

Canada Weekly

Volume 1, No. 27

July 11, 1973



External Affairs
Canada

Affaires extérieures
Canada

Land transfer ensures key element of international park, 1

Queen's visit during Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, 2

A new face and more space for the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, Canada's oldest art institution, 3

The Montreal Museum of Fine Arts: past and present, 3

Bell Canada's anti-pollution experiment, 4

NAC Theatre season success, 4

Canada finding its identity, 5

National Film Archives acquires rare early motion picture camera, 5

Ministerial meeting with Japan, 5

Immediate major expansion of Yellowknife gold mine, 5

Canada extends its service in UN Cyprus Force, 6

Sulphur Development Institute, 6

Land transfer ensures key element of international park

The Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, Jean Chrétien, and British Columbia's Minister of Recreation and Conservation, Jack Radford, announced recently that they had reached an agreement for the transfer of lands to the custody of the National and Historical Parks Service — a measure that will make possible the inclusion of the Chilkoot Trail in the Klondike Gold-rush International Historic Park.

Mr. Chrétien also announced the acquisition of additional historic buildings in Dawson City and details of the marking and maintenance of the Chilkoot Trail.

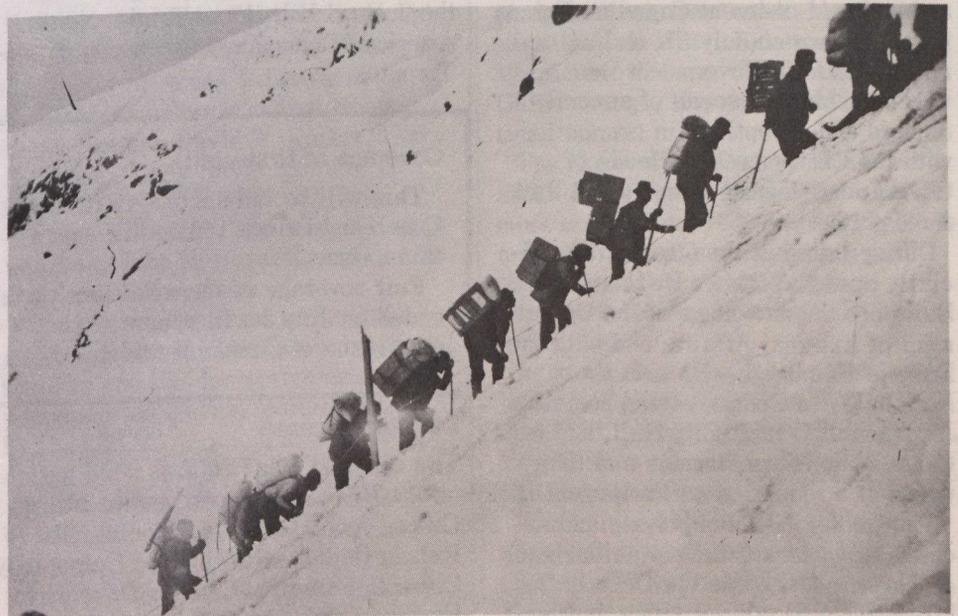
In Dawson to attend celebrations of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Yukon Territory, Mr. Chrétien said that the agreement in principle to transfer 80 square miles of land in a corridor from the American border to Lake Bennett, including the Chilkoot Trail, was the result of negotiations between the federal and provincial governments over a consider-

able period. The agreement calls for a provincial right-of-way across the corridor to permit possible future access to the portion of northwestern British Columbia that would otherwise be isolated.

The formidable Pass

It was along the Chilkoot Trail and over the formidable Chilkoot Pass that most of the Goldrush "Stampeders" made their way to the Klondike. The Canadian Government, fearing starvation for the thousands of eager prospectors entering the area, insisted that each man haul up over the Pass a year's supply of food — calculated at 1,150 pounds — in addition to his clothing, shelter and equipment.

The famous trail will be marked by interpretive signs in both English and French on both sides of the international border and where necessary, by directional markers, along the route. In addition, the entire 37 miles from



Prospectors of '98 pack a year's supply of food — totalling about 1,150 pounds for each man — to the summit of the

Chilkoot Pass on their way to the Klondike goldfields.

Skagway, Alaska, to Lake Bennett will for the first time be patrolled regularly by Canadian and United States park service officers.

Waterway possible

The Canadian portion of the International Park, in addition to the Chilkoot Trail itself from the border to Lake Bennett, embraces four main centres of historic importance — Bennett itself, Whitehorse (where the stern-wheeler *Klondike* is being restored), Dawson City and Bonanza Creek. Also under study with the Yukon government is the establishment of a waterway linking Bennett and Dawson City, following the original Goldrush water-route.

The principal American sites in the park are, in addition to the U.S. portion of the Chilkoot Trail itself, Skagway and Dyea.

The recently-acquired buildings in Dawson City are the Court House, the J.B. Tyrrell House, a two-storey log-house dating from Goldrush days, and

the Barrow property, a double lot that has been donated to the Department. These three acquisitions bring to 18 the number of buildings to be restored or stabilized and interpreted as part of the Dawson National Historic Park. Still under consideration are Bombay Peggy's Place, the Great Northern Airways Building and the residence of the first mayor of Dawson.

In the heart of the gold claims at Upper Bonanza Creek, ten miles from Dawson, a display is being planned to show the many techniques used in gold extraction and mining during the gold-rush; from the simple pan and sluice to the enormous dredges used by the mining companies. These mighty dredges largely replaced the small-claim miner and Dawson dwindled from 30,000 to 8,500 in less than a decade. The huge machines were able to reach the 75 per cent of gold ore that the prospectors with their primitive equipment could not. The dredges were, in fact, the salvation of Dawson as a northern community.

by a walk in Confederation Square. Then a drive to the Centre Block to meet parliamentarians and their wives in the Hall of Honour, followed by a walk across the lawn to the motorcade. The opening of the Lester B. Pearson Building and the civic lunch at Ottawa City Hall will complete the morning program. In the afternoon the Queen will receive members of the Cabinet and members of the Diplomatic Corps. She will also receive some visiting Heads of Government in private audiences. Prince Philip will present Gold Awards to a number of successful candidates under the Duke of Edinburgh's Award in Canada.

In the evening the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will be guests of the Prime Minister for a reception at the National Arts Centre, followed by a dinner at his residence.

August 2 — In the morning the Queen will hold an investiture at Government House when she will invest a representative group of members of the Order of Canada, the Order of Military Merit and recipients of bravery decorations. The rest of the day will be spent in receiving Commonwealth Heads of Government in private audiences. In the morning, the Duke of Edinburgh will open a new youth hostel in the old Carleton County jail, visit the Royal Canadian Mint and speak at a luncheon meeting of the Ottawa Men's Canadian Club. In the afternoon he will present colours to the 3rd Battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment, on Parliament Hill. The Queen will give a dinner in the evening for Commonwealth Heads of Government and their wives, followed by a reception for Commonwealth High Commissioners and Ministers attending the conference.

August 3 — The Queen will devote most of the day to receiving Commonwealth Heads of Government in private audiences. Prince Philip will visit the Jokers' Hill Horse Trials, North American Championships, being held under the auspices of the International Equestrian Federation, of which he is President. In the evening the Queen will give a reception for members of the Commonwealth delegations to the conference.

August 4 — The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will leave by motorcade from Government House shortly after 11, to drive to Ottawa Airport to leave by air shortly after 12 noon for London.

Queen's visit during Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting

The Prime Minister has announced the itinerary of the five-day visit of Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh to the national capital region this summer.

The Queen and Prince Philip will arrive from London at Canadian Forces Base, Ottawa on July 31, and will take up residence in Government House, which will be the scene of several dinners and receptions in connection with the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting from August 2 to August 10.

During the visit the Queen will officially open the Lester B. Pearson Building, the new home of the Department of External Affairs, and with the Duke of Edinburgh will visit the National Arts Centre, attend a civic luncheon at Ottawa City Hall, and meet Canadian parliamentarians and their wives at a reception on Parliament Hill.

The Queen will hold private audiences with various Commonwealth Heads of Government, while the Duke of Edinburgh will take part in a number of public events, including a visit to the Royal Canadian Mint, presentation of colours to the 3rd Battalion Royal

Canadian Regiment (of which he is Colonel-in-Chief), a visit to a new youth hostel and to the Canadian Club.

Prince Philip, as President of the International Equestrian Federation, will also pay a visit on August 3 to the Jokers' Hill Horse Trials, North American Championships, north of Toronto.

Coverage of first visit

This will be the second visit of the Queen and Prince Philip to Canada this summer.

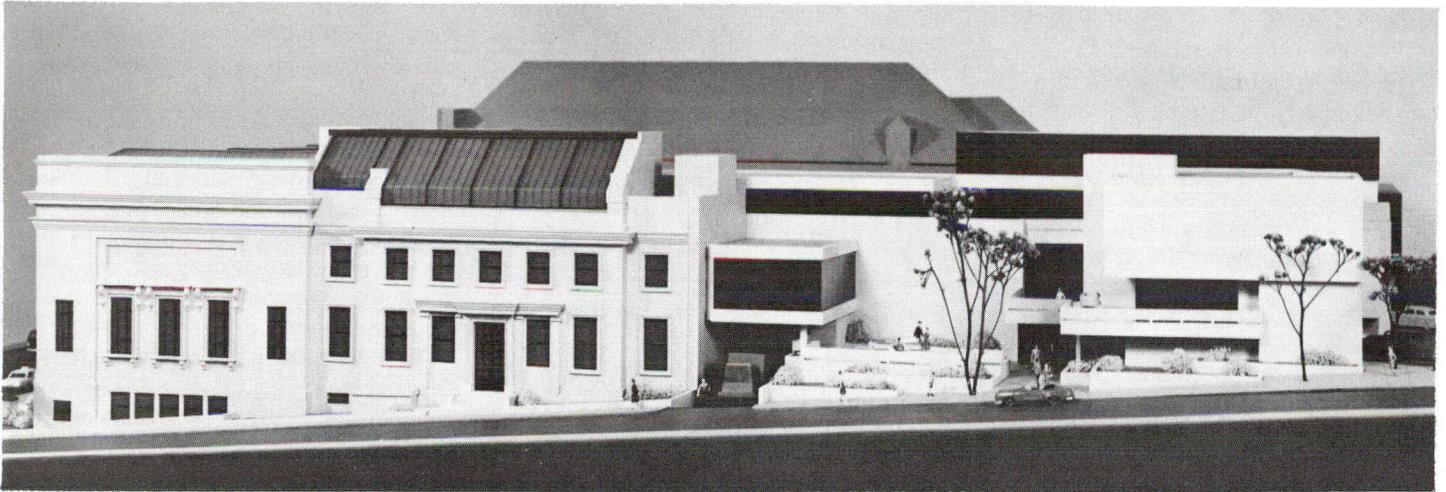
Full coverage of the royal tour that ended on July 5 will appear in the next issue of *Canada Weekly*.

Detailed itinerary

The itinerary is as follows:

July 31 — Arrival ceremonies at Ottawa Airport and a drive along the Rideau Canal, following the Colonel By Drive and Sussex Drive, to Government House.

August 1 — In the morning there will be a brief visit to the National Arts Centre and the Crafts Market, followed



Architect's model of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, showing (right) the \$6-million extension to be completed by 1975.

A new face and more space for the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, Canada's oldest art institution

Groundbreaking for a \$6-million extension of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts took place on June 29 in the gardens of Hickson House, immediately behind the Museum.

The Museum's expansion has been made possible by a \$3-million grant from the Federal Government, a \$1.5-million grant from the provincial government of Quebec, a \$1-million anonymous donation, and \$500,000-donation from Robert and Jack Cummings to mark the seventy-fifth

birthday of their father, Maxwell Cummings, a former Museum board member.

The exposed concrete extension which will more than double gallery space, will allow for many facilities now lacking.

The addition will not attempt to extend the neo-classical marble appearance of the original building, erected in 1912, but instead will seek to enhance the old structure through modern architectural expression.

The Stable, housing studios, the Junior Committee gallery, the Café du Musée, Hickson House and the administrative building, behind the Museum, will be demolished. A new wing will provide 59,100 square feet of additional space as well as three terraces and a court for sculptures.

Eight galleries will be available in the new wing, and four will be added to the old building, increasing space from 24,350 to 51,200 square feet. A gallery for prints and drawings as

The Montreal Museum of Fine Arts: past and present

The Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, Canada's oldest art institution is also one of the oldest in North America.

The first permanent gallery was opened in 1879. The next year, its first full year of operation, 7,000 persons visited the gallery. The present building, one of Montreal's finest examples of neo-classic architecture, was opened in 1912. A new wing was added in 1939. Today, annual attendance is over 300,000.

Chief donors

Benaiah Gibb, a merchant, made the first bequest to the Museum in 1879 — a number of paintings and bronzes as well as \$8,000. Since then, major donors have been John D. Tempest, William and Agnes Learmont, Lord Strathcona, R.B. Angus, Sir William van Horne, F.J. Shepherd, Robert Lindsay, Harriet J. Macdonnell,

Horsley and Annie Townsend, A. Sidney Dawes, William Gilman Cheney, the family of James Wilson Morrice, F. Cleveland Morgan, Olive Hosmer, Mabel Molson, David W. Parker, Harry A. Norton, Lady Davis, Senator L.J. Forget, Dr. J.W.A. Hickson, Mrs. Howard Pillow, Mr. and Mrs. A Murray Vaughan, John McDonnell, and Saidye and Samuel Bronfman.

The Montreal Museum is the only major museum in Canada combining the fine and the decorative arts. The permanent collection features works by the Old Masters and decorative arts dating back to 3000 B.C. There is no admission fee. Viewers can see works by such masters as Delacroix, Corot, Daumier, Courbet, Renoir, Sisley, Pissarro, Cézanne, Rouault, Matisse, Dufy, Picasso, Giovanni del Biondo, Gaddi, Botticelli, Mantegna, Tintoretto, Guardi, Tiepolo, Canaletto,

Neri de Bicci, Rembrandt, Memling, Ruysdael, de Witte, Rubens, El Greco, Velasquez, Ribera, Goya, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Hopner, Constable and many others.

The Museum's collection of Canadian art is one of the largest and most comprehensive anywhere, schools and periods being represented, with emphasis on such masters as Krieghoff, Morrice, Borduas, Riopelle and Pellan.

In decorative arts, the Museum's collection of glass from 1500 B.C. to A.D. 400, including items from Greece, Egypt, Syria, Persia and Chaldea is particularly noteworthy.

The unique achievements of the great Indian civilizations of Mexico, Central and South America, as well as of Indians of the Canadian West Coast and the native peoples of Africa and Australia are also represented.

well as special children's facilities will be housed in the new space.

The library, which will move into the new wing, will be extended from 3,000 to 5,000 square feet.

A new restaurant that will seat 150 persons is planned at the first upper level of the extension leading to a terrace with a view of the new sculpture court. The Arthur Lismer Hall will be relocated in the existing building and turned into a modern auditorium, with projection and closed circuit television facilities, making transmission possible throughout the new wing, and providing space for 400 persons. Technical facilities will be provided to allow TV and radio programs to originate from the Museum.

Historic nature preserved

The general atmosphere of the present Museum will remain unchanged — "we will preserve its historic nature", says architect Fred Lebeansold, of Arcop Associates — but new gallery space and visitor facilities will be added, mainly at the Sherbrooke Street level. The exterior appearance will hardly be affected, despite extensive alterations within the building.

"Overall, the expanded and renovated Museum facilities have been planned to constitute a continuing invitation to the Montreal public and visitors generally to enjoy the Museum's permanent collections, special exhibitions and education programs," says Dr. Sean B. Murphy, president of the Museum. "We feel the contrast between the classical older galleries and the new contemporary spaces will heighten enjoyment and stimulate the imagination of anyone who enters, as well as making the experience a more pleasurable and convenient one."

Public access to the existing Museum building will be considerably improved by the addition of two entrances at the Sherbrooke Street grade level, identified by terraced and landscaped outdoor exhibition areas. Street furniture and special lighting will be added and provision made for posters and displays. The entrances on each side of the existing exterior grand stair, will lead to a large entry hall with sales areas, information desk and cloakrooms for the public. Two large new galleries will be located here and the new Arthur Lismer Hall will also be moved to this level.

The new wing will have five levels —

three above ground and two below grade each connected with the existing galleries.

Climatic conditions will be carefully controlled and all existing facilities will be air-conditioned.

The extension is scheduled to be completed in the spring of 1975.

Bell Canada's anti-pollution experiment

Bell Canada has concluded a two-year anti-pollution experiment with trucks using compressed natural gas, and is concentrating its automotive anti-pollution effort on maintaining its fleet with present and projected federal standards for gasoline-powered vehicles.

"We achieved improvements in exhaust-emission levels using natural gas in standard 1969 and 1970 gasoline engines," W.G. Greene, Bell Canada's division automotive equipment manager said, "but there would be little improvement possible with newer engines as they are being designed to meet stiffer governmental standards.

"And steps by automotive manufacturers to combat pollution have dried up sources of high-compression engines needed to use natural gas efficiently and economically," he said.

Standards set

When Bell Canada decided to test the feasibility of natural gas as substitute for gasoline it set three basic criteria: reduced exhaust emissions; acceptable levels of emission with minimal penalties to the performance, life and maintenance of the vehicles; operating expenses comparable to those of gasoline operation.

Four test vehicles, two in Toronto and two in Montreal, were fitted with dual-fuel kits, so that drivers could switch back to gasoline, if their 600 cubic feet of natural gas ran out during the day's work. In every other way the trucks were like hundreds of others used by the company in telephone installation and repair work.

Emissions of smog-forming exhaust hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide were reduced by using natural gas in the 1969 and 1970 engines, but were about the same as for standard gasoline-fueled 1973 production vehicles.

Mileage per 100 cubic feet of gas in the test vehicles ranged from 6.1 to

7.8, allowing the trucks a driving range of 40 to 50 miles when equipped with the two high-pressure cylinders. In Ontario, 100 cubic feet of gas was equated to one gallon of gasoline.

The acceleration rate with natural gas was about 30 percent less than with gasoline, and some stalling occurred when changing from one fuel to the other. Fewer oil and sparkplug changes were needed, however, because of cleaner engine operation.

Bell Canada is disposing of its natural-gas compressor stations and conversion equipment. Its anti-pollution program for its 7,000 vehicles includes rigorous maintenance, monitoring exhaust-emission levels and precision tune-ups. Special training for about 250 Bell Canada maintenance people is well under way. The training course, to be completed this month, instructs mechanics in tuning various makes of engine for maximum pollution-control.

NAC Theatre season success

Five sold-out attractions, a 92 percent attendance for the subscription series and a total of 204,957 persons attending performances at the National Arts Centre Theatre, highlight the final box office figures for the 1972-73 season.

During the past year, the Theatre staged eight productions — more than in any previous season — five of which were sold out.

A total of 204,957 people saw NAC presentations, either in Ottawa or on tour, in 449 performances that included the French and English theatre subscription and studio series, the touring companies — The Hexagon and l'Hexagone — and two productions in English by the Student Young Company and one in French by Le Théâtre Etudiant. French and English theatre subscription presentations realized a total of 92 per cent paid attendance.

During the 1972-73 season L'Hexagone, the French language counterpart of The Hexagon, was created. The latter completed its second season of touring Ontario secondary schools last autumn, while L'Hexagone toured French and bilingual schools during the winter. In its 11-week tour The Hexagon travelled 2,466 miles and played to 39,330 students; L'Hexagone, in a four-week tour, played to 10,000 students.

Canada finding its identity

The following is the Prime Minister's July 1 message:

There have been times in past years when Canadians conducted an anxious search for national identity. But ready-made identities could not be fixed to a changing, growing land still approaching maturity. Canada has evolved at her own natural pace, nourished by centuries of history. But in this last half of the twentieth century, I feel our country is coming of age. The accumulated years of experience as a nation have provided Canada with a rich contribution to make to the rest of the world.

Perhaps our best contribution can come from a value system which places first priorities on the quality of life for each individual person in our society, and which cherishes each person's uniqueness. Our system does not impose on us slogans or images of what Canadians are supposed to believe in. Rather it encourages each of us to develop to our fullest potential and asks that, as we share a common citizenship, we respect each other's differences.

Six years ago during our centennial year, Canada presented an exciting vision of what the future could be like. Since then we have been pursuing that ideal, attempting to build a society that cherishes the highest human values.

If we Canadians, in our own lives and in our own communities, can strengthen the resolve we already have for tolerance and concern for others, Canada will continue to flourish as an exciting conception of nationhood. We will find our identity reflected back to us from the eyes of the world.

National Film Archives acquires rare early motion picture camera

The latest acquisition of the National Archives is a rare Pathé movie camera, in perfect working condition, manufactured in 1900, from Charles Dell, president of CanAm Photo Equipment, Montreal.

"This is the camera on which most of the early Canadian film was recorded," explains Bill Gallaway,

Project Director of the National Film Collection, "and many of the first Hollywood epics."

The 35mm camera, with exterior film magazines, was manufactured in France. It is hand-cranked, and has a variety of lenses. It uses 100-foot reels of film, providing up to 90 seconds of footage, depending on how fast the cameraman cranks. Similar models were in use until after the First World War.

"In those days, there was no such thing as 'panning' for a shot," says Gallaway. "The camera was stationary, and the subjects simply moved in and out of range. The National Film Archives has footage of a hockey game shot with an earlier model of this camera in 1898, and most of the film shows the players circling in front of the camera. No one wanted to move out of sight."

At the same time, the Archives also required a 1917 model Universal camera of the type on which most of the First World War footage was shot.

The National Film Archives was organized in 1969 to ensure the collection and conservation of all motion pictures of enduring value to Canada. To date, they have amassed almost 12,000,000 feet of film, much of which had been believed destroyed or lost forever.



The National Film Archives' latest acquisition, a rare 1900-model Pathé movie camera which is in perfect working condition. It was the type used to film much of the early Canadian footage now being collected by the Archives, as well as many Hollywood "epics".

Ministerial meeting with Japan

Canada and Japan will hold the seventh meeting of the Canada-Japan Ministerial Committee in Tokyo on September 4 and 5. The Canadian delegation will be led by the Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp and the Japanese delegation will be led by Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira. Other Ministers from both countries will also attend the meeting.

The Canada-Japan Ministerial Committee was formed as a result of the joint communiqué issued during the visit to Canada of former Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda of Japan. It first met in Tokyo in 1963 and has met alternately in Canada and Japan since then. The sixth meeting was held in Toronto in September 1971. The purpose of the Ministerial Committee is to provide a contact between Ministers of the two countries to exchange views on matters of common interest and familiarize themselves with the problems of the other country. Among probable subjects for discussion are international political and economic developments, bilateral and multilateral trade and finance, agricultural questions, fisheries, the environment and scientific and technological exchanges.

Immediate major expansion of Yellowknife gold mine

The famous Con Mine at Yellowknife Northwest Territories, recently threatened with extinction, is looking at a bright new future with the decision to sink a new mile-deep shaft into one of the major gold orebodies in Canada.

Digging the new shaft to a depth of 5,800 feet at a cost of about \$6 million is the first step in what will be a \$12-million multi-phase project by Cominco Ltd to rejuvenate the mine over a 30-month period. Work will begin immediately and will create about 40 new construction jobs.

The announcement was made jointly by Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, and Frederick Burnet, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Cominco.

"These planned and contemplated expenditures will add a new dimension to the future of the Yellowknife area

as a gold-mining community," Mr. Chrétien said.

"The plans for the Con will help ensure continued prosperity for the community of Yellowknife for many years to come. Opened in 1938, the mine was the first gold-producer in the Northwest Territories and started Yellowknife on the road to becoming the most economically advanced community of the Northwest Territories." Mr. Chrétien stated.

Mr. Burnet said that the new shaft was necessary to develop the potential of the extensive Campbell-Giant Shear Zone which extends for miles in the Yellowknife area and is considered to be one of the major gold-bearing structures in Canada.

The company had been faced with the possibility of having to shut down the mine in a few years because of the high cost of production and the low price for gold. The new program will lower production costs, help preserve continuity of employment and make it possible to increase production. Current production of 500 tons of ore a day will not be affected by the construction.

Canada extends its service in UN Cyprus Force

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, announced recently that the Government had extended its participation in the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), for a further six months. The 575 Canadians who make up the contingent will continue to serve at least until December 15, when the question of a further extension of the mandate of the Force will again be considered by the United Nations Security Council.

Mr. Sharp stressed general Canadian support for United Nations peacekeeping operations that meet established Canadian criteria, such as the existence of a continuing political authority,

Canada Weekly is published by the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, K1A 0G2. An index appears quarterly.

Material may be freely reprinted, for the use of which credit would be appreciated; photo sources, if not shown, will be provided on request to (Mrs) Miki Sheldon, Editor.

Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre Hebdo Canada.

clear terms of reference and freedom of movement for personnel.

In contrast with the International Commission for Control and Supervision in Vietnam, the peacekeeping force in Cyprus, operating on the basis of these established criteria, has been particularly successful in its task of preventing outbreaks of violence between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities. This, in turn, has assisted in helping to maintain stability in the northeast Mediterranean, where fighting in Cyprus at one time threatened relations between Greece and Turkey.

The Minister expressed concern over the seemingly indefinite requirement for maintaining the Force on the island. He stated that the Government shared the hope of the United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that serious efforts would be made by Greek and Turkish Cypriots to reach an early political settlement and pledged Canadian support for action the Secretary-General might take to facilitate a settlement. He also noted that the Secretary-General, in his June report to the Security Council, indicated that a review of the Force's activities and manpower levels would be conducted soon by the UN Secretariat.

The Force in Cyprus is composed of personnel from Australia, Austria, Britain, Denmark, Finland, Ireland and Sweden as well as Canada. Since 1970, when it was reduced by half, the United Nations has maintained the Force at approximately 3,100 personnel. Canada provides the second largest contingent. The Canadian unit currently serving in Cyprus is the 3rd Battalion, Royal 22nd Regiment, from Quebec.

Sulphur Development Institute

The formation of a new organization to encourage development of new uses for sulphur was announced recently by the federal Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and the Alberta Departments of Industry and Commerce and Mines and Minerals.

The Sulphur Development Institute of Canada (SUDIC) has been incorporated as a non-profit organization, which will be located in Calgary. It will be supported by the federal and Alberta Governments and, initially, by 22 sulphur companies.

SUDIC will begin operations with a

\$1-million budget, half to be provided by the Federal Government, the balance to be shared by the Alberta government and the companies. At the first general meeting of SUDIC, a board of directors was elected with R.G. Nicholls of Amoco Canada Petroleum Company as chairman.

The board appointed Dr. Donald Muir as president, effective July 1. Dr. Muir, a graduate of the University of Toronto, has had several years experience in research and development for the pulp and paper industry in Canada and the United States.

SUDIC will contract with end-use developers and work with research organizations for the funding of specific development projects. Industrial contractors generally will be expected to exploit newly developed technology in Canada and in other countries.

"In this way, SUDIC will give Canada an opportunity to obtain a world lead in the establishment of applied sulphur technology," Dr. Muir said.

Possibilities

Already several potential new uses for sulphur have been identified by previous research. Considerable development work however, is required to bring these to commercial use. Some of the more interesting potential applications are the use of sulphur with asphalt in road construction, sulphur in concrete and foamed sulphur as a frost insulator, as well as increased use in fertilizers.

Although SUDIC's primary object is to aid the commercial development of large volume new uses for sulphur in the shortest reasonable time, other aims will be the establishment in Canada of new industries based on sulphur as a raw material and the upgrading of this non-renewable resource into new and improved products.

Since world production of sulphur exceeds demand, this has resulted in an accumulated stockpile of more than nine million tons in Alberta. This over-production has caused severe price erosion in world markets. With the increasing quantities of sulphur that will be produced throughout the world as a result of pollution-abatement measures, the best means of bringing supply and demand into balance appears to be by increasing consumption through the development of new uses.