

### COPPER CONTROLS TIGHTENED

Mr. Robert H. Winters, Minister of Trade and Commerce, made the following statement recently, in the House of Commons:

On January 31, I advised the House that in the interest of orderly marketing and domestic supply it had become necessary to make certain changes in export controls affecting copper scrap, copper-alloy scrap and copper-bearing scrap. For the same reason, I wish now to announce changes in the control of exports of copper ores and concentrates.

The production of copper in Canada depends largely on supply of mine concentrates purchased from or processed for a large number of independent mines. If this supply should be interrupted or diverted elsewhere to any considerable extent, it would affect the supply of copper available for use in Canada.

On November 22, when export controls were put on

various forms of copper as a precautionary measure, a general export permit was issued for ores and concentrates moving to off-shore destinations. This general export permit is now being revoked and, effective March 21, individual permits will be required for shipments to off-shore destinations. The advance notice will provide an opportunity for exporters to apply for permits where required under existing contracts.

It is not the purpose of this move to interfere with supplies moving to smelters abroad under contracts now existing. However, the individual permit requirement will enable the Government to prevent diversion to off-shore destinations of ores and concentrates now under contract to Canadian smelters.

This action is taken under the authority of the Export and Import Permits Act.

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### IMMIGRANT INVESTMENT

Immigrants purchasing businesses or farming enterprises made a major contribution to the Canadian economy in 1965, Citizenship and Immigration Minister Jean Marchand said recently. Reports by field officers indicate that 1,533 immigrants established their own businesses or purchased farms in 1965, making a financial commitment of \$30,848,180, of which \$15,091,625 had already been paid. There were 1,167 new businesses established and 366 farms purchased.

#### FIGURES ONLY PARTIAL

Since many immigrants, especially those who speak English or French, become integrated quickly and do not maintain close contact with the Department, it is estimated that field officers' reports cover only 25 per cent of those who have actually established businesses and 50 per cent of those investing in agriculture.

Mr. Marchand said that, in the 1950-1965 period, 26,128 immigrant owners had established their own enterprises. Their families numbered 96,475 individuals, and these enterprises employed 79,706 wage or salary earners. Total investment was \$324,639,285, of which \$164,109,945 had already been paid.

Immigrants from Germany and the Netherlands continue to lead the number of those the Department knows to have launched their own enterprises between 1950 and 1965. The figures for this period are as follows:

Business		Agriculture	
Germany	2,883	Netherlands	5,558
Netherlands	2,258	Germany	1,633
Italy	1,770	U.S.A.	753
Britain	1,352	Poland	383
Hungary	830	Belgium	369
U.S.A.	811	Britain	338

### BUSY YEAR FOR NUCLEAR INDUSTRY

The start of construction on a large nuclear-power station capable of producing economic power and the first production of irradiated food on a commercial scale were among the highlights of a busy year for Canada's nuclear industry.

The practical applications of nuclear energy, particularly in the generation of power, may be expected to increase rapidly over the next few years. Some indication of the scale of work for industry is given by the fact that about \$50-million worth of equipment must be supplied each year for Ontario Hydro's Pickering generating station, now being built about 20 miles east of Toronto. Contracts worth millions of dollars to Canadian industry will come from construction by India of the Rajasthan atomic-power project, a nuclear station that is essentially a duplicate of the 200,000-kilowatt Douglas Point nuclear-power station on the shore of Lake Huron, and from the Karachi nuclear-power project, which will be built in Pakistan by the Canadian General Electric Company Limited.

The decision by Ontario Hydro to build the Pickering station, one of the three largest nuclear-power stations in the world, followed successful operation of the 20,000-kilowatt nuclear-power demonstration station near Rolphton, Ontario, which has been in operation since 1962, and the construction of the Douglas Point station within the original plant and equipment cost estimates.

#### QUEBEC TO GET STATION

Agreement in principle between the Federal Government and the Quebec Government to build a nuclear-power station in Quebec drew attention to work on advanced types of power stations. While the operation of the heavy-water-moderated and heavy-water-cooled power reactors in the Pickering plant will mark the first production of economic nuclear power in Canada, the nuclear industry must be working years ahead on