

portion of their output abroad as the economy as a whole, and spent nearly \$11 billion — 80 per cent of their total expenditures — on Canadian wages and Canadian supplies.

"Nothing uncovered so far by the Department or by any independent researchers would indicate there is validity to the charge that foreign ownership, *per se*, acts against our national interests," Mr. Winters said. "Of course, it doesn't prove that every last foreign subsidiary is pure as the driven snow in every particular. But no matter how much work is done, no matter how many studies are produced, there will always be those who maintain that foreign-owned companies as a class are serious offenders against the national interest."

Mr. Winters emphasized that Canadians must seek greater domestic participation in the expansion of their economy, through more active participation in the creation and ownership of Canadian industry. But restrictions on foreign capital, by slowing the growth rate of the economy, would have the opposite effect, he said: "The surest way to achieve greater Canadian ownership is to foster, not impede, our economic development; and then to encourage the use of the proceeds from this growth in expanding our own capital resources and developing new enterprise."

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## OLD FORT HISTORIC SITE

On July 13, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother officially opened a new national historic site — the St. Andrews Blockhouse, the only building surviving of a series of blockhouses and batteries created by the townspeople of Halifax following the outbreak of the War of 1812. The building, which stands near the west end of the harbour of St. Andrews, New Brunswick, is similar in design to an earlier blockhouse at Fort Edward, Nova Scotia, but is somewhat lower.

### HISTORY

Following the war, until about 1845, the blockhouse was used as an arms depot and its grounds were used as a parade and instruction area for units of the New Brunswick militia. After 1870, it was unoccupied but was maintained, apparently in good condition, by the Department of Militia and Defence. Sir Leonard Tilley, one of the Fathers of Confederation, at one time had a summer residence in St. Andrews, and in 1903 the blockhouse was reported as being rented to Lady Tilley. Because of its historic importance, the Department of Militia and Defence took a new interest in the blockhouse and, in 1917, leased it to the town of St. Andrews on the condition that it be kept in good repair.

In July 1964, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, then the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, entered into an agreement with St. Andrews for the care and preservation of the blockhouse and its lands. It has now been restored to its original condition and the Department is erecting a plaque to commemorate the site.

## GOLD PRODUCTION DECLINING

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources reported recently that gold production in Canada in 1966 declined for the sixth successive year. Production is estimated at 3,317,488 ounces, valued at \$125,102,472. In comparison to the 1965 production of 3,606,031 ounces, worth \$136,051,943, the 1966 production is down about 8 per cent in weight and in value. The highest production since the Second World War was achieved in 1960 when 4,628,911 ounces, valued at \$157,151,527, were produced.

The 1966 decrease is mainly attributable to the closure of auriferous-quartz or lode-gold mines. In 1966, the lode-gold mines produced 2,693,974 ounces compared to 2,958,874 ounces in 1965. Six lode mines closed in 1966, while only one lode mine began operating.

### PROVINCIAL FIGURES

Ontario continued as the leading producing province in 1966 by a wide margin, producing 49.6 per cent of the total. Quebec was in second place with 28.4 per cent, while the Northwest Territories produced 12.7 per cent and British Columbia 3.6 per cent.

Canada has long been one of the world's leading producers of gold. Since production was first officially recorded in 1858, Canada has produced over 180.8 million ounces, worth about \$5,839 million to the end of 1966. Although most provinces have been contributors to the total, Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, in that order, are the leaders.

### DECLINE TO CONTINUE

The rapid closure of gold mines in 1965 and 1966 is due basically to the exhaustion of economic ore brought about by ever-increasing costs for supplies and higher wage scales. One or two of the mines that closed may have been able to continue production but the shortage of miners adversely affected operations to the point where the rate of production was uneconomical.

Production is expected to continue to decline since at least four more mines are slated for closure in 1967 and a further three are experiencing above-normal problems. Placer gold production will decrease substantially in 1967 as The Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation, Limited, Canada's largest placer operator, ceased production at the end of the 1966 season.

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## WORLD POETRY CONFERENCE

Many internationally-known poets will visit Montreal for the World Poetry Conference from September 6 to 10. They will take part in the opening manifestation of the meeting, a three-day symposium entitled "Poetry and Man and His World", to be held on the Expo '67 site.

The World Poetry Conference was supported by grants from the Canada Council, Expo '67, Quebec's Cultural Affairs Department and UNESCO.