



CANADA

CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION · DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS · OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 21 No. 11

March 16, 1966

CONTENTS

New Northern Loan Fund	1	Forest-Fire Control Courses.....	3
Births, Marriages, Deaths	2	Territorial Flower Stamps.....	3
Programme for "Design '67".....	2	Fishery Experts Lend Skills.....	3
Control of Sealing Operations.....	2	Cattle to West Indies.....	4
Canada at U.S. Gift Show.....	2	National Waterfowl Permit.....	4
More Zinc to U.S. and Japan.....	3	Unemployment Insurance.....	4

NEW NORTHERN LOAN FUND

Northern Affairs Minister Laing recently announced that the Government would recommend to the House of Commons the adoption of a new incentive for furthering the development of mineral resources in the North. This new incentive would be in the form of a loan fund to aid Canadian companies and individuals exploring for oil, gas and other minerals. Mr. Laing explained that the new fund was designed not only as an aid to expanding the economy of the North but to encourage the participation of Canadians in the development of their own natural resources, thereby helping to increase the proportion of Canadian ownership in these resources.

Unless positive action was taken to expand the northern economy without delay, Mr. Laing stated, this region was likely to remain for many years a deficit area dependent on extensive subsidization by the rest of the country. Petroleum and mining exploratory activity in the Yukon and Northwest Territories was at a satisfactory level in a few selected areas but in most regions it was far below desirable levels.

PROFITS MUST BALANCE RISKS

The best prospects of economic improvement in the North were considered to be through the development of its natural resources, particularly the non-renewable mineral resources, Mr. Laing went on. These were high-risk industries and required huge investments before any return could be obtained. Thus, private capital would be forthcoming only when the chances of making a profit appeared to be commensurate with the risks to be undertaken. The North must compete for exploration and development dollars with the rest of the world.

Mr. Laing pointed out that loans from the fund to Canadian companies and individuals would not duplicate the present incentive for exploration provided under the Income Tax Act, whereby a company within a specified class is entitled to deduct exploration costs from general income, regardless of source, for the purpose of determining taxable income. The Loan Fund is designed to widen the base of investment in exploration in the North by encouraging investment from additional Canadian sources hitherto not attracted to this purpose by providing an incentive roughly equivalent to the Income Tax Act incentive.

CONDITION FOR LOANS

The total amount of the loan fund will be limited initially to \$3 million a year, with possible increases in succeeding years depending on the total result of its application. Mr. Laing emphasized that an exploration programme would require approval in advance in order to qualify for a loan and that, even with prior approval, a loan would not be payable until after satisfactory exploratory expenditures had been made and approved in detail. A loan would not in any instance exceed 40 per cent of the approved expenditures. In order to qualify, an exploration programme would have to be of sufficient scope. For example, in the case of petroleum, an exploration programme must include the drilling of at least one well and, in the case of mining, a reasonable number of diamond-drill or equivalent holes must be involved. Repayment of a loan would be required only should the exploratory programme prove to be successful and a mineral be discovered in commercial quantities. Should the programme be unsuccessful, repayment, including interest, would not be necessary.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

Births registered in Canada in 1965 had decreased by slightly over 34,000 from the 1964 figure, marriages increased by nearly 5,000, and deaths had increased by slightly over 1,000.

Estimates based on records filed in provincial offices indicate that approximately 419,000 births occurred in Canada in 1965 compared to 452,900 in 1964. Annual births for the country have been declining steadily from the record figure of 479,300 in 1959. Final 1965 returns are expected to show decreases from 1964 in all the provinces. The 1965 national birth rate (in 1,000 population) is estimated at 21.4, the lowest since 1939 and the eighth consecutive annual decline from 28.2 in 1957.

Marriages in 1965 were estimated at a record 143,000, compared to 138,100 in 1964. Final 1965 returns are expected to be higher than those for a year earlier in all provinces except Quebec. The marriage rate (in 1,000 population) was estimated at 7.3, up slightly from the 1964 rate of 7.2. Prior to 1964, the marriage rate declined steadily from the record 10.9 in 1946.

Deaths in 1965 were estimated at 147,000, up slightly from 1964. The annual crude death rate (in 1,000 population) declined in 1965 to a record low figure of 7.5. Final returns are expected to be lower in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

PROGRAMME FOR "DESIGN '67"

The National Design Council and the Department of Industry announced recently that about 500 outstanding Canadian-designed and manufactured products and new product designs would be displayed at a series of "design marts", the first of which will be held from April to July in Toronto.

The "marts" will mark a major stage in the "Canadian Design '67" programme initiated a year ago to encourage well-designed Canadian products for sale in 1967. Their purpose is not only to increase public awareness of good design but also to encourage business transactions between manufacturers, designers and buyers. About 30,000 manufacturers, designers, architects and buyers will be invited to attend.

From April 6 to June 4, displays of outstanding products for buildings and souvenirs and giftware will be featured. A selection of 300 or so products will be on view, representing prefabricated building systems and structures, manufactured building components, fixtures and fittings, interior and exterior furniture, furnishings and equipment, including maintenance equipment, and general souvenirs and giftware.

At the exhibit to be held from June 8 to mid-July, up to 200 new designs of products will be displayed. Of this number, it is expected that an extensive variety of prototypes will be available for display.

MARKETING SERVICE

Other activities in conjunction with the "marts" will include daily guided tours, panel discussions on contemporary design subjects and a marketing information service on both existing and new product designs that will be available to interested buyers.

The immediate objective of "Canadian Design '67" is to provide a marketing service for well-designed Canadian products to architects, planners, decorators and buyers who require a wide variety of products for the numerous building projects for centennial and Expo '67. Manufacturers and designers were alerted to take advantage of the thousands of products required to construct, furnish and equip the millions of dollars worth of building projects associated with the centennial activities, and the large demand for giftware and souvenirs.

CONTROL OF SEALING OPERATIONS

Further control measures to regulate sealing operations on the Atlantic coast were announced recently by Mr. H.J. Robichaud, the Minister of Fisheries. The new regulations, which prohibit the taking or killing of hood seals in the entire Gulf of St. Lawrence region, extend the area in the Gulf in which the season's total kill is limited to 50,000 young harp seals. The change is being made to protect young seals which may drift eastward of the Cape Ray to Cape North line.

Sealing licences for aircraft will be restricted to planes registered in Canada; the use of helicopters and other aircraft for transporting sealers or skins is now confined to a designated area in the Gulf. In other areas, aircraft may be used only from a land base and solely for the purposes of spotting.

Land-based seal hunters, known as "landsmen", will now be required to obtain licences.

Again this season, representatives of humane societies and conservation groups have been invited by the Department of Fisheries to observe sealing operations and judge the effectiveness of seal protection regulations, and departmental officers will maintain close surveillance of sealing operations to ensure that the regulations are strictly observed.

CANADA AT U.S. GIFT SHOW

For the third consecutive year, Canadian giftware and novelty manufacturers have had notable success at the California Gift Show.

Participating, at the recent Show in Los Angeles, in an exhibit sponsored and built by the Department of Trade and Commerce, 14 Canadian companies showed a broad range of products including ceramics, pottery, sculpture, fabrics, hand-blown glassware, paintings and handicrafts. They wrote \$80,000 of business during the six-day show and anticipate an additional \$300,000 in repeat business during 1966.

MORE ZINC TO U.S. AND JAPAN

The following is part of a statement made recently by Mr. Arthur Laing, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, in the House of Commons:

I wish to announce that the Government has approved the export from Pine Point, in the Northwest Territories, of additional quantities of high-grade lead-zinc ore and zinc concentrates during the next two and three-year periods. The application by Pine Point Mines Limited represents a firm market position in these metals over this time period. We have approved the export of 90,000 tons a year of zinc metal contained in concentrates for a period of three years, and 60,000 tons a year of high-grade direct shipping ore. These shipments will go to smelters in the United States. In addition, an earlier authority by which the Government approved the export of 50,000 tons a year of elemental lead in concentrates to Japan, for a period of ten years, has been modified to allow the diversion of up to 15,000 tons of this amount to other markets during the next four years.

The effect of these permits will be a very large increase in lead and zinc production in the immediate future. Not only will this produce very appreciable foreign exchange for Canada but will also increase the volume of ore and concentrates moved by the Great Slave Lake Railway to more than double that anticipated before the mine went into production. It will be recalled that the Government of Canada advanced the capital to build this railway. It is most encouraging to see this facility utilized to this extent....

FOREST-FIRE CONTROL COURSES

It was reported to the Associate Committee on Forest Fire Protection of the National Research Council, at its recent annual meeting, that the forestry faculties of Canadian universities planned greater emphasis on training in the control of forest fires. The Committee comprises representatives of provincial and industrial forest-protection associations, the Canadian Forestry Association, the National Research Council itself and the federal Departments of Forestry and Northern Affairs and National Resources.

The response to the need for university-trained fire-fighters, made public at the fourteenth annual meeting of the ACFFP, was the result of recommendations by the Committee at its thirteenth meeting. Professor D.V. Love, of the University of Toronto forestry faculty, told the committee that his school had already expanded forest-fire protection training into fourth-year courses. The University of British Columbia forestry faculty is planning revisions to include forest-fire protection in courses that did not previously cover the subject.

Mr. A.D. Hall, chairman of the sub-committee on forest-fire control instruction in university forestry faculties, reported to the committee that an institute

of forest-fire control had been proposed at the University of New Brunswick, in which forestry and chemical engineering faculties would participate. Plans are also under way at UNB for the construction of a fire laboratory.

DEMAND WILL INCREASE

There are now only 53 university-trained foresters engaged primarily in forest-fire control in Canada, Mr. Hall said. In 1966, some 20 more fire control specialists would be needed by federal and provincial governments, while in five years the demand would be for 70 additional specialists, he pointed out. Over the next ten years about 110 more such specialists would be urgently needed.

Mr. Hall emphasized the continuing need for university forestry student aid in summer fire control projects. Some 50 students could be hired in the summer of 1966 and, in five years, this demand would more than double, he said. There was also an urgent need for graduate fire control study facilities, very few graduate degrees having been given in this field in the past ten years, he concluded.

TERRITORIAL FLOWER STAMPS

Postmaster-General Jean-Pierre Côté announced recently that the floral emblem and coats of arms of the Yukon and Northwest Territories would be featured on two new stamps to be released on March 23.

These five-cent stamps are the twelfth and thirteenth in a series initiated in May 1964, honouring, as a prelude to centennial celebrations in 1967, the various geographic regions of Canada. The final stamp in the series will be issued later this year.

The Yukon's fireweed emblem, adopted in 1958, will be pictured on one of the new stamps in tones of blue, red and green. Its companion issue will use shades of yellow, green and olive to illustrate the mountain avens, chosen as a symbol by the Northwest Territories in 1957.

The Canadian Bank Note Company, which designed both stamps, will print the total 14 million for each issue.

FISHERY EXPERTS LEND SKILLS

During the past year or so the field staff of the federal Department of Fisheries and the fisheries departments of the Atlantic Provinces have been augmented by a group of specialists from Canada's fishing areas and from other successful fishing countries.

Personnel from abroad have come from Britain, the United States, Norway and Japan; Canadians have been shifted from one fishing area to another in order to demonstrate their special skills. Some have worked, or are working on federal fisheries

projects, while others are engaged on joint projects undertaken by the federal and provincial departments concerned with fisheries.

NEW TECHNIQUES DEMONSTRATED

The fishing specialists, grouped for administrative purposes under the label "special service personnel", have been placed under contract for varying periods by the Industrial Development Service of the federal department, which is administering this special technical-assistance programme, for a twofold purpose — to demonstrate to Canada's fishermen new techniques that will enable them to diversify their efforts, and to work with the service's permanent staff of engineers and technologists in developing and testing new vessels, new fishing methods, new processing and handling techniques, and even to develop new fish products.

Practical experience, gained during long years at sea, for which there is no quick and easy substitute, is playing an important part in this special activity. The experts assigned to the programme include technologists of repute, but there are also veteran skippers who have spent up to 50 years at their calling and whose knowledge and skills could have been gained in no other way than by actual fishing, boat-building and fish-handling.

CHIEF OBJECTIVE

The Chief object of the programme to which these specialists are contributing is to help bring Canada's fishing industry, particularly in its primary sector, to as modern and efficient a state as possible, so that, against keen competition from other fishing nations, Canada can take full advantage of the great resource at its disposal.

CATTLE TO WEST INDIES

More than 500 head of Canadian Holstein-Friesian cattle, valued at over \$217,000, have been sold to Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Barbados as a direct result of a trade mission brought to Canada last spring by the Department of Trade and Commerce. Trinidad and Tobago has bought 262 head, Jamaica 128 and Barbados 126. An additional order for 40 head is expected shortly from a private Jamaican breeder.

Each of these Commonwealth countries of the Caribbean recently embarked on an extensive development programme for its dairy cattle industry. An integral part of all programmes is the importation of good breeding stock. Aware of these developments, the Department of Trade and Commerce organized a seven-man mission comprising agricultural officials and private breeders from the three countries which visited Canada last May. The group visited prominent herds, attended auction sales in southwestern Ontario and discussed purchases with officials of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada and the Departments of Agriculture and Trade and Commerce.

NATIONAL WATERFOWL PERMIT

Northern Affairs Minister Arthur Laing recently announced the introduction next autumn of the Canada Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit, which will make possible, for the first time, a national waterfowl-kill survey.

The \$2.00 permit, which will be on sale at post offices late next summer, will be required in addition to any provincial licence by all hunters of ducks, geese, snipe, woodcock and other migratory game birds. Free permits will be issued to Indians and Eskimos. Distribution problems in remote areas may result in a one-year suspension of the requirement for Indians and Eskimos and in the Yukon and North-west Territories.

Mr. Laing said that the permit — and the kill survey it will make possible — are only part of a comprehensive national wildlife programme he hopes to outline in the House of Commons soon.

NEED FOR NEW PERMIT

The idea of the permit has been supported by the Canadian Wildlife Federation and by other hunters' and naturalists' groups. The Minister explained that the permit was necessary to find out how many waterfowl hunters there were in Canada, where, when and how often they hunted, and how many waterfowl of each species they were harvesting. This kind of information is vital to effective management of the country's waterfowl resource.

It has been estimated that there are about 350,000 waterfowl hunters in Canada and that they spend about \$30 million a year on their sport.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 418,000 on December 31, 1965, in comparison to 244,600 on November 30. On December 31, 1964, the total was 478,200. Men accounted for more than 80 per cent of the month-to-month increase, which was normal for this season of the year; nevertheless, the decline from a year ago was chiefly among men. Some 67,000 of the December 31 count were identified as seasonal-benefit claimants.

A total of 262,200 initial and renewal claims for unemployment insurance benefit were filed in local offices across Canada during December. This represents an increase of some 110,000 over the November total of 151,500 but is 54,000 fewer than for December 1964.

The average weekly number of beneficiaries was estimated at 216,500 in December 1965, in comparison to 126,300 in November 1965 and 236,900 a year ago. Benefit payments amounted to \$21.2 million in December 1965, \$12.6 million in November 1965 and \$24.5 million in December 1964. The average weekly benefit payment was \$24.46 for December 1965, for November 1965 and \$24.62 for December 1964.
