

## ARCTIC LABORATORY OPENED

A manager has been appointed for Canada's first permanent scientific-research laboratory north of the Arctic Circle, at Inuvik, Northwest Territories. He is Richard M. Hill of London (Ontario) and Toronto.

The Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Mr. Arthur Laing, recently announced the completion of the Inuvik laboratory, which is ready to provide year-round facilities for research and to serve as a base for extensive field studies in the Western Arctic. "Research is the key to development and this centre will play a vital part in the future of Northern Canada," Mr. Laing said.

The two-storey building will accommodate a permanent staff of eight scientists from many disciplines, and as many as 16 visiting researchers. Field stations will facilitate operations over a wide area. There are low-temperature rooms and experimental facilities specially designed for arctic research, in addition to general laboratory facilities, a photographic darkroom, a library, offices, and a seminar room. The station includes a cosmic-ray counter, installed by the National Research Council in an attached building as an important part of Canada's participation in the observation programme for the International Year of the Quiet Sun.

### CHOICE OF SITE

Inuvik was chosen as the site for the laboratory because of its wide and varied research potential. The town is built on permafrost on the edge of the Mackenzie River Delta about 50 miles from the Arctic Ocean. It is on the tree-line, with easy access to both bush and barrens, and is the home of Indians as well as Eskimos. It looks across the Delta to the Richardson Mountains in the west; the rolling barren grounds of the Precambrian Shield stretch eastward. The broad Mackenzie Valley lies to the south.

Visiting scientists will be encouraged to participate in community activities and to give talks on their work. Collections illustrating the natural history of the Mackenzie Delta area will be made and displayed.

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## SHIPPING STATISTICS

The volume of freight handled at Canadian ports during September rose 7.2 per cent, to 23,439,427 tons from 21,873,477 in September last year; 15.3 per cent more was handled in foreign service, at 13,493,638 tons versus 11,701,154, and 2.2 per cent less in coastwise service, at 9,945,789 tons versus 10,172,323. This brought freight handled in the January-September period to 142,617,528 tons, from 134,977,711 a year ago. The amount handled in foreign service rose 6.9 per cent in the nine-month period, to 80,549,263 tons from 75,356,527, and in coastwise service 4.1 per cent, to 62,068,265 tons from 59,621,184.

### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

The arrivals and departures of vessels in both services declined in September to 26,521 from 29,490

a year earlier and, in the January-September period, to 195,344 from 208,896 a year ago. The registered net tonnage of these vessels also declined in the month to 36,578,063 tons, from 37,622,328, and, in the cumulative period, to 245,235,999 tons, from 246,840,071.

Ports handling the greatest volume of freight in September were: Montreal, 2,764,615 tons (2,295,191 in September 1962); Seven Islands, 1,855,981 tons (1,908,885); Port Arthur-Fort William, 1,717,763 tons (1,368,911); Vancouver, 1,390,073 (1,203,161); and Hamilton, 1,031,936 tons (1,206,467).

## NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL TALKS

On December 10, Mr. C.M. Drury, Minister of Industry, met provincial ministers responsible for industrial development. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the most effective means of achieving increased co-operation and co-ordination between the federal Department of Industry and provincial governments, leading to greater industrial growth in Canada.

The conference heard a report from Mr. Drury about the organization and activities of his Department. The Minister pointed out that the objects of the Industry Department were to create employment opportunities in manufacturing industry, to foster research and development, to enhance the competitive position of Canadian producers, and to improve the balance-of-payments position. In addition, he indicated that the Area Development Agency of the Department of Industry would work with other agencies, federal and provincial, in encouraging sound regional development.

### INTEGRATED PROGRAMME

Federal and provincial ministers were in agreement that close co-operation and co-ordination were the key to the achievement of greater industrial growth. The ministers recognized the benefits of an integrated programme using all the resources of the federal and provincial departments. In the field of regional development, the Minister of Industry stated that the Area Development Agency of his Department would consult fully with provincial authorities and co-ordinate its activities with provincial plans. In this regard, it was agreed that care should be taken to avoid any duplication of effort.

The desirability was recognized of introducing an integrated approach to many development projects. In particular, the federal Department of Industry would employ provincial facilities wherever possible to conduct local surveys and field work. It would work closely with provincial departments, which had been active in this field for many years, in emphasizing and developing local and provincial aspects of national projects.

The ministers agreed that the conference had been most useful in bringing about increased co-operation between the federal and provincial governments. It was decided that further meetings should be arranged on a periodic basis.