



CANADA

# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 21 No. 36

September 7, 1966

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## DEDICATION TO THE FUTURE

*The following passages are from a recent speech by the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Mr. Arthur Laing, at the dedication of the Nature-Interpretive Centre, Point-Pelee National Park, Ontario:*

...Today we are beset with problems — problems of war, problems of peace, problems with education and problems with our future. We are concerned for our nation, and one of the greatest concerns is what we are doing to our land. It has brought us riches and pleasure, but, unless properly managed, the well-being it brings today can be lost tomorrow. A hundred yards from where we are gathered exists an outstanding example of what can happen if people do not respect their natural heritage. Lake Erie used to be one of the greatest inland recreational and productive parts of this country. Fish were abundant, and a thriving fishing industry provided thousands of jobs for local citizens. The waters and the surrounding beaches provided some of the best recreational playgrounds in the country. This, too, meant jobs. Today this is largely a pleasant memory.

Because everyone thought its capacities were unlimited, cities and industry paid scant attention to what they were doing to the lake, with the result that many now claim Lake Erie is nothing more than an open sewer. They have insisted that unless corrective steps are taken immediately, Lake Erie will turn into a swamp where the only living things will be the unsightly, smelly algae that thrive on man's waste.

Governments in Canada and the United States have recognized the problem and are now undertaking programmes costing billions of dollars to protect and improve our water resources.

A similar, but more disguised problem exists on many of our strategically-located land areas. Unless we direct more attention to sound land-management, the life-giving natural resources and the very scenic attractiveness of our great land, which we come to regard as everlasting, may not remain so. I am determined that in our national parks, at least, there shall be for all time classic examples of Canada's natural heritage of Canada much as it was before the white man came. Toward that end, I announced two years ago a comprehensive policy for our national parks, the first major declaration of management aims since the National Parks Act was passed in 1930.

### NATIONAL PARKS POLICY

The parks policy I enunciated in 1964...is intended to ensure evolution of an outstanding national park system with an appeal to citizen and visitor alike, "for their benefit, education and enjoyment". The Government has instituted a policy to revitalize the parks while, at the same time, conserving the basic scenic and natural resources. With today's pressures, this means careful planning and good management. The new national parks policy, I am confident, will provide just that.

The need for a clear statement of national park policies at this time was very apparent, due to the vast changes in the character and sheer quantity of public visitation to the parks, which threatened ultimately to destroy the very quality of the visitor experience. With heavy visitation has come an inevitable demand for a variety of facilities, appropriate and otherwise. The policy statements are intended to provide the basic direction for planning and develop-

## CANADIAN AID TO ZAMBIA

It was recently announced by the Secretary of State for External Affairs that Canada had decided to make an additional \$500,000 in grant aid available to Zambia.

It is hoped that these development funds will contribute to easing the economic problems faced by Zambia as a result of the unilateral declaration of independence last year by neighbouring Rhodesia. Canadian officials are now in Lusaka, discussing with Zambian authorities the most effective manner in which the Canadian funds may be used. Already under way is a programme of recruitment for 12 Canadian air-control officers and technicians who will work at the Lusaka airport.

### FORMS OF AID

Since 1962-63, the Canadian Government has provided to Zambia a total of \$127,000-worth of technical assistance, represented by the training of 23 students in Canada and the services of four teachers and two advisers in Zambia. During the current fiscal year, plans have been made to provide technical assistance worth about \$300,000. In addition to these aid projects, Canada made a \$300,000 contribution to the joint Canadian-British feasibility study of a possible rail-link between Zambia, which is land-locked, and a port in Tanzania. Another form taken by Canadian assistance to Zambia was the participation of the Royal Canadian Air Force in the "oil-lift" from December 1965 to April 1966, at a total cost of \$1,250,000.

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### DEMAND FOR WOOD TO SOAR

A 400 percent increase in the demand for Canada's forest resources is expected by the year 2000, according to the recently published conclusions of the National Forestry Conference, convened earlier this year at Montebello, Quebec, under the sponsorship of the Department of Forestry of Canada. H.W. Beall, special adviser to the Deputy Minister of Forestry, reports in a summary of the conference's findings that the demand for wood products will climb from the current 3.2 billion cubic feet to 4.5 billion in 1975 and to 12.8 billion by 2000.

Mr. Beall's statement indicates that the pulp-and-paper sector of the forestry industry will experience the largest increase, from a current 1.3 billion cubic feet to 2.1 billion in 1975 and to 8 billion in the year 2000. The demand for lumber and plywood meanwhile will more than double in the next 34 years.

### WOOD SCARCITY FORESEEN

R.M. Fowler, president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association and a forestry conference vice-chairman, points to the prospect of a wood-shortage. Summarizing discussions of future demands, Mr. Fowler told the conference: "It is quite clear that, with present methods and arrangements, we

shall not have enough wood to meet the estimated demands of 2000 A.D."

The CPPA president called for a co-ordinated forestry policy and co-ordination of policy implementation. The responsibility for this essential co-ordination, he believed, rested with the Department of Forestry.

The first step, Mr. Fowler said, would be to convince political leaders and the public that a problem existed and that the days of unlimited forest resources were nearly over.

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## GUN PLATFORM UNEARTHED

Archaeologists of the Canadian Historic Sites Division at work since April 15 on excavations at Côteau-du-lac, some 30 miles southwest of Montreal, recently unearthed a gun platform built during the Rebellion of 1837-38.

According to *Notes of an Old Soldier*, by Captain George Bell, who had participated in the defeat of the "Sons of Liberty" at Saint-Eustache, before eventually taking up the command of the Côteau-du-Lac fortifications, the platform was erected in February 1838.

Before the battle of Saint-Eustache, the rebels had threatened to occupy Côteau because the site commanded the main road linking Upper and Lower Canada. Lacking troops to hold the fort, the Government had the Côteau artillery spiked and submerged. A colonel of the Militia and a few volunteers later occupied the fort until Captain Bell took command on January 3.

His first initiative was to restore discipline, as the worst confusion reigned at Côteau. A month later, well-trained men under his command salvaged the guns as a means of preventing a potential aggressor from passing the canal at Côteau, which was the only route by which ships could avoid the Côteau Rapids.

### GUNS RESTORED

Having raised four 24-pounders weighing approximately 5,000 pounds each, Captain Bell summoned an artillery expert, who stated that the guns were useless because they were spiked with a special kind of nail. Two enterprising individuals offered, at a set price, to bore in the vents (the opening through which the charge was set off) of the spiked guns, a bargain that was agreed upon. Following three weeks of hard work, the vents were freed from their spikes without damage. The other guns were removed from the waters and platforms were built on which to set up batteries.

The platform recently excavated by the Canadian Historic Sites Division is the one that covered the southwest end of the canal. Laboratory tests have made it possible to determine that the lumber used was a coniferous species, probably spruce. Experts are of the opinion that the corrugations marking the surface of the platform may have been caused at a

later date by the storing of gun barrels, the weight of which may have exceeded 5,000 pounds each.

Thanks to the studies conducted by the Chief Archaeologist at Côteau, Mr. Roger Marois, it is hoped to restore the platform in the course of the coming year, when the Museology Section of the Canadian Historic Sites Division will complete the strengthening and the interpretation work of the fort ruins.

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### TYRONE GUTHRIE AWARDS, 1966

Six members of the Stratford Festival Company and staff recently received Tyrone Guthrie Awards worth \$8,000 for further theatrical studies. From among 31 applicants the committee selected Roberta Maxwell, actress (\$1,000) Neil Dainard, actor (\$1,500) Colin Fox, actor (\$1,500) Heath Lamberts, actor (\$2,000) Bill Kearns, stage manager (\$500) and Nina Nodwell, wardrobe and properties (\$1,500).

Money for the Awards is raised each year by a special performance from which the entire proceeds, after expenses, are contributed to the fund. This year, a matinee performance of *Henry VI*, was the Guthrie Award performance.

Established by the acting company in 1954 in appreciation of the leadership of Sir Tyrone Guthrie, first Artistic Director of the Stratford Festival, the fund has distributed some \$64,000 since its inception.

Members of this year's committee are Tony van Bridge, Frances Hyland, Thomas Bohdanetzky, Jack Hutt, William Needles, Jean-Louis Roux and Artistic Director Michael Langham.

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### NORTHLAND LECTURES IN U.K.

The first teacher from the Northwest Territories chosen by the Canadian Teachers' Federation to lecture for a year in Britain, J. Patrick Romaine, hopes to present to his overseas audience composed of adults as well as children a picture of Canada's North - its people, industry and development - that will enable his hearers to see it as he has seen it. During the 1966-67 school year Mr. Romaine is on leave-of-absence from the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Two teachers were chosen from Canada. The other is Miss Lillian McPhie of Ponoka, Alberta. Miss McPhie and Mr. Romaine are lecturing under the auspices of the Commonwealth Institute, an organization representing the entire Commonwealth, which has provided a grant of £1,000 (\$2,870) each, to which will be added their travel expenses in Britain. The two teachers are further assisted by a Canada Council grant of \$2,000 each, and their travel expenses to and from Britain.

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### NEW DEAL FOR CANADA'S MANPOWER

The new Department of Manpower and Immigration, Mr. Jean Marchand, the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, recalled recently, in an address at Laval University, Quebec, had been created by Parliament in June following recommendations by the Economic Council of Canada. It was the duty of this new Department Mr. Marchand stated, to see that Canadian workers found employment...amid changes brought to modern society by technology and automation. "New solutions have to be found in the face of new problems," he declared. "The Manpower Department must make use of all its energies and intelligence in order to prevent our country from marking time in the vast army of industrialized countries in the world."

Mr. Marchand explained that it would be some time before the new Department could be organized to face the "gigantic task ahead". It was estimated that some 2,000 employees must be recruited... which "would indicate the importance attached to this Department by Canadian authorities".

The Minister continued: "Besides the Minister and Deputy Minister, the Department has two operational divisions and four support services.

"The Canada Immigration Division, one of the operational services under an assistant deputy minister, retains most of the functions of the former Immigration Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. The only exceptions are the establishment, settlement and counselling services which will become part of the Canada Manpower Division.

#### MANPOWER DIVISION

"The Canada Manpower Division, the other operational service answering to an assistant deputy minister, comprises National Employment Service organization together with services from the former Immigration Branch, and certain elements formerly located within the Department of Labour. Among the latter are technical and vocational training, the manpower consultative service, civilian rehabilitation and certain of the activities having to do with employment stabilization programmes.

"The support services are the Programme Development Service, the Financial and Management Service, the Personnel Service and the Information Service.

#### NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

"One of the most important effects of this reorganization is the new impetus given to the National Employment Service. Let us recall that it had been created to help the unemployed and offer job opportunities to insurance recipients. In the future this function will be broadened, but employment offices will continue to guide workers to appropriate jobs.... The employment office must become, in the eyes of the population, a place as closely linked with their normal activities as their bank. Counselling and services obtained by employers from these offices will have to be just as important and appropriate as those obtained by businessmen from their bank managers.

"A well-balanced immigration policy in the face of our economic needs can only be beneficial to Canada...It is generally agreed that selective immigration brings new skills, new industries and new capital most useful to our commercial and financial activities...We shall see that prospective immigrants are well informed about Canada in their countries of origin and that they are directed to areas where they are most needed.

#### INADEQUATE PUBLICITY IN FRANCE

"During my recent visit to France, I had occasion to note how important such information is. It seems that Canada is not known enough in France and that our publicity has been lacking. Consequently, if we want more French people to come here, we shall have to make Canada better known and demonstrate to them the advantages in establishing themselves here. On the other hand, we should prepare ourselves to give them a better reception than in the past. In this regard, our Department is launching a survey with a view to determining the validity of the complaints that immigrants are not well received and that they find it difficult to settle here....

"Our Department also provides training and re-training programmes for workers and unemployed persons seeking jobs. Keeping in mind that it deals with adults, the Federal Government has recently decided to pay salaries to workers who will accept to learn a new trade in view of the new needs of technology and of our economy...Ninety per cent of these grants will be paid by the Federal Government, while the provinces will be paying 10 per cent.

"Adults must now realize that training for a new trade or even to better their own situation must become part of one's normal working life....

"Canada presently has almost full employment even though certain areas lack skilled, technical or professional workers. There are certain districts, particularly in the Atlantic Provinces and in eastern Quebec, suffering from under-employment and unemployment...The Federal Government gives special attention to such regions and offers financial aid to industries that wish to settle therein. Furthermore, special methods of training, orientation and mobility are being set up to enable persons in these localities to find new job opportunities....

#### DEDICATION TO THE FUTURE

(Continued from P. 1)

ment to meet the needs of present and future generations in a manner which will ensure minimum disturbance of our great scenic and natural treasures.

There are over ten times as many visitors to our national parks today as in 1930. All trends point to at least a fivefold increase in today's sizable visitation by the year 2000, which I must remind you is only as far ahead of us as the year 1932 is behind us.

Now, when people in these numbers enter a natural area, sometimes in thoughtless pursuit of diver-

sions more logically found in an urban environment, things begin to happen to the landscape. The very natural attractions most people wish to enjoy can deteriorate very rapidly under continuous human impact. This is particularly the case in a relatively small, intensively used park such as Point Pelee, which could be literally trampled into the lake. This loss of quality is also evident in some of the most scenic areas of our largest national parks as a result of both localized over-use and inappropriate developments of earlier days.

#### NEW PARK STUDIES

But a sound development policy for existing national parks is not the only solution to the long-term needs of Canada. It is clearly evident that many new national parks will be required, over the years ahead, to round out the present system, giving a better distribution relative to the country's scenic resources and population centres. A programme of new park studies is well under way, with co-operative surveys having taken place recently in most of the provinces and in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

The first result of this increased activity on new park studies is a new park in Nova Scotia known by the tongue-twister of a name *Kejimikujik*. Already more than \$1 million has been spent on development work in this new park.

And here today we celebrate completion of the first step in a development programme designed to help interpret the unique natural attractions of Point Pelee National Park. New facilities here and in other national parks will steadily be added as the plan unfolds to provide for better understanding of the national parks natural attractions which are the basic reasons for their existence....

This \$250,000-nature centre is a further step in the multi-million dollar programme which will bring better roads, better camping, better picnicking and better recreation facilities to Point Pelee. This attractive building is not only significant as the first major step in the redevelopment programme. It is also significant in being the first building of its kind in a Canadian national park, heralding a new emphasis on the interpretation of the nation's natural wonders, the preservation of which is the primary reason for such parks. National parks under this programme will increasingly today, and in generations to come, take up their proper role of interpreting the nature and renewing our contacts with it in an ever increasing urban environment.

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#### OFFICIALS FOR B & B PROJECT

As part of the Government's continuing programme to develop bilingualism in the public service, which was announced by the Prime Minister in April, nine senior public servants have been selected for a full-time 12-month programme of language and cultural studies in Quebec City and Toronto beginning September 1.

The officers selected, accompanied by their families, will spend their full time becoming proficient in the second official language and gaining a fuller understanding of the cultural values of the community environment in which they will live for a year. Courses of study will be prescribed according to the level of achievement already reached by each officer. Their wives will participate in a similar course of study according to their needs.

Laval University in Quebec City and the University of Toronto and York University in Toronto are giving full support to the programme.

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### PIPELINE PROJECT REJECTED

Prime Minister L.B. Pearson announced recently that the Government had not approved a pipeline project, proposed by Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited, which would have involved the construction of a major new pipeline from Emerson, Manitoba, to Sarnia, Ontario, through the United States.

The line, which was to have been operated by the Great Lakes Gas Transmission Company, a new company owned by the Trans-Canada and the American Natural Gas Company, would have served mainly to bring additional gas from Alberta to markets in Southern Ontario and Quebec, and would have also carried additional gas to export markets in the U.S.

The project was the subject of an application to the National Energy Board on which public hearings were held last March. In a report submitted to the Government, the National Energy Board stated that, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, it was prepared to issue the certificates and licences sought by Trans-Canada, subject to various conditions. The Board found that, by the criteria specified in considering such applications, the project could be approved. In its reasons for the decision however, the Board drew to the attention of the Governor in Council aspects of the public interest that extended beyond its sphere of responsibility, including the question of whether the means of transmitting incremental supplies of Canadian gas to markets in Southern Ontario and Quebec should become established in another country, and whether the balance-of-payments considerations and investment were acceptable in relation to economic policy.

### NATIONAL POLICY DECISION

According to Mr. Pearson, the Government was guided in its decision by basic considerations of national policy, not by consideration of any technical defects or shortcomings in the application or in the Board's treatment of it. "We have no fault whatever to find with the Board's report," he said. "In fact, the Board has dealt exhaustively as well as conscientiously with the application. Neither do we find any fault with Trans-Canada for seeking to establish what appeared to it to be an attractive business proposition, and one which Trans-Canada put forward in good faith as being consistent with the public interest."

The opinion of the Board is that the margin of economic advantage for this project, compared with the alternative of Trans-Canada increasing its facilities in Canada, is not as large as had been calculated by Trans-Canada. The basic point, however, is that once a 36-inch pipe-line system through the United States were established, it would almost inevitably become the main line. Additions to that system would be more economical than additions to the 30-inch system through Northern Ontario, and the Canadian line would increasingly assume a secondary position as a line to serve markets along its route.

The Government does not believe it to be in Canada's best interest that the future development of facilities for bringing Western Canadian gas to its Eastern Canadian markets should be located outside Canadian jurisdiction, and subject to detailed regulation under laws of the United States which are naturally designed to protect the interests of United States citizens.

Another factor of importance in the Government's decision relates to the national policy, approved by Parliament, of having main gas-transmission lines constructed in Canada, a policy reflected in the act incorporating Trans-Canada Pipelines Ltd. That act provides that the company may "within or outside Canada construct...pipelines...provided that the main pipeline or lines...shall be located entirely within Canada". While the line to be located outside Canada to transfer gas from Western to Eastern Canada would not be built by the company itself but by a partially-owned subsidiary, and while it might not at the outset be the main line, the Government felt, as already stated, that it would almost inevitably become the main line and that the arrangements would not be in accord with the spirit of the policy laid down by Parliament in the Company's legislation.

### CONFIDENCE NOT LACKING

The Prime Minister emphasized that the Government shared the view of the Energy Board that the "amity and comity" that has grown up between Canada and the United States in matters of trade in natural gas, is valuable and should be encouraged. "This decision does not imply any lack of confidence in the continuation and development of co-operation between the natural gas industries and the respective regulatory agencies in the two countries," he said. "On the contrary, approval of this application might give rise to future difficulties where United States regulatory authorities might be put in the embarrassing position of having to resolve a conflict between their duty under United States laws and their desire to co-operate with Canada."

There is an application by the Great Lakes Gas Transmission Company before the Federal Power Commission of the United States for permission to transport gas through the United States. It has, however, been met by a competitive application by the Northern Natural Gas Company, which would have bought gas from Trans-Canada at Emerson and replaced it with gas from United States sources for delivery to Canada at Sarnia.

At the hearings before the Federal Power Commission, Trans-Canada said repeatedly that, rather than accept the Northern Natural alternative, it would loop its present line through Northern Ontario. This would also have been its only course of action if the Federal Power Commission had rejected both the Great Lakes application and that of Northern Natural. By the terms of the National Energy Board's recommended decision, approval of the Canadian aspects of the Great Lakes project would have been contingent upon the Federal Power Commission approving the applications of Great Lakes and associated companies without material change.

"This has been a difficult decision in a very complex matter," the Prime Minister said. "However, the gas-transmission industry is a public utility on a vast scale, and is important to Canadian national well-being. The development of its main links between West and East should, we believe, remain wholly under Canadian jurisdiction."

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### SALES OF SECURITIES

Canada's international transactions in outstanding securities in May gave rise to a net capital outflow of \$57.2 million. This exceptionally large purchase balance comprised net outflows of just over \$49.7 million to the United States, \$4.0 million to Britain and \$3.5 million to other countries. The substantial increase over April's high figure of \$40.0 million, is chiefly explained by heavier buying of United States equities.

### CANADIAN SECURITIES

The net outflow for the repurchase of outstanding Canadian securities, at \$19.2 million, showed a small decline over April's \$21.7 million. Repatriation of Canadian equities climbed to \$15.1 million, the highest level in five months, while the net outflow for the purchase of Canadian bonds and debentures

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fell from \$10.5 million in April to \$4.1 million in May, mainly as a result of a sharp contraction in net purchases of direct issues of the Government of Canada.

### FOREIGN SECURITIES

The net capital outflow arising from transactions in outstanding foreign securities increased significantly from April's high level of \$18.3 million to a new peak of \$38.0 million. Large net purchases of \$36.9 million from United States residents accounted for the bulk of this movement, although small outflows of some \$0.6 million were also directed to Britain and other countries. Trading in United States common and preference stocks continued to expand; gross dealings in May totalled \$184 million compared to April's \$173 million and \$89 million a year ago, while net purchases reached \$32.9 million compared to \$13.5 million in April.

During the first five months of 1966, Canadian residents purchased, on balance, some \$167 million of outstanding securities from abroad, significantly more than the \$139 million for the corresponding period of 1965. Net capital outflows of \$138 million, \$18 million and \$11 million were recorded to the United States, Britain and other countries respectively.

The outflow from transactions in outstanding Canadian securities at \$65 million was just over half that recorded in the corresponding period of 1965. In the first five months of 1966 there was a substantial decline in the repatriation of foreign-held Canadian common and preference stocks partially offset by increased net sales to non-residents of outstanding Canadian bonds and debentures. In the period under review, net purchases of outstanding foreign securities totalled \$102 million, a sevenfold increase over the figure for the corresponding period of 1965. In the main, this movement stemmed from an extraordinarily large rise in net purchases of United States common and preference stocks, which accounted for an outflow of \$87 million in 1966, in contrast with an outflow of \$15 million in the first five months of 1965.