G.R. McGregor, President of Air Canada, that the airline had ordered three *Boeing* 747 "jumbo" jetliners, each able to carry 368 passengers.

The Boeing 747 is the largest commercial aircraft ever designed. The three Air Canada planes, which are due for delivery by the summer of 1971, will cost a total of about \$60 million. They will be put into service on Air Canada's transatlantic and transcontinental routes.

The main cabin of the *Boeing* 747, with a width of 20 feet, is broader by seven feet than the cabins of jets now in use. The cabin area extends into the nose of the plane, and, in the Canadian models, will be divided into five sections, by a galley and wash-

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NANCY GREENE SKI QUEEN

The spectacular feats of Nancy Greene in winning both gold and silver medals at the tenth Winter Olympics in Grenoble, France, recently brought congratulations from the Minister responsible for the National Fitness and Amateur Sport Programme, Mr. Allan J. MacEachen.

In a telegram to Miss Greene after her victory in the giant slalom event, the Minister said that her determination and skill were admired by all Canadians. The gold medal for the World Cup winner, showed that Canada had the best woman skier in the world, and that her achievements reflected the success of the Canadian Amateur Ski Association in developing the sport of skiing in Canada, Mr. MacEachen declared.

His Department had been pleased to assist the CASA in building a strong national ski team and in developing the sport throughout Canada.

"Miss Greene's success," the Minister said, "will surely encourage more young Canadian skiers in a sport which can be enjoyed by people of virtually all ages and all levels of ability."

The CASA is one of the national sports governing bodies supported by the Fitness and Amateur Sport Programme.

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ENGINEERS IN AID PROGRAMME

The first of a number of Canadian aid administrators to be posted overseas left Canada recently to take up responsibilities in economic developmentassistance programmes in Asia and the Caribbean. Field representatives of the External Aid Office, who have been seconded to the Department of External Affairs, will work through Canadian missions in recipient countries to co-ordinate many aspects of the Canadian development-assistance programme.

Three engineers, who have gone to India, Pakistan and Trinidad and Tobago, will fill the first of several positions in aid-administration, which have room facilities. There will also be room for a private lounge or private-passenger area.

UPPER LEVEL

Behind the cockpit of the huge aircraft will be an upper level with room enough to accommodate a second lounge, a business office or a private stateroom with bed. This area will be connected to the main cabin by a circular staircase.

Twice as heavy as the DC-8 now in use by Air Canada, the *Boeing* 747 is 42 feet longer and has 50 feet more wingspan. It has a cruising speed of 600 miles an hour.

Air terminals are being planned to accommodate the new air giant.

been established for engineers and programme administrators at both junior and senior levels. More specialists in these categories will be sent overseas later.

The engineers will serve as technical and engineering advisers to heads of mission at Canadian diplomatic posts. Their work will include liaison and supervisory functions relating to investigation, construction, administration and assessment of capital projects, and other aid duties.

NAVY MISSILE SYSTEM

Beginning with the present shipbuilding programme, and for the first time in the history of Canada's seaborne forces, warships of the operational fleet will be equipped with all-weather, close range, surface-to-air missile systems.

The system, which is known as the Canadian Sea Sparrow, will be built into the Navy's helicopterdestroyers scheduled for construction within the next few years. The same device will be fitted into the new operational support ships after they are built.

Total costs for the Sea Sparrow programme will be more than \$25 million, though much of the planning will be applicable to future programmes of a similar nature.

In recent years it had become increasingly apparent that Canada's warships needed improved weapons to provide a more effective means of defence against air attack. Almost concurrent with the idea of helicopter-destroyers in 1965, a review of ships' armament showed a requirement for increased anti-aircraft effectiveness against modern, high-speed aircraft.

The new system will use the Sparrow 111 missile, tested and employed by the United States Navy, coupled with a fire-control system designed in the Netherlands, with a Canadian launcher. The missile will not carry a nuclear warhead and will be

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purchased, without modification, from the United States. No expenditure for designing or developing the missile will be required.

The Sparrow, which is electronically controlled, can be fired with greater aiming leeway because once in flight it thinks for itself and has the ability to track down and destroy its target despite evasive action. It can be fired singly or in rapid series.

CANADIANS TRAIN DOWN UNDER

Soldiers from Canada's Mobile Command will train at the Australian Army jungle-training centre, Canungra, Queensland, from the end of February to the end of March through the co-operation of the Australian Government. The training is designed to increase the range of environmental experience for men of the Canadian Forces.

On their return from the gruelling course, the ten officers and 44 other ranks from the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade Group at Canadian Forces Base Petawawa will serve as instructors in tropical operational techniques and tactics.

The jungle school, located near Brisbane, is close to the rugged border country of Queensland and New South Wales, whose near-tropical conditions will contribute to the reality of the training and will demand top physical fitness.

Canada's brigade groups specialize in desert, mountain and jungle operations. Thirty servicemen of 3 CIBG completed desert training with the British Army last spring in Cyrenaica, and last summer, 70 potential instructors from 1 CIBG took training in mountain warfare at Fort Freely, Alaska.

LONG-DISTANCE DIALING

A little-known but vitally important agency of the Department of Transport is working for the day when any federal employee in Saint John, New Brunswick, for instance, can dial a government telephone in Vancouver, British Columbia, or any major Canadian city, without the aid of an operator. "Right now the system exists only between Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal, but we're working toward the day when everyone will be able to call everyone else," says J.B. McDermott, commercial staff officer with the Administrative Telecommunications Agency, which co-ordinates the communications needs of all Government departments and agencies.

The job is complex but has, nevertheless, reaped tremendous savings since the ATA was established in 1965. In certain cases, it now costs less to make an inter-city call than to write a letter. Savings of \$4 million were reported in 1966 for long distance calls that would have cost the Government \$5.5 million at direct-distance dialing rates.

The cost of a six-minute long distance call from Ottawa to Montreal during office hours is \$3.25 at the commercial person-to-person rate, \$1.55 by direct-distance dialing, but only 13 cents through the private Government system.

The Government is the biggest customer of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada and, says G.H. Mellen Federal Government communications manager for Bell: "The Government is run as a tremendously large corporation, staffed by astute business-conscious men who like to drive a hard bargain. Many of the services we provide are in a competitive field, which means we have to be ready to meet their needs faster and better than the other fellow if we want to keep or increase our share of the Government's communications dollar."

Last year the Government spent \$40 million on communications including everything from the most complex needs to the girls who operate the Prime Minister's special switchboard.

POPULATION ESTIMATES

Canada's population on the first day of 1968 has been estimated at 20,630,000, an increase of 378,000 (1.9 per cent) over the estimate of 20,252,000 for January 1, 1967. The quarterly increases over the year were 82,000, 107,000, 107,000 and 82,000, reflecting the pattern of immigration over the same quarters. The increase since the census of June 1, 1966 was 615,000 or 3.1 per cent.

British Columbia's increase of 63,000 during 1967 was the highest percentage increase (3.3 per cent) among the provinces; Ontario however, had the greatest numerical increase, 174,000, or 2.5 per cent; Alberta gained 35,000, or 2.4 per cent; Quebec gained 77,000, or 1.3 per cent; Newfoundland 5,000, or 1.0 per cent; Manitoba 9,000, or 0.9 per cent; Prince Edward Island 1,000, or 0.9 per cent; New Brunswick 5,000, or 0.8 per cent; Nova Scotia 5,000, or 0.7 per cent; and Saskatchewan 3,000, or 0.3 per cent.

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4

MONTHLY INDEX

(February 1968, Volume 23)

Arts (see also Olympics) Stratford Company tours, No. 6, P. 5

Aviation Air Canada "jumbo" jets, No. 9, P. 3

Bilingualism Sauvé, address by, No. 6, P. 1

Books see External Affairs

Centennial Armed forces contribution, No. 6, P. 3

Commonwealth see Education, External Aid Individual Countries and National Defence

Communications Long-distance dialing, No. 9, P. 4

Consumer Affairs Description of new department, No. 8, P. 1

Education

Commonwealth conference, No. 9, P. 2 Educational aids exhibited, U.S., No. 8, P. 3

Employment see Labour

Exhibitions see Trade

Expo 67

Indian pavilion gift, No. 6, P. 3

Exports see Trade

External Aid (see also New Zealand and Technical Assistance) Asia and the Caribbean, No. 9, P. 3 Caribbean aviation, No. 6, P. 3 India, No. 8, P. 5 Mission to French-speaking Africa, No. 8, P. 3 Sicily, No. 8, P. 2

Federalism see Government

Films see Grants and Awards

Forestry Forest-fire simulator, No. 9, P. 2

Government (see also Consumer Affairs) Cabinet appointment, No. 8, P. 5 Development of Capital region, No. 7, P. 3 Federal-Provincial Constitutional Conference, No. 7, P. 1 Sauvé, address by, No. 6, P. 2 Grants and Awards Housing design, No. 7, P. 4 International film festival, No. 7, P. 5 Theatre history grant, No. 8, P. 5 U.S. film festival, No. 8, P. 5

Health and Welfare Hydraulic arms designed, No. 7, P. 5

Immigration 1967 figures No 9

1967 figures, No. 9, P. 1

India

Visit by Trade Minister Winters, No. 8, P. 5

Indians and Eskimos Indian book as school text, No. 7, P. 4

Labour Employment drop, No. 8, P. 6 Ex-servicemen employment plan, No. 8, P. 3 Industrial relations 1967, No. 8, P. 4 Management-labour relations, No. 6, P. 4

Mining see Technical Assistance

National Defence (see also Centennial and Labour) DRB appointments, No. 8, P. 4 Navy missile system, No. 9, P. 3 Training in Australia, No. 9, P. 4

Natural Resources Yukon historic parks, No. 8, P. 4

New Zealand Loan, No. 7, P. 4

Olympics

Canadian arts participation, No. 7, P. 3 Nancy Greene gold medallist, No. 9, P. 3

Population

Births, marriages and deaths, No. 8, P. 5 Estimates 1968, No. 9, P. 4

Post Office

First weather reading recalled, No. 6, P. 5 1968 revised stamp issue, No. 8, P. 4

Science

NRC probes earth, No. 6, P. 5

Sport see Olympics

Technical Assistance

Nickel mining, Indonesia, No. 7, P. 3

Trade (see also Education, India and New Zealand) Hotel equipment exports, No. 9, P. 2 International trade fair programme, No. 6, P. 3 1967 target hit, No. 7, P. 4 t modification, from the XMIME Y. HITNOM next departments and agencies.

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Books see External Affairs at immerses of aff affectionalistic at an energy and alar itse affectionalistic at memory in the set of the affection of the set of the set of the set of the Commonwealth see Education, External Aidohnamer individual Countries and National Defence and a set of the set of the set of the individual Countries and National Defence and a set of the set of the set of the constructions are access which when a set of the set of Longedistance dialing, No. 9, P. 4 and team of the Construct Affairs and the set of the set of the Construction of new destimated. No. 8, P. 4 and the Description of new destimated. No. 8, P. 4 and the description of new destimated. No. 8, P. 4 and the construction of new destimated. No. 8, P. 4 and the description of new destimated. No. 8, P. 4 and the description of new destimated. No. 8, P. 4 and the construction of new destimated. No. 8, P. 4 and the construction of new destimated. No. 8, P. 4 and the construction of new destimated. No. 8, P. 4 and the construction of new destimated. No. 8, P. 4 and the construction of new destimated. No. 8, P. 4 and the set of the construction of new destimated. No. 8, P. 4 and the set of the set of

Education of angle insummer of and any factors and any factors and and any second and any second and second an

Employment see Labour

Exhibitions are Trade Cartain Ind. an 2001 jo vab tani ant no notinitare e transformer object of essentian and no notinitare e transformer to coduding pavilian aiff. No. 6. R. 3 mao ma 6.1 di teor essentian aiff. No. 6. R. 3 mao ma 6.1 di teor essentian vinetam ant 7.041 1 yraunit di teor anade (000.761 ,000.28 eros new character are antequinant io matteq aif gaitoaitan 1. aqui lo guanco antequinal comatteq aif gaitoaitan

The Assistance) Assistance) Caribbean aviation, No. 6, P. 3 Mission to Prench-speaking Aince, No. 8, P. 3 Mission to Prench-speaking Aince, No. 8, P. 3 Dennessign, No. 8, P. 2 Dennessign, No. 8, P.

Forestry 1 bit c. 1 million, No. 9, P. 2

Government (see also Consumer Affairs)

Cabinet appointment, No. 8, P. 5

Development of Capital region, No. 7, P. 3 Federal-Provincial Constitutional Conference No. 7, P. 1

Sauvé, address by, No. b, P. 2

DEXample of the sequited, without modification, that the second states. No expenditure for designing or develop the missible will be required. (E2 anu.

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Theatre instory grant, No. of P.

CANADIANS TRAIN DOWN UNDER

Immigrafion VIII 1967 Ingures, No. 9, p1 1 bonististist and its attent VIII 1967 Ingures, No. 9, p1 1 bonististist, or the one of the obligation of deposit dynam to the one of the obligation of the obl

Indian book as school text, No. 7, P. 41 m Indian book as school text, No. 7, P. 41 m Labourcov asthanes a coord shared with a Labourcov asthanes to a coord shared with Employment drop. No. 8, P. 6 11 a Ex-servicemen employment plan, No. 8, P. 4

New Zealand Loan No. 7. P. 4

Olympics

LONG-DISTANCE DIALING

Canadian arts participation, No. 7, P. 3 Neacy Greene gold medallist, No. 9, P. 3 Burits, matriages and deaths, No. 8, Pi 5 Estimates 1968, No. 9, P. 4 Post Office First weather reading receiled, No. 6, P. 5 1968 revised stamp result. No. 6, P. 5 NRC probes earth, No. 6, P. 5 NRC probes earth, No. 6, P. 5

Technical Assistance

Nickel mining, Indonesia, No. 7, P.

Frade (see also Education, India and New Zealand) Hotel equipment exports, No. 9, P. 2 International trade fair programme, No. 6, P. 3 1967 target hit, No. 7, P. 4