

SPECIAL PLACES

"Byways offer the opportunity to restore pleasure to travel. Byways will link many of our 'special places'. We also plan to create new types of special places. Wild rivers, still flowing free, will form narrow wilderness parks. There are a number of exciting possibilities for underwater marine parks. Small but unique wonders of nature will be protected as national landmarks. There are many such features of the landscape in Canada which ought to be protected in the same way as our national parks.

GOAL OF 60 NATIONAL PARKS

"The new program does not imply a change in the administration or purposes of the 29 existing national parks. Their special objective will continue to be preservation and interpretation of large areas enclosing the most dramatic works of nature. To protect them against their own popularity, the Government intends to stipulate the maximum areas for intensive use within each park, and to reinforce by legislation the zoning system which is now a matter of policy rather than law. We will continue to press towards our goal of having 60 national parks by the year 2000. We have had excellent co-operation from provincial and territorial governments in the establishment of new national and historic parks, and we are confident that this new program will win their support which is essential to its success.

"'Byways and Special Places' is an offer to work with all Canadians, private citizens, conservation associations, youth groups, and communities, not only to preserve what remains of our natural and historic heritage, but also to restore some of what we have lost.

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Canadians know too little of Canada. This program will bring them to seldom-seen places, and in doing so will contribute to the economic well-being of areas which need it most. Local businesses, such as hotels, motels, inns and restaurants will see increased trade. Museums, interpretation centres, parks and historic sites will attract new visitors. There will be new local employment opportunities, new community projects and programs. There will be a fresh community spirit.

There are possibilities for this program all over Canada which will bring it within reach of every city, town and village. It will link national and provincial parks; it will bring Canadians together and strengthen national unity...."

TRAINING FOR THE FUTURE

School's in, and students and trainees from about 60 developing countries have started their 1972-73 programs. At universities and other educational institutions across Canada they will receive training related to specific Canadian-assisted de-

velopment projects in their own countries, or will take specialized courses not available at home. Since the early 1950s, when Canadian training awards were first offered to the governments of developing countries, more than 14,000 students and trainees have come to study in Canada.

Two trends have emerged as new facilities have been developed overseas in recent years: the growth of "third country training" arrangements, with Canadian International Development Agency financing a student's training in a developing country in the same part of the world; and greater specialization among those who come to Canada. Last year, 1,756 students and trainees were in Canada under CIDA auspices, and about 600 new people arrived during August and September 1972, replacing those who completed their studies and returned home in June.

New arrivals, facing difficult adjustments, are not just dropped into Canadian life - under agreements with CIDA, various organizations and individuals lend a hand. Staff from the Canadian Bureau for International Education are at reception centres during the peak period at Vancouver, Toronto, and Montreal, the major airports of entry. To help buffer North American "culture shock" many students come to Ottawa for briefing sessions, and are greeted at the airport by the YM-YMCA. Those studying at eight universities - New Brunswick, Laval, Montreal, McGill, Toronto, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia - are counselled and assisted by coordinators on the spot - knowledgeable people in the university community who prevent or minimize many problems for the newcomers.

NATIONAL PORTS COUNCIL

The first meeting of the newly-established National Ports Council was held recently in Ottawa.

The Council, composed of members of the National Harbours Board, the chairmen of each of the ten local port authorities and the various harbour commissions and representatives of provincial governments, as well as several Federal Government officials, was established to advise the Minister of Transport on matters relating to port and harbour economies and structures, and to consider improvements to the existing system of ports. Dr. Pierre Camu, Administrator of the Ministry of Transport's Marine Administration, is the chairman.

At the three-day session, attended by about 35 members and officials, a review was conducted of the administration, operation and structure of port organization in Canada and their compatibility with ports abroad. A steering committee of seven members was formed to consider and advise on the course and direction of the Council and to propose specific matters for examination. Considerable analysis and research will be carried out prior to the next meeting scheduled for next March.