

# Bulletin

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## THREE NEW NORTHERN NATIONAL PARKS

Over 18,500 square miles of land in the Yukon and Northwest Territories have been set aside for three new national parks, increasing the area of Canada's national parkland from 31,300 to 49,800 square miles.

The new parks, the first established in Canada above the 60th Parallel, are in the Kluane area of the Yukon Territory, along the South Nahanni River, and on the Cumberland Peninsula of Baffin Island in the Northwest Territories. They contain some of the most spectacular scenery in Canada.

Mr. Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, who announced creation of the new parks to the House of Commons on February 22, stated that their existence would not be allowed to affect the traditional use of wildlife and fish resources by natives of the North. "We will discuss with the Indian and Eskimo people who live near the parks ways to make sure that they get their share of the jobs created and every other possible economic advantage the parks can provide," he stated.

### KLUANE NATIONAL PARK

The Kluane area (8,500 square miles), in the southwest corner of Yukon Territory, includes the St. Elias

Mountains, which contain Mount Logan (19,850 feet), the highest peak in Canada, one of the world's largest non-polar icefields systems and some of North America's finest wildlife.

During the Klondike Gold Rush of 1898, one of the minor routes for travellers from the Pacific was in the vicinity of the park's southeastern boundary. Dalton Post, just outside the area, was a stop-over camp. Prospecting occurred in other areas of the Yukon, following the Klondike rush, and a control post was established in 1904 by the North-West Mounted Police on the south shore of Kluane Lake. In 1942, Kluane Lake was the meeting point of American and Canadian crews building the Alaska Highway.

Since the late 1800s, the St. Elias Mountains have been popular with mountaineers. Mount Kennedy, named for the late American president, was climbed in 1965. During Canada's centennial year, 12 peaks were climbed and named for each Canadian province and territory.

### NAHANNI NATIONAL PARK

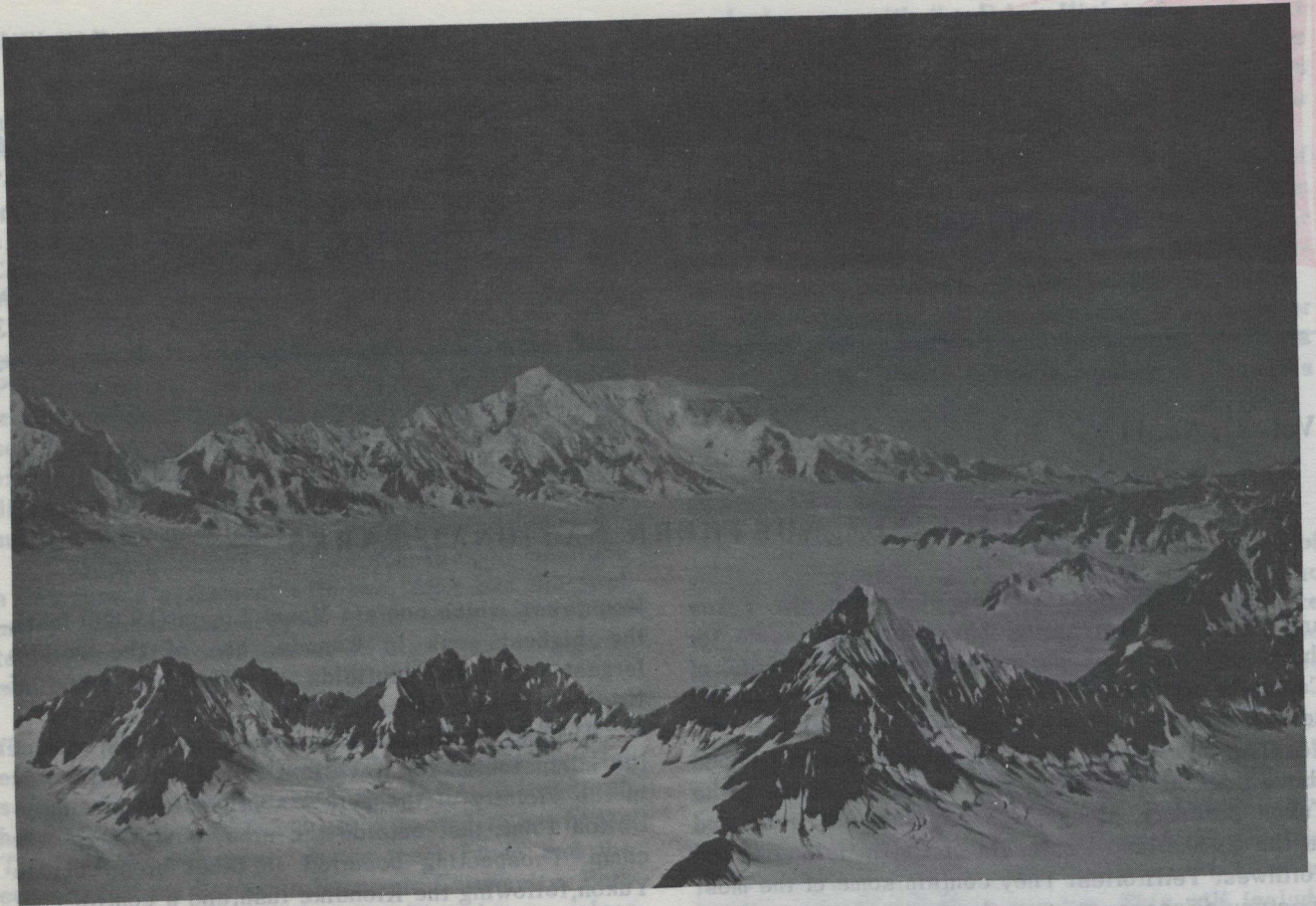
The new park along the South Nahanni River covers 1,840 square miles. The South Nahanni is Canada's most spectacular wild river and the best of it is now protected within the park, which includes Virginia Falls, twice as high as Niagara; three major canyons reaching 4,000 feet in height and a vast number of caves and sulphur hot springs.

The forested river valleys are prime habitat for moose. Grizzly and black bear, wolf, woodland caribou, deer and beaver are among the more than 40 species of mammals in the Nahanni area.

At least 13 species of fish, including Arctic grayling and Dolly Varden trout, are found in the streams that flow into the Nahanni and Flat Rivers. Over 120 species of bird have been recorded in the area, including the golden eagle and Canada goose. American coot, wandering tattler, violet green

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Site of Kluane National Park. The extensive icefields of the St. Elias Mountains form one of the world's largest non-polar glacier systems. Backdrop to this great expanse of snow and ice is Mount Logan, at 19,850 feet Canada's highest peak.

swallow and song sparrow may represent new nesting range extensions.

The earliest inhabitants of the region may have been Asiatics lured across the Bering Strait by the abundance of fish and game. Two Athapaskan tribes, whose linguistic kinship with the peoples of eastern Asia can still be discerned, lived a nomadic existence there as late as the eighteenth century. These were the slave Indians and the Nahanni — meaning “people over there far away”.

#### BAFFIN ISLAND NATIONAL PARK

The Baffin Island area (8,200 square miles), located mainly north and west of Pangnirtung Pass in the Cumberland Peninsula of Baffin Island, is the first national park lying above the Arctic Circle. The area is noted for its spectacular fjords and deeply carved mountains dominated by the massive Penny Icecap. Mountains reach 7,000 feet and the Pangnirtung Pass, 60 miles long and often a mile deep, is ice-free.

Baffin Island was a site of the Thule Eskimo culture which existed in the North 1,000 years ago. The ruins of several communities in the area of the Cumberland Sound have been discovered by archaeo-

logists. Today there are two Eskimo settlements near the park, one at Pangnirtung, at the mouth of the Pangnirtung Fjord, and the other on Broughton Island off the northwest coast of the peninsula.

Whale, narwhal, seal and walrus frequent the waters of the fjords. Terrestrial mammals include polar bear, Arctic fox and barren-ground caribou. Polar bear, Atlantic walrus and blue, humpback, and right whale are considered endangered species.

Canada goose and snowy owl are among the 40 species of bird that nest in the area. Rare species such as gyrfalcon and whistling swan are also found.

Commenting on the new parks and looking ahead, Mr. Chrétien said: “Since 1968 we have created ten new national parks for the people of Canada. There has never been an expansion comparable to that of the last four years. We now have the framework of an outstanding national system — but we must not stop here. There is much more to be done if we are to protect our natural heritage. We have 28 parks now and we need at least 60 by the year 2000. We are in a race against time.”

See maps of Canada's three new national parks, Page 6.

## CONTROL OF DRUG ABUSE

The Minister of Health and Welfare, Mr. John C. Munro, announced to the House of Commons on February 24 governmental measures to control the abuse of methadone and the amphetamines. Part of his statement follows:

\* \* \* \*

Methadone is an opiate-type synthetic drug which has become widely used in the treatment of heroin addiction. During the last year, staff of my Department have received many reports of misuse and abuse of methadone. As a result of concern over misuse of this drug, the former Food and Drug Directorate of my Department and the Canadian Medical Association established a joint committee in 1970 to investigate the proper place of methadone in the care of narcotic addicts. Concern about the abuse of methadone also was raised by the LeDain Commission in its final report on treatment, which was submitted to the Government a few weeks ago.

As a result of the recommendations of the joint FDD-CMA committee and of the LeDain Commission, I have decided to restrict the availability of methadone in the following way: Physicians will be permitted to prescribe methadone only after they are authorized to do so by the Minister of National Health and Welfare. Those so authorized will be considered to be qualified by reason of expertise and the availability of necessary facilities and ancillary services to utilize methadone effectively in the treatment of heroin abuse.

In line with the recommendations of the LeDain Commission, authorized physicians will be required to be associated with a specialized clinic. Requests for authorization will be considered by an expert advisory committee to be appointed by me in co-operation with the medical profession. I expect that necessary regulatory changes can be made and the methadone-control program instituted within a few weeks time. The program should be fully operational by June 1 of this year. In the meantime I call upon the physicians of Canada to utilize restraint in the use of methadone.

\* \* \* \*

### AMPHETAMINES

Medical authorities are agreed that the legitimate medical uses of amphetamines are extremely limited. They have at best only a minor role in rational drug therapy, primarily for the treatment of two relatively rare and obscure disorders - narcolepsy and hyperkinesis in children.

As a result of my grave concern about the serious public health implications of amphetamine abuse, I have decided that the use of amphetamines and the related drugs, phenmetrazine and phendimetrazine, will be limited to treatment of only those

disorders for which they are indicated on medical grounds. Use of these drugs for treatment of obesity as so-called "diet pills" will no longer be permitted. Any physician wishing to prescribe amphetamines, phenmetrazine and phendimetrazine will be authorized by the Minister of National Health and Welfare to do so, provided he wishes to use the drugs for treatment of *bona fide* narcoleptics and hyperkinetic children. In co-operation with the Canadian Medical Association and L'Association des Médecins de Langue Française du Canada, a list of consulting physicians will be drawn up to aid in verification of the diagnosis of these relatively rare disorders.

\* \* \* \*

I am fully aware...that this action to control misuse of legally prescribed amphetamines does not directly affect use of these drugs by so-called "speed freaks", who obtain their drugs from illicit sources. Nevertheless, this action does indicate the serious light in which the Government views amphetamine abuse and should have marked effects on an important aspect of abuse of these drugs, that by adults who obtain their drugs on prescription.

\* \* \* \*

### BOOKLET POPULAR

In January of this year, we invited parents and others receiving federal social assistance cheques to send for a free information booklet entitled *A Parent's Guide to Drug Abuse*. Public response to this offer has been most gratifying and, in fact, almost overwhelming. To date, nearly 500,000 requests for the booklet have been received by my Department and more especially by the directorate on the non-medical use of drugs.... This booklet is but the first in a continuing series of factual presentations on various aspects of drug abuse, aimed at providing the facts on this serious problem to Canadians as part of our over-all drug education program.

### MORE PASSPORT OFFICES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, recently announced the opening of two more regional passport offices - one in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the other in Edmonton, Alberta - bringing to five the number of regional offices operating in major cities through which Canadians pass on their way abroad. Offices were opened in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver in 1970.

The regional offices are designed to give better passport service, particularly in emergency situations where applicants have sudden or unexpected travel plans, and to provide assistance to applicants who require advice on completing passport applications.

The volume of international travel is increasing annually and the expansion of regional office passport service will assist the Passport Office in keeping abreast with the continuing demand for passports. Some 460,000 Canadians are expected to apply this year – an increase of 10 per cent over applications in 1971 – and this will bring to almost 2 million the number of valid Canadian passports in circulation at the end of 1972.

Regional passport offices have proved to be popular and their contribution to the passport program has been significant. In 1971, the regional offices in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver produced in excess of 150,000 passports, representing about 37 per cent of the total volume. The regional offices' share will increase in 1972 with the opening of the two new offices in Halifax and Edmonton.

### PREHISTORIC SITE UNCOVERED IN GASPE

Archaeologists of the Quebec Cultural Affairs Department have brought to light traces of a prehistoric settlement in the municipality of Cap-Chat in the Gaspé. The discovery was made recently during excavation operations carried out in connection with the program for the development of Eastern Quebec, and, as is often the case in events of this sort, was made entirely by chance.

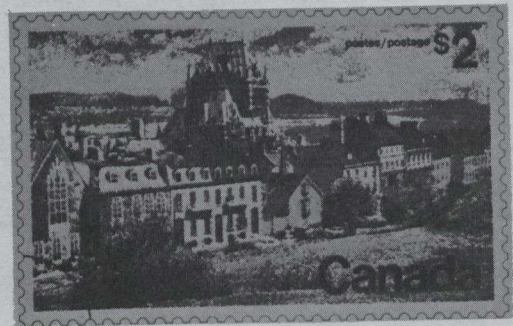
It was during preliminary work on the construction of Highway No. 6 that the site was uncovered. The Archaeological Branch of the Department of Cultural Affairs immediately sent Georges Barré, an archaeologist and an anthropologist, to supervise excavation operations.

During the excavations, started last October, archaeologists were able to distinguish three, and in one part of the site four, levels of occupation. The uppermost level consisted of rubbish from a relatively recent period; the nature of the material collected (plaster pipes, fragments of dishes, hardware, bottles, etc.) seems to indicate that it dated from the beginning of the nineteenth century; there was, however, no sign of any corresponding settlement. Immediately beneath this layer were two, and sometimes three, levels of prehistoric occupation, which yielded a considerable number of projectile-heads (spear-, arrow- and javelin-heads), scrapers, a few hand-axes (a type of large tool, chipped bifacially), a roughly polished stone, without a handle, used for grinding wild seed, a mortar, some bone tools and a middle-woodland potsherd. This last find made it possible to assign a maximum date of approximately 2,000 years to the site. An analysis of the radio-carbon content of organic remains will make it possible to determine the date with greater accuracy. More extensive excavation of the site would have been carried out had time and the season permitted.

### STAMPS DESIGNED FOR CITIES

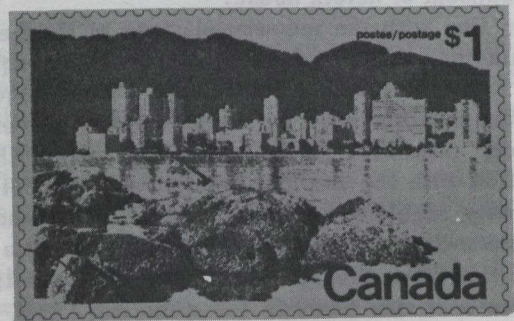
Two new stamps of \$1 and \$2 values, which are to go on sale on March 17, depict the cities of Vancouver and Quebec.

These multicolour issues, which were designed by Reinhard Derreth of Vancouver, measure 48 mm by 30 mm and are larger than the current high-value stamps.



#### QUEBEC

The \$2 issue shows the historic buildings of Quebec City, capital of the province of the same name, and an important eastern seaport. The origin of the name is not certain, but it is generally accepted that it derives from an Indian word *kebec*, meaning "where the river narrows". Quebec, the oldest city in Canada, was founded in 1608 by Samuel de Champlain and incorporated as a city in 1832. It is the only fortified city in North America and, in 1971, had 476,236 residents in its metropolitan area.



#### VANCOUVER

Vancouver, depicted on the \$1 stamp, with a metropolitan population of 1,071,081, is the largest and most important Canadian seaport on the Pacific Coast. The area was first explored by the Spanish and the English in 1791-92 and then, in the early 1800s, by fur traders from the Hudson's Bay Company. The first settlers arrived in 1862, establishing on the south shore of the inlet a settlement that came to be popularly known as "Gastown". The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the early 1880s led to the settlement's incorporation as a city in 1886. The city was named Vancouver by Sir William Van Horne of the CPR after Captain George Vancouver, who had explored the area in 1792.

## TRACKING FACILITY PACT WITH U.S.

Canada and the United States have concluded an agreement, effective February 23, for the establishment and operation by the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of a temporary tracking facility to be located near Pouch Cove, about 16 miles from St. John's, Newfoundland.

The National Research Council of Canada is co-operating with NASA in making arrangements leading toward establishment of the facility, which will consist of radio-transmitting and receiving equipment, computers, data-handling and recording equipment, and telephone and telegraph systems in transportable vans.

The Pouch Cove installation will support NASA's manned space-flight *Skylab* program, which will follow the conclusion of the current *Apollo* program. The basic aims of *Skylab* are to conduct scientific investigations in earth orbit, perform experiments and gather data for earth resources survey studies, and investigate man's capabilities as a participant in long-duration space flight activities.

The tracking facility will provide command and telemetry data communications with the 100-foot long, 150,000-pound *Skylab* workshop as it passes over the North Atlantic after launch from Cape Kennedy during the first half of 1973.

Later, voice and data communications will be provided with the *Apollo* command module as it ferries the *Skylab* crew of three astronauts to the workshop.

Pouch Cove is scheduled to be in operation for *Skylab* pre-mission tests next December. In view of the temporary nature of the facility and the short time available for training highly skilled technicians and engineers without previous experience in operating facilities of this type, the station will be manned primarily by United States personnel. It is expected that 25 per cent of the staff of 28 engineers and technicians and nine logistics and maintenance personnel will be Canadian.

Tenders for the preparation and construction of the site have already been invited from local Newfoundland contractors. When the facility is in operation, the operation costs are expected to be about \$500,000 a year.

## AID TO BANGLADESH

In reply to a question regarding assistance to Bangladesh, in the House of Commons on February 23, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, stated that Canada had allocated \$22 million for the relief of "those who were refugees in India". "Seven million dollars in wheat has also been allocated to Bangladesh and \$500,000 has been made available in cash to the United Nations relief operation there," Mr. Sharp continued. "Of that total, \$11.5 million has been channelled

through international organizations and Canadian voluntary agencies. Over one-half of the \$7 million in wheat has been delivered. The remainder has been shipped and will be delivered shortly." The Minister noted that the entire \$500,000 donation to the United Nations organization had been disbursed.

## NEW EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MAGAZINE

*External Affairs*, the monthly bulletin of Canada's Department of External Affairs, was replaced at the end of February by a bimonthly journal called *International Perspectives*.

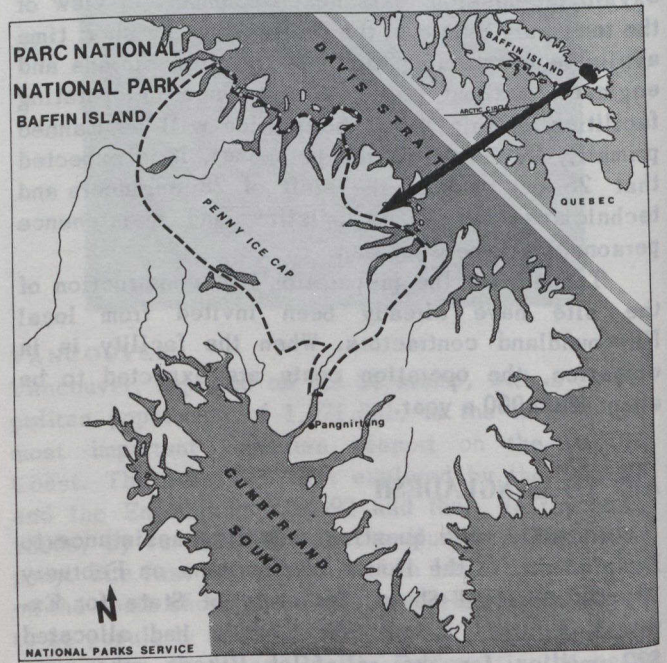
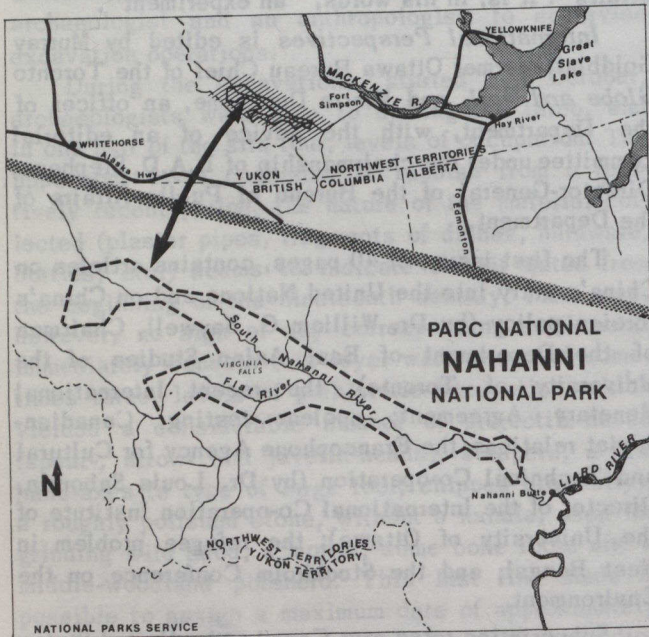
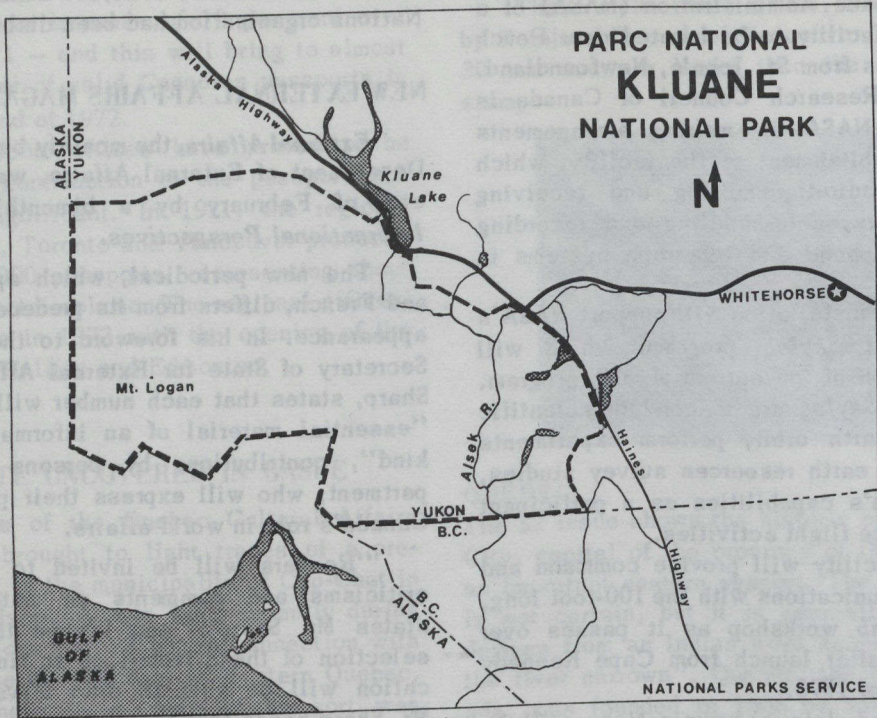
The new periodical, which appears in English and French, differs from its predecessor in more than appearance. In his foreword to the first issue, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, states that each number will contain, besides "essential material of an informative and archival kind", contributions by persons outside the Department, who will express their personal views on Canada's role in world affairs.

"Readers will be invited to submit their own criticisms and comments on material presented," states Mr. Sharp, "and I hope that by printing a selection of these from time to time the new publication will be able to offer a variety of views." Mr. Sharp hopes that the new publication will be able to "combine expressions of official and unofficial opinions with comments and criticisms from the public, comparing and contrasting the views of the practitioners and the theorists of international affairs". It is, in his words, "an experiment".

*International Perspectives* is edited by Murray Goldblatt, former Ottawa Bureau Chief of the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, and Pierre Ducharme, an officer of the Department, with the advice of an editorial committee under the chairmanship of L.A.D. Stephens, Director-General of the Bureau of Public Affairs of the Department.

The first issue, of 40 pages, contains articles on China's entry into the United Nations and on China's foreign policy (by Dr. William G. Saywell, Chairman of the Department of East Asian Studies of the University of Toronto); the recent International Monetary Agreement; nuclear testing; Canadian-Soviet relations; the Francophone Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (by Dr. Louis Sabourin, Director of the International Co-operation Institute of the University of Ottawa); the refugee problem in West Bengal; and the Stockholm Conference on the Environment.

Subscription rates are: Canada, the United States and Mexico, \$3 a year; other countries, \$4; single copies in Canada, 75 cents; other countries \$1. Remittances, payable to the Receiver-General of Canada, should be sent to Information Canada, 171 Slater Street Ottawa, Canada.



New northern parks