



Bulletin

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SPECIAL AREAS FOR ECONOMIC EXPANSION

The Minister of Regional Economic Expansion, Mr. Jean Marchand, announced in the House of Commons on March 11 that, effective April 1, the Government had designated "special areas" of Canada to which over \$200 million in federal funds would be given for the economic expansion of specified regions.

Mr. Marchand's statement follows:

...The areas are:

In Eastern Canada, six urban areas where we expect that my Department's incentives to industry will bring about substantially faster industrial growth. To support this growth, my Department is ready to finance community facilities - water, sewers, roads, schools and so on - which are needed but which the cities and provinces cannot afford. These urban areas of Eastern Canada are as follows: in Newfoundland, St. John's and a surrounding area including the Conception Bay coast from Portugal Cove to Carbonear; in Nova Scotia, the metropolitan area of Halifax-Dartmouth; in New Brunswick, the city of Saint John as well as the city of Moncton

and neighboring areas; in Quebec, the City of Quebec and vicinity as well as the area of Trois-Rivières, Shawinigan, Grand'Mère and Bécancour.

● In Saskatchewan, the urban areas are Regina and Saskatoon.

These cities were not included in the designated region under the industrial incentives program of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion because they have in recent years enjoyed very rapid growth. They are now, however, adversely affected by wheat- and potash-marketing problems. Under the departmental legislation, incentives will be offered to encourage alternative industrial employment.

● In Eastern Canada, three areas whose locations give them potential for growth but which may be held back by difficulties in financing community development. These areas are: in Newfoundland, Corner Brook and its environs; in Nova Scotia, the area round the Strait of Canso; and in Quebec, Sept Îles-Port Cartier.

● In Newfoundland, six additional areas which contain resettlement centers for people moving from the outports. In some of these centers there is special need for improved water and sewer facilities for housing, schools and roads. The areas are: the part of the Burin Peninsula that includes Fortune, Grand Bank, Gamish, St. Lawrence, Burin and Marystown; the area of Grand Falls, Botwood, Lewisporte and Gander; the area of Stephenville and St. George's; the area of Hawke's Bay, Port Saunders and Port au Choix; the area of Come-By-Chance, Arnold's Cove and Goobies; the Happy Valley area in Labrador.

● In the Prairie Provinces, three mid-northern areas that can be assisted by industrial incentives for the development of forest-based operations and other resource industries and which require improved community facilities, particularly to assist the economic and social progress of Indian and Métis people. These areas are: in Manitoba, an area around The Pas; in Saskatchewan, the Meadow Lake area extending north to Lac la Loche; in Alberta, an

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area centered on Lesser Slave Lake and including Whitecourt and High Prairie.

● In Ontario and Quebec, two areas where improved employment and income prospects depend on encouragement to forest-based industry and other industrial incentives. These areas are: in Quebec, the Lac St. Jean area; in Ontario, the area including Renfrew, Pembroke, Amprior, Bancroft and Barry's Bay.

ARRANGEMENTS WITH PROVINCES

The provinces concerned have been consulted about these designations, and the precise boundaries of the areas will be specified in agreements with the provinces.

The initial designations will be effective to June 30, 1972, the same date as for the present designations under the industrial incentives legislation.

The agreements that are now being made with the provinces will be for the same period as the designations. For most of the areas, however, it is expected that these agreements will be followed by further joint development plans extending over a five-year period.

The present agreements will provide mainly for priority projects whose construction can be started in the next few months. These projects will involve commitments of federal funds to an amount of more than \$200 million.

That sum is, of course, for the financing of provincial and municipal projects, over and above our greatly increased commitments to the private sector, for industrial development incentives.

The first agreements will be signed shortly with Newfoundland and New Brunswick and will cover arrangements for financing highway construction as well as projects in the special areas.

CARE FOR EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED

Emotionally-disturbed children in Canada now have four times the opportunity of receiving in-patient treatment in specialized hospital units or residential treatment centers than they did eight years ago. A report released by the Department of National Health and Welfare indicates there has been an increase in the number of such centers from 18 in 1962 to over 80 today.

In its *Survey of Residential and In-Patient Treatment Centers for Emotionally-Disturbed Children, Canada, 1968* the Department examined 73 in-patient treatment facilities. Included were 37 residential treatment centers under social-work direction, 24 hospital-based centers under psychiatric direction, and a miscellaneous group of 12 centers composed of "group homes", special schools and other types of children's facilities directed by a variety of professionals. These centers had a total capacity of more than 2,500 in-patients, but also treated a larger

number of out-patients.

While treatment approaches still tend to be eclectic and experimental, there is evidence that professionals and community agencies are better able to recognize and treat the symptoms of emotional disturbance among children. The survey found that children's aid societies, juvenile or family courts and welfare departments were the principal sources of referrals to children's treatment centers. Less frequent sources were mental health clinics, family doctors and parents. The referral network of the hospital centers, which largely depended on mental health clinics and medical sources, was distinct from sources used by residential treatment centers and the miscellaneous group.

TYPES OF PATIENT

Most centers reported they would accept children with behavioral disorders or with psychoneuroses. For other diagnoses, there was more variation in policy depending on the type of center and program. Hospital centers were most likely to admit children with psychoses, brain damage, psychosomatic conditions, and mental retardation. One center in six, however, regardless of type, reported other acceptable conditions including prepsychosis, physical handicap, delinquency, learning disorders, mongolism, perceptual handicaps and cultural deprivation.

RURAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE

The Canadian delegation to the Commonwealth Conference on Education in Rural Areas being held at the University of Ghana, Legon, Accra, from March 23 to April 2, is composed of Dr. Harold R. Baker, Director, Extension Division, University of Saskatchewan, (Chairman); Dr. Maurice Richer, Secretary General, Council of Ministers of Education, Canada; Mr. Lorne R. Moase, Deputy Minister of Education, Department of Education, Charlottetown; Dr. S.N. Odynak, Associate Director of Curriculum, Department of Education, Edmonton; and Professor Gaëtan Daoust, Director of the Permanent Education Service, University of Montreal.

Some of the topics being considered at the Conference include the curriculum of the formal school, youth training for rural and national development, adult education in rural communities and the building up of agricultural extension services.

This is the fifth conference on educational topics of general concern to Commonwealth members and it brings together delegates from Commonwealth countries, and observers from a number of international organizations. The Conference gives an opportunity for those directly involved in the planning, administration and execution of educational programmes in rural areas to discuss present problems and practices, and consider trends and possibilities for future development.

CANADA WELCOMES NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, made the following Statement on Motions in the House of Commons on March 5:

I should like to take a few minutes of the time of the House in order to welcome an historic development marking the most important achievement to date in the field of arms control. I refer to the ceremony in Washington this morning and to the similar ceremony in Moscow today during which instruments of ratification of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty are being deposited by the United States, the Soviet Union and a sufficient number of other states to bring the Treaty into force.

This convention is the culmination of more than five years of negotiations in which Canada played a significant role. Canada ratified the Treaty on January 8, 1969 and was in fact the first nation with a technological capacity to produce nuclear weapons

to renounce this weapons option by ratifying the Non-Proliferation Treaty. We shall continue to stress the importance of adherence to the Treaty by those states that already have or are close to attaining the technological capacity to produce nuclear weapons — the so-called “near-nuclear” nations.

Canada welcomes the coming into force of this Treaty and urges all countries to make it an effective means of counteracting the dangers inherent in the proliferation of nuclear weapons. We hope that those nations which have signed the Treaty but not yet ratified it, as well as those which have not yet signed, will proceed to ratification and to implement its safeguards provisions designed to preclude proliferation. Finally, we hope and expect that, in accordance with Article VI of the Treaty, this substantial step forward will inspire renewed efforts to curtail the arms race.

ANCIENT SHARK TEETH

Among the many strange catches sent by fishermen to the Fisheries Research Board's Biological Station at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, are fossil shark teeth discovered in scallop beds on Georges Bank, off the southwest coast of Nova Scotia.

These teeth which are concave on the inner surface and convex on the outer with a smooth, silver-grey enamel coating, have finely notched and curved cutting edges either concave or convex depending on the part of the jaw from which they came. Large teeth have a black basal margin, and all have a sandstone mass at the base.

One tooth, a small specimen 1-5/8 inches long and 1-1/2 inches wide at the base, which was found in 1965 by the Nova Scotian scalloper *Lady Acadian*, is in excellent condition. Dr. W.B. Scott, curator of Ichthyology and Herpetology at the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, classified it as a tooth from a shark of the genus *Carcharodon*, which includes the present-day great white shark, also called the man-eater shark.

A much larger tooth (4-3/4 inches long and 3-3/4 inches wide), found in November 1966 in the catch of the scalloper *Lunenburger* was sent to Dr. Bobb Schaeffer, curator of the Department of Vertebrate Paleontology, American Museum of Natural History, New York, for identification. According to Dr. Schaeffer, the once proud owner of this tooth was *Carcharodon megalodon*, an extinct species of shark closely related to the man-eater shark found in temperate waters today. This giant roamed most of the oceans during the Miocene epoch (20 million years ago), terrorizing its marine contemporaries until it became extinct about 600,000 years ago.

Numerous fossilized shark teeth have been

found over the years by fishermen and scientific expeditions. During dredging operations in 1875 in the Pacific Ocean, the Challenger expedition found a 5-inch tooth which they felt belonged to a 100-ft. shark. Fossil teeth found in rocks of the Eocene period (55 million years ago) are even larger. These fish were monsters when compared to the modern white shark which rarely grows more than 20 feet.



Giant fossil shark tooth found on Georges Bank in 1966.

WHEAT PACT WITH U.S.S.R. EXTENDED

The following statement was made in the House of Commons recently by Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce:

I wish to inform the House that I have on behalf of the Government of Canada signed a protocol, extending for a further three years until April 17, 1972, the trade agreement between Canada and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Mr. M.R. Kuzmin, First Deputy Minister of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade, signed on behalf of the U.S.S.R.

This represents the fourth extension of a trade agreement originally negotiated in 1956, which has provided a framework for the development of trade between the two countries on a most-favored-nation basis. The renewal of this important agreement is further evidence of the desire of both Canada and the U.S.S.R. to maintain and strengthen the commercial relations which have been built up between the two countries.

In 1956, when the trade agreement was first negotiated, the levels of our mutual trade were very low. In the 14 years which have followed, Canadian exports have amounted to \$1.3 billion. In the same period the Soviet Union has been a major customer for Canadian wheat, purchasing in total more than 760 million bushels.

The Soviet Union has also been taking a range of other Canadian materials and manufactured goods amounting to \$5.5 million in 1968. Soviet exports to Canada have increased from \$1.0 million in 1956 to \$21.6 million in 1968, the last complete year for which official statistics are available.

FUTURE TRADE

In the negotiations which preceded the signing of the protocol, the Canadian and Soviet delegations reviewed the history of our trade in wheat. This trade has been mutually advantageous both in terms of Canadian capability of supply and recurring import needs in the Soviet Union. As regards the future, the leader of the Soviet delegation has provided the assurance that, when the U.S.S.R. has requirements for the purchase of wheat, the Soviet buying agency shall in the first instance, apply to the Canadian Wheat Board.

This ensures that the Soviet Union will turn to Canada as a preferred source of supply of wheat when demand arises. We, therefore, anticipate that the U.S.S.R. will in the years ahead continue to be a significant market for Canadian wheat. As honorable members are aware, the Canadian Wheat Board concluded a contract, which will provide for continuing substantial shipments throughout 1970.

In addition to these important discussions on wheat, the two delegations reviewed other elements of the trade between the two countries and agreed on the need to expand and diversify trade in both directions. As a result of the discussions the two sides

look to growing opportunities to sell an increasing range of products, materials and manufactured goods in each other's market. The protocol which I have signed indicates that the two Governments will facilitate the exchange of goods between them within the scope of the laws and regulations in force in their respective countries....

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTION TO MUSEUM

Mr. George N. Gogo of Cornwall, Ontario, recently donated his entire archaeological collection to the Archaeology Division of the National Museum of Man in Ottawa. Formerly of Summerstown, Ontario, Mr. Gogo has collected archaeological specimens from the area for over 15 years and his past cooperation with Lieutenant-Colonel J.F. Pendergast, who has frequently worked on contract for the National Museum of Man, has resulted in a number of publications that have shed considerable light on the prehistory of the region.

Although the bulk of the collection relates to the St. Lawrence Iroquois, the earlier periods of Middle Woodland, Archaic and Palaeo-Indian are also represented. The dart heads from the Palaeo-Indian period are about 8,000 years old. Certainly the large samples from the St. Lawrence Iroquois sites have already played a vital role in the reconstruction of the prehistory of this Iroquois population that occupied the St. Lawrence Valley from approximately A.D. 1300 until their disappearance in the interval between the visits of Jacques Cartier in 1535 and Samuel de Champlain in 1603. One likely explanation for their disappearance is that they were absorbed by the prehistoric Huron population on the Trent River system. The Huron villages on the Trent River after 1550 contain an abundance of St. Lawrence Iroquois pottery, indicating an influx of women which, in turn, suggests that the Huron may have conquered the St. Lawrence tribe or tribes and, in typical Iroquois fashion, adopted the conquered women and children.

Archaeologists in the National Museum of Man believe that many vital contributions to the prehistory of the St. Lawrence Valley and eastern Canada in general will result from scholars having the Gogo collection readily available for research. Both the massiveness of the collection and the time span that is represented ensures a wide range of research problems for future archaeologists and students. Museum technicians who transported the collection to Ottawa estimate its weight in excess of one ton. The scientific value of the collection was also increased a hundredfold by Mr. Gogo's careful recording of the location of his finds.

It will probably be more than a year before the full archaeological potential of the collection will be assessed since it will take at least that long to catalogue the tens of thousands of specimens.

CANADIAN FURS - RACCOON AND LYNX

The 'coon-skin hat and coat are symbols of eras in North American history; raccoon skin has for a long time been regarded as a man's fur since raccoon pelts enjoyed their greatest popularity as caps for North America's early settlers and as coats for male students attending football games in the Roaring Twenties.

Today, however, raccoon fur is popular in female fashion, and is used in both natural and dyed shades - full-haired for collars and either full-haired or sheared for coats. It is also bleached white, then tip-dyed black or brown - a change so radical that the fur no longer looks anything like raccoon.

HABITAT

Raccoons inhabit the southern part of Canada, preferring the lighter bushland areas, along lakes and rivers and around swampy meadows.

They eat everything from fish, frogs, birds' eggs, insects and seeds. They can turn a corn field into a tangled mess and a quiet night's sleep into a clanging alarm when the garbage can tilts over on the rocks.

The bulk of the pelts are taken in Eastern Canada. The 1967-68 crop was 27,636 pelts, worth \$110,000.

The animal is quite heavily built and grows to a length of from 30 inches to a yard, including a round, club-like tail about ten inches long. The coat is shaggy brown and sprinkled with black-tipped yellow hairs. The raccoon's outstanding feature is a large bandit's mask of black over his eyes.

Raccoons have heavily-furred tails with alternate black and yellow rings. They use their forepaws very cleverly for feeding, catching and holding prey as well as for washing food, when water is handy. They are agile climbers and usually make their dens in the hollow of a tree, although they hunt and feed on the ground. During cold spells they stay in their dens, but do not hibernate.



The raccoon

Males help the females raise their families, from three to six young, born in May. Raccoons are social animals, usually found in pairs or in families.

THE LYNX

Deep, silky lynx fur is probably the most beautiful trim of all. It not only graces fashion wear, but is also used on sportswear, including ski jackets.

The adult lynx is a 40-pound feline with a large head, rather flat face and prominent ears tipped with tufts of black hair. It has a stub of a tail, grey on top and white below, with a black tip. When the lynx is standing on its heavily-furred feet, its hind-quarters are usually a little higher than its shoulders. During the winter months, its large snowshoe-like paws help it walk easily in soft snow - an asset in hunting.

This large cat's rather shaggy fur is silvery, mottled with brown on the back and sides, shading to white underneath.

HABITAT

Primarily a wilderness creature, the lynx stays close to the more remote forested areas. Its numbers vary, depending to some degree on the rise and fall of the rabbit population. While rabbits are its chief food, the lynx also eats mice, birds and other small game.

The lynx mates during February or March; the female has a gestation period of about 60 days. Litters number between two and five and the young are born in dens under windfalls or among rock crevices. They are weaned in about three months, after which they follow their mother for the greater part of the first year. The male, though seldom seen with the family after they leave the nursery, is usually nearby.



The lynx

The lynx cat and bobcat, or wild cat, are sub-species of the lynx. In Canada they are found mainly in the forested areas of central and southern British Columbia and in some parts of the Eastern provinces. Smaller than the lynx, but similar in appearance, their fur is usually reddish-brown with dark spots on the flanks and underside. The tail has several dark bars on top and the tip is black on top only, while the lynx has a full black tip.

Like the lynx, these sub-species are shy and seldom seen by hunters. They usually remain in their dens during daylight hours. Their diet consists almost entirely of small animals, game birds and their eggs. They seldom attack livestock.

(This article is one of a series on the Canadian fur industry, and fur-bearing animals.)

FORESTRY LOAN TO MALAYSIA

Canada will provide Malaysia with assistance in examining the forest resources of Sabah, its easternmost state, in the form of a loan of \$620,000 on concessional terms and a \$200,000-grant to finance a ground inventory of forests and an economic study of various methods of using them. A previous grant of \$200,000 provided for an aerial survey of the state by Canadians.

Malaysia is trying to diversify its exports beyond the familiar rubber and tin. Tropical hardwoods from Sabah are already in demand but, until an accurate forest inventory is taken and long-range policies are determined, Malaysian authorities cannot proceed with the development of the state's main resource.

The Sabah plan will be an integral part of a major project of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, under the United Nations Development Program, to help Malaysia formulate a general policy for the forest resources of Sabah, Sarawak and West Malaysia. Canadian support and participation will provide an inventory based on aerial and ground reconnaissance and a study of alternative forest policies, suitable management techniques, and estimated manpower requirements. The project is expected to have a very substantial impact on Malaysian development.

NEW DUTIES FOR CYPRUS FORCE

The Canadian contingent serving with the United Nations Force in Cyprus has been given a new assignment.

The Canadians, who have patrolled the Kyrenia district in northwestern Cyprus since 1964, replace the Danish and Finnish contingents deployed around

the capital city of Nicosia.

The move, which is part of a general re-deployment of UN contingents now under way, is designed to increase the operational effectiveness of the Cyprus peacekeeping force.

The Canadian reconnaissance platoon, which has supervised the daily convoy of Greek Cypriot vehicles through the Turkish enclave between Nicosia and Kyrenia, and handled patrol duties in the Kyrenia area, will man observation posts in the Nicosia region.

The new duties will not affect the strength of the Canadian contingent in Cyprus. The Canadian force now on the island is the Gagetown-based 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch (RHC), with a strength of some 500 officers and men.

The Finnish contingent will move to the Kyrenia area; the Danes will relieve the Irish contingent in the Lefka district and the latter will move into the Larnaca and Kophinou areas.

NATIONAL BALLET AT EXPO 70

The National Ballet of Canada will be the only ballet company to appear at Expo 70 in Osaka, Japan.

The company will perform its full-length *Roméo and Juliet* by John Cranko, and a mixed program, when it appears at the international fair during Canada Week from May 24 to 29. Ballets in the second program are *Four Temperaments*, by George Balanchine, *Le Loup*, by Roland Petit and *Solitaire*, by Kenneth MacMillan.

The National Ballet of Canada is appearing as part of the classics entertainment of Expo 70 and is under the sponsorship of the National Arts Centre. The company is also sponsored by the Japan Association for the 1970 World Exposition and in Canada by the Department of External Affairs and the Canadian Participation in the 1970 World Exposition, which is part of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

The company will perform *Roméo and Juliet* on May 24, 25 and 26 and the mixed program on May 28 and 29. The Osaka Philharmonic Orchestra will provide the musical accompaniment. All performances will be held in the Festival Theatre in downtown Osaka.

To celebrate Canada Day, May 27, the Canadian Government has requested the company to give a special performance on the Expo site; artists of the National Ballet of Canada will dance a waltz from *Swan Lake* to music provided by the band of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Sixty dancers and 22 members of staff will leave Toronto for Osaka by air on May 19 and will return on June 1.