



CANADA

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CONTENTS

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| A Wildlife Programme for Canada | 1 |
| DRB Atlantic Research Ship | 2 |
| Canada-France Uranium Talks | 3 |
| Forest-Fire Experts Meet..... | 3 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Canada Marks ITU Centenary..... | 3 |
| Disaster Aid to Pakistan | 4 |
| Services Tattoo for 1967..... | 4 |
| Navy Reserve Summer Training..... | 4 |

A WILDLIFE PROGRAMME FOR CANADA

The following is a partial text of a brief recently presented to the Canadian Council of Resource Ministers by the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Mr. Arthur Laing:

Wildlife, a renewable resource, contributes to the national economy and provides millions of man-hours of priceless outdoor recreation. There are almost 800,000 hunters in Canada, many associated with regional and national organizations. In 1961 they spent about \$90 million in pursuing their sport.

A great number of Canadian and foreign visitors use the resource in other ways: they study, photograph or just look at wildlife, and they travel many miles to do so. Wildlife is a major attraction for visitors to our national and provincial parks. There were over nine million visitors to our national parks in 1964.

The demand for wildlife increases with population growth and the rising standard of living. Evidence from Britain and the United States indicates that the increase in demand continues as the population grows.

Generally, the supply of wildlife has grown smaller as the number of Canadians has grown larger. Drainage of wetlands, the destruction of natural cover for urban development, agriculture and forestry, and the construction of dams have reduced the area of habitat for some species. Wildlife numbers depend upon the extent and quality of available habitat.

NEED FOR NATIONAL POLICY

Although jurisdiction over wildlife is divided between Canada and the provinces, the critical status of

some wildlife species calls for a national policy on wildlife and a co-operative approach with the provinces to the problems of wildlife management. At the Canadian Council of Resource Ministers meeting in June 1964, it was agreed that there were urgent wildlife problems demanding immediate attention.

It was unanimously agreed that the Federal Government should take positive action for the conservation of migratory birds. Opinion differed on the desirable extent of federal aid in respect to wildlife coming under provincial jurisdiction.

The programme outlined below reflects the acknowledged need for constructive action in regard to migratory birds, and is flexible and permissive in regard to other wildlife. The proposed National Wildlife Programme has three parts:

- (1) enactment of a Canada Wildlife Act;
- (2) an expansion of activity in support of migratory birds (including institution of a federal migratory-bird hunting licence);
- (3) an expansion of research needed for the better management of wildlife in Canada generally....

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

The Act should provide for:

- (1) the establishment of wildlife research areas and laboratories;
- (2) agreements between Canada and the provinces for the protection, study, development and utilization of wildlife resources;
- (3) similar agreements between the Minister and other persons or organizations concerned with wildlife;

(Over)

- (4) expenditures to be paid out of moneys appropriated by Parliament or received through donation or bequest for the purposes of the Act;
- (5) designation of the Canadian Wildlife Service as the agency of the Government of Canada responsible for carrying out activities subject to the Act.

MIGRATORY-BIRD PROGRAMME

Major activities basic to an improvement of our management of migratory birds are as follows:

(1) *Preservation of waterfowl habitat*

(a) by entering into agreements with landowners whereby they agree not to drain or fill the wetlands which they own, or burn the vegetation around them, in return for a payment based on the value of the surrounding land discounted at five per cent for a 20-year period... A ten-year programme, beginning in 1967-68, costing \$5.1 million a year, is proposed.

(b) By purchase or long-term lease. This procedure is most practical for the maintenance of large marshes of which a number of landowners each own a part. Large marshes are important not only as breeding areas but also as areas where the birds may winter or rest during migration. They are also the areas where much of the hunting takes place.... We should begin to acquire those larger wetland areas in 1965-66. An annual expenditure of \$400,000 for five years thereafter is proposed....

(2) *An intensification of waterfowl research, including:*

(a) Inauguration of an annual kill survey. A federal migratory-bird hunting licence is required to provide a means of obtaining names and addresses of all migratory-bird hunters so that from among that group a sample may be selected each year for a survey of the numbers and kinds of migratory birds harvested. We can no longer properly manage the resource without an accurate measure of our use of it....

(b) Gradual assumption of responsibility for annual aerial surveys of waterfowl now conducted in Canada by the United States to provide the information needed for setting hunting regulations in both countries.... Annual cost would approximate \$100,000.

(c) A modest increase in the amount of basic research on factors affecting the abundance, distribution and behaviour of the important species of migratory birds and on the attributes of high-quality habitat. Over a five-year period, the cost of this work would be increased from \$185,000 to \$500,000 a year.

GENERAL WILDLIFE RESEARCH

It seems apparent that some research related to other wildlife may advantageously be supported by the Federal Government. If the proposed federal wildlife legislation becomes law, other sorts of research may be suggested by the provinces as proper areas for

federal support but, for the moment, the following are proposed:

- (1) A systematic assessment of the occurrence and significance of diseases and parasites affecting Canadian wildlife populations (some of which indirectly affect humans as well).
- (2) Determination of the effects of pesticide-use programmes on wildlife populations.
- (3) Maintenance of a central registry of information on pesticides, diseases, and parasites as they relate to wildlife.
- (4) Support of the training of wildlife biologists (now in short supply) and aid to university research in wildlife biology by:
 - (a) providing for contracts with universities in amounts totalling up to \$50,000 a year;
 - (b) increasing funds available for scholarships (from present \$3,600 to about \$20,000 a year).

DRB ATLANTIC RESEARCH SHIP

Approval has been given for the construction of a large research ship for operation in the Atlantic Ocean by the Defence Research Board's Naval Research Establishment, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. It is expected that tenders will be called this autumn and that construction will begin next year. Completion is scheduled for 1968; the costs are estimated at \$7 million.

The vessel's chief purpose will be to carry out oceanographic research in its bearing on anti-submarine warfare. It will also contribute significantly to general scientific knowledge of the waters off Canada's east coast.

The AGOR 172, as it is now called, will be larger than the CNAV "Endeavour", which came into service on the west coast in March. It will be 17 feet longer than the 236-foot "Endeavour", will draw approximately 15 feet of water and will have a displacement of 2,080 tons compared to 1,564 for the "Endeavour".

NOISELESS DESIGN

Because most of its work will be concerned with underwater acoustics, particular care will be taken in the design to make the new vessel as quiet as possible. The hull will be constructed to minimize water noise, and machinery, including the generators supplying power for the electric propulsion motors, are provided with resilient mounting to cut hull vibration and underwater noise to a minimum.

Research facilities aboard AGOR 172 will include three laboratories, a scientific plotting room, a handling room for the explosives used in underwater acoustic research, as well as a wide variety of special equipment.

Anti-roll tanks will facilitate precise scientific measurements and operations from a helicopter landing platform astern. The hull will be reinforced to permit operations in ice.

The vessel will be manned by a crew of 36 civilian officers and men, who will support the activities of up to 15 scientists.

CANADA-FRANCE URANIUM TALKS

The following announcement was made in the House of Commons on May 25 by Mr. Mitchell Sharp, the Minister of Trade and Commerce:

As the House is aware, I returned over the weekend from a visit to Paris, where I held discussions with ministers of the French Government regarding uranium. At the conclusion of the discussions, the following joint communiqué was issued on May 22:

"The French Secretary of State for Scientific, Atomic and Space Affairs, Mr. Yvon Bourges, and the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, have concluded today a series of talks on matters pertaining to a sale of uranium by Canada to France. In the opinion of the Canadian and French ministers, these discussions should be viewed in the context of increasing co-operation between the two countries, which has been witnessed by other recent talks at ministerial level.

"The purpose of the discussions concerning a proposed sale of uranium was to provide for a first exchange of views at ministerial level on the main questions involved in the provision by Canada of fuel required for France's rapidly ex-

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FOREST-FIRE EXPERTS MEET

Man and his behaviour in relation to forest fires will become a major subject of study by the member countries of the Forest Fire Control Working Group of the North American Forestry Commission, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which met in Ottawa from May 10 to 13. "In spite of the fact we live in the space age and are working to apply the latest in electronic and other technological advances, man is still the crucial element in forest-fire control", stated Dr. Keith Arnold of the United States, Chairman of the Working Group.

The 13 delegates to the FAO-sponsored body, representing Mexico, United States, and Canada, concluded that more efficient methods of enlisting active public support for forest-fire prevention policies would depend on a detailed analysis throughout North America of the crucial interrelations of people and forests.

ACTION PROGRAMMES

Because of the greatly increased travel among the three countries, action programmes are required to inform border-crossers and residents of border areas better regarding forest-fire regulations. The problems of communicating forest-fire information in the three major North American languages—English, Spanish and French—will also come under study.

Another matter of great importance in the opinion of the Group is the further development of "mutual aid" programmes for fire control in border areas between Canada and the United States and the United States and Mexico.

The Working Group noted a great need for an improvement in the flow of fire-research information

panding programme of nuclear reactors for the production of electrical power. The ministers noted with satisfaction that the discussions had been of great value to both sides in the examination of various aspects of the proposed sale.

"The two ministers will report to their Governments on their conversations...."

NO CONTRACT MADE

At these meetings in Paris we did not attempt to negotiate a contract of sale for Canadian uranium. We were concerned only with the general conditions under which a sale could be negotiated and under which uranium could be exported from Canada by producers.... The export of uranium from Canada requires the approval of the Government.

I made it clear during the discussions that, in accordance with the firm policy of the Canadian Government, the proposed sale of uranium could be only for peaceful purposes. As the communiqué indicates, the French Government, for its part, is interested in acquiring Canadian uranium for its civil programme of nuclear reactors for the production of electrical power.

among the three countries and the need for exchange programmes for professional fire-research personnel.

Delegates to the conference from Mexico were Sr. Jose Verduzco of the National Forest Research Institute and Ing. Librado Solorzano B., Department of Forest Fire Fighting and Prevention. The U.S. delegates were Dr. Keith Arnold, Elmer M. Bacon, Merle S. Lowden, Jack S. Barrows and Mal Hardy, all of the Department of Agriculture Forest Service, and Leon R. Nadeau of the Department of the Interior and Fred E. Holt, State of Maine Forest Service. The Canadian representatives were J.C. Macleod and D.R. Monk of the federal Department of Forestry, William Foster of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests and F.H. Hewett of the Saskatchewan Forestry Branch. A.L. Best, liaison officer for the North American Forestry Commission of FAO, Mexico City, attended in an ex-officio capacity.

CANADA MARKS ITU CENTENARY

On May 17, the centenary of the founding of the International Telecommunication Union, Transport Minister J.W. Pickersgill sent a telegram to the Secretary-General of the ITU expressing Canada's appreciation of the work done by the Geneva-based organization and welcoming the opportunity to continue Canada's work with the other member states in furthering the progress of world telecommunications.

Canada has been an active member of the ITU since 1907, shortly after Marconi first transmitted wireless signals from Poldhu, England, to St. John's, Newfoundland.

DISASTER AID TO PAKISTAN

The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced recently that the Government of Canada had granted \$15,000 to Pakistan for cyclone relief in East Pakistan.

The following message was sent by Prime Minister Pearson to President Mohammad Ayub Khan of Pakistan:

On behalf of the people and the Government of Canada, I wish to express my deep regret at the cyclone disaster which has struck much of East Pakistan. I should be grateful if you would convey to those affected the sympathy of all Canadians. In order to assist in relieving the most immediate needs of the people, the Canadian Government is contributing \$15,000 through the Canadian Red Cross. I understand that the Red Cross has also made a \$10,000 donation.

SERVICES TATTOO FOR 1967

The Canadian Armed Forces Tattoo will give 147 performances in 40 cities from coast to coast during centennial year. Opening in Peterborough, Ontario, on March 31, 1967, the mammoth show will wind up in Corner Brook, Newfoundland, on September 14.

The military spectacle, which will present a pageant of the development of Canada's armed forces, will perform in outdoor and indoor stadiums and will vary in size from 250 to 1,400 officers and men.

The Tattoo will tour in two special trains, one beginning in Barrie, Ontario, and the other at Sydney, Nova Scotia. Previews will be held in Peterborough and Kingston, Ontario. From May 25 to September 2, the two groups will unite for major presentations in Victoria, Vancouver, Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto, including appearances at Expo '67 and the Canadian National Exhibition. Special shows will be given at Fort George, Niagara, and at The Citadel, Quebec City, between July 10 and 16.

NAVY RESERVE SUMMER TRAINING

Highlights of the annual summer training programme for members of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve will be two cadet-training cruises overseas and the augmentation of Great Lakes training by two modern "salt-water" warships.

The ocean escorts "Swansea" and "New Waterford", with a total of 80 cadets embarked from naval training divisions at universities across Canada, sailed from Halifax on May 31. They will call at Rotterdam in the Netherlands from June 12 to 21, and hold a regatta at Torquay, England, during their June 22-24 call. Both ships will return to Halifax July 3. The "Swansea" will make the next cruise by herself, leaving Halifax July 19 for visits to ports in Britain and returning home on August 27.

INLAND WATERS TRAINING

The helicopter-carrying destroyer "St. Laurent" and the destroyer escort "Gatineau" leave Halifax July 12 for the Great Lakes to assist in the summer training programme of the RCNR. Their ports of call include Hamilton, Ontario (July 17 to 20) and Toronto (July 23 to 26). The "St. Laurent" then goes to Oshawa, Ontario (July 28 to 30), while the "Gatineau" visits Kingston, Ontario (July 28 to 31). Both ships will be at Montreal August 1 to 4 and will return to Halifax on August 7.

Two gate vessels and a cargo ship have been busy on the inland waters since early in May providing training afloat for reserves. They are HMC Ships "Porte St-Jean", "Porte St-Louis" and "Scatari".

All told, some 300 cadets of the university naval training divisions will make the cruises overseas and on the Great Lakes. The bulk of the short training will be at HMCS "Cornwallis" in Nova Scotia's Annapolis Valley. A total of 1,100 men and "Wrens" will take summer training, mostly at the Great Lakes centre at Hamilton. Some 450 officers receive training throughout the year in ships and establishments of the regular force as well as at Hamilton during the summer.