

gains for the province. The sector is followed by transportation-communications-utilities where miscellaneous utilities (including electric power) and transportation contribute to most of the gain of 19.7 per cent. An increase of 19.8 per cent for manufacturing is dominated by the paper products industry which reaches a total of \$661 million (up \$182 million or 38 per cent).

The total for the Yukon and Northwest Territories, at \$1.232 billion, is dominated by the primary industries group where a total of \$995 million is \$355 million or 59.1 per cent above 1980. Institutions and government departments, at \$143 million, are expected to be up by 8.9 per cent. Utilities at \$88 million are reported at 54.8 per cent above 1980.

Tourism mission to Japan

Charles Lapointe, Canada's federal tourism minister, recently led the first ever Canadian tourism mission to Japan aimed at increasing the number of Japanese visitors to Canada.

Mr. Lapointe, Minister of State for Small Business and Tourism, was accompanied by executives of the Canadian tourism industry for a week-long visit to Japan.

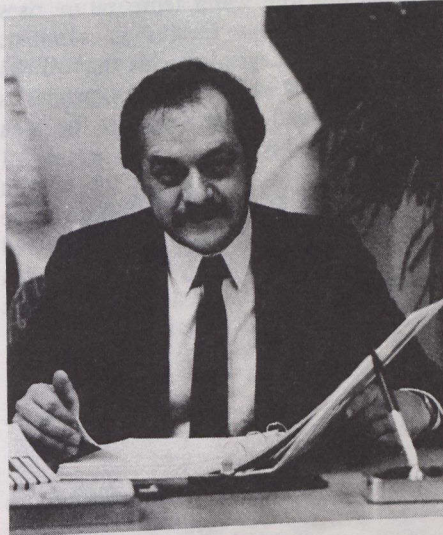
Mr. Lapointe and his delegation met with representatives of the Japanese government including Minister of Transport Masajuro Shiokawa, as well as with senior officials of the Japan Association of Travel Agents.

Those who participated in the mission included: Marcel Prudhomme, chairman of the Parliamentary External Affairs Committee; Garth Campbell, vice-president of VIA Rail Canada, Montreal; Ed Ogden, vice-president, Eastern Region, CP Air; Pierre Jeannot, executive vice-president, Air Canada; Pierre Brousseau, president, Delta des Gouverneurs, Ste-Foy, Quebec; and Michael Lambert, executive vice-president, Four Seasons Hotels Limited, Toronto.

While in Japan, Mr. Lapointe officially began the start of *Kaleidoscope Canada '81*, a year-long promotion designed to show the Japanese travel trade what Canada has to offer, and attended ceremonies marking the fifteenth anniversary of the opening of the Canadian Government Office of Tourism in Tokyo.

Japan is one of Canada's top three overseas markets in terms of the number of

visitors who come to Canada and the mission was intended to improve Canada's position as an "important travel destination for the Japanese", said Mr. Lapointe.



Charles Lapointe

Mr. Lapointe said that Canada has been a popular travel destination for the Japanese for many years. While large numbers of Japanese visit British Columbia and Alberta each year, they are beginning to venture further east and discover what Canada has to offer from coast to coast.

Japanese visitors to Canada during 1980 totalled 162,253. This figure represents a 100 per cent increase in the past seven years and makes Japan the fastest growing overseas source of visitors to Canada.

Canada-U.S. tuna treaty

Canada and the United States have signed a treaty permitting Pacific coast fishermen to catch tuna and use specified ports in each other's coastal regions.

The agreement was signed May 26 in Washington, D.C., by Canada's Ambassador to the United States Peter Towe and U.S. Deputy Secretary of State William Clark.

The treaty will allow fishermen in either country to fish in the waters specified for albacore tuna by following designated procedures such as keeping authorities in both countries informed of their operations.

Canadians will have access to the U.S. coastal ports of Bellingham, Washington; Astoria and Coos Bay, Oregon; and Crescent City, California. U.S. fishermen are

granted counterpart access to Prince Rupert, Victoria, Port Hardy and Ucluelet, British Columbia. The fishermen will be able to use the ports for landing their catches of tuna and either trans-shipping them in bond to a home port, selling them for export in bond, or selling them locally. The treaty also allows the fishing vessels to take on fuel and supplies in the ports.

The U.S. government, during the course of negotiations on the treaty, assured the Canadian government that in its view the treaty would be given quick ratification by the U.S. Senate.

Satellite senses soil problems

Sophisticated satellite photography is helping soil scientists identify and map salinity on the Canadian prairies.

Soil scientists at Agriculture Canada's Lethbridge, Alberta Research Station now are using remote sensing to identify saline areas and measure the extent of salinity spread in recent years.

Salinity in soil has been an increasing problem on the prairies in the past 30 years. Plants have difficulty growing in salt-laden soils and affected soils can become completely non-productive.

"Remote sensing using satellite data is useful so we can get a view of a large area at once," explained T.G. Sommerfeldt, a research scientist at the Lethbridge station. "To map the areas from small aircraft or on the ground would take months."

Relatively inexpensive

Dr. Sommerfeldt said use of the satellite is relatively inexpensive and new data is generated every 18 days as the satellite circles the earth.

"Since the satellite is going around anyway, we're using technology that is already in place," he said.

Computerized signals are transmitted from the satellite, called *LANDSAT*, and compared with maps prepared from manual surveys. This gives the most accurate information possible, said Dr. Sommerfeldt.

The manual survey, called ground truthing, is still a must because the sensitive equipment in the satellite is responsive to things other than salinity. Ground truthing allows crews to map affected areas. Crews then examine the land closely and conduct soil tests.