

national park subject to consultation and agreement with the Indian people. Wood Buffalo National Park was established in 1922. The Thelon Game Sanctuary, established originally under the Northwest Game Act in 1927, is given protection from mining activity by exclusion, and it is not open for staking under the Canada Mining Regulations. There are 16 migratory bird sanctuaries in Canada's northland but these areas are not completely excluded from resource development. These sanctuaries were withdrawn under the Migratory Birds Convention Act. (a) (ii) The criteria used include: (a) Uniqueness of a particular area in terms of landscape, habitat for a particular species of animal or occurrence or other rare biotic or abiotic forms. (b) A specific area for withdrawal may be outlined as being representative of a much larger area which may be defined as units or sub-units of a physiographic area or land form which it is in the national interest to preserve. (c) Preservation of archaeological sites. (d) The potential of the area to meet the objectives set in Section 4 of the National Parks Act dedicating national parks to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment. (b) Not applicable.

VISITS OF AMBASSADORS AND HEADS OF MISSIONS
TO NORTHERN CANADA

Question No. 108—**Mr. Mazankowski:**

1. How many foreign ambassadors travelled to Northern Canada, visiting Norman Wells, Inuvik, etc., (a) during September, 1970 (b) during October, 1970?
2. Who were they and what countries did they represent?
3. What country hosted the tour?
4. What were the total expenses incurred by the tour?
5. What was the purpose of the tour?

Mr. Judd Buchanan (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development): 1. Ambassadors and other heads and acting heads of mission (a) 20; (b) 19.

2. Tour No. 1 (September 23-29, 1970): Greece, His Excellency Aristide N. Pilavachi, Ambassador; Jamaica, His Excellency Vincent H. McFarlane, High Commissioner; China, His Excellency Yu-chi Hsueh, Ambassador; Colombia, His Excellency Luis Ernesto Ordóñez, Ambassador; Swaziland, His Excellency Dr. S. T. M. Sukati, High Commissioner; Israel, His Excellency Ephraim Evron, Ambassador; Japan, His Excellency Shinyichi Kondo, Ambassador; Australia, His Excellency Dr. Eduard Schiller, Ambassador; Venezuela, His Excellency Wolfgang Larrazábal, Ambassador; India, His Excellency A. B. Bhadkamkar, High Commissioner; Czechoslovakia, His Excellency Bretislav Matanoha, Ambassador; Brazil, His Excellency Frank Moscoso, Ambassador; Nigeria, His Excellency Edward O. Enahoro, High Commissioner; Afghanistan, His Excellency Abdullah Malikyar, Ambassador; Holy See, His Excellency the Most Reverend Guido del Mestri, Pro-Nuncio; Uruguay, Mr. Gualberto H. Urtiaga, Chargé d'Affaires a.i.; Ceylon, Mr. M. Rabot, Acting High Commissioner; Germany, Mr. Wilhelm

Questions

Fabricius, Chargé d'Affaires a.i.; Thailand, Mr. Sirajaya Buddhi-Baedya, Chargé d'Affaires a.i.; Belgium, Mr. Jules Marchal, Conseller.

Tour No. 2 (October 5-11, 1970): Argentina, His Excellency Constantino Ramos, Ambassador; Lebanon, His Excellency Dr. Alif Gébara, Ambassador; Barbados, His Excellency C. B. Williams, High Commissioner; Netherlands, His Excellency Theo H. Bot, Ambassador; Bulgaria, His Excellency Kiril Chterev, Ambassador; Indonesia, His Excellency R. D. Bandoro, High Commissioner; Peru, His Excellency César A. De La Fuente, Ambassador; France, His Excellency Pierre Siraud, Ambassador; Turkey, His Excellency Irfan Tansel, Ambassador; Cuba, His Excellency Dr. José Fernández de Cossio, Ambassador; Tunisia, His Excellency Dr. Abdelaziz Hamzaoui, Ambassador; Sweden, His Excellency Ake Malmaeus, Ambassador; Pakistan, His Excellency M. S. Shaikh, High Commissioner; Korea, His Excellency Pil Shik Chin, Ambassador; Spain, His Excellency Juan José Rovira, Ambassador; South Africa, His Excellency Matthys Izak Botha, Ambassador; Hungary, Mr. Gyula Baranyi, Chargé d'Affaires a.i.; Congo, Mr. Jean-Baptiste Mbila, Chargé d'Affaires a.i.; Portugal, Dr. Da Silva Preto, Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

3. Government of Canada.

4. The estimated cost of the two tours is \$43,000, an amount which is being shared by three departments, National Defence, External Affairs and Indian Affairs and Northern Development. All the accounts have not been received, but it is likely that the actual costs could be slightly lower than the estimate.

5. The purpose of the tour was to provide heads of mission accredited to the Government of Canada with an opportunity to see at first hand something of the Canadian north and the developments taking place there. Throughout the world there is growing appreciation of the economic potential of the North and of its peculiar vulnerability to such environmental problems as pollution and erosion. As a result there is considerable interest abroad in the Canadian Government's determination to ensure that as the development of Northern Canada proceeds the environment and the well being of the people are protected. Often the problems involved are not well understood. It therefore seemed desirable that heads of mission in Ottawa see for themselves conditions in the Canadian north and the progress being made there both in terms of utilizing the natural resources and of improving living conditions through the provision of better education, housing and health services. It was hoped that in this way the heads of mission would be able to understand and report more fully to their governments on the policies that Canada is pursuing in its northern areas.

Although travel facilities in the North have improved greatly in recent years, it is still difficult for someone on his own to obtain a comprehensive view of the region in a brief period of time. Some assistance on the part of the Canadian Government was necessary and it was concluded that this could be provided most effectively by means of an organized tour.