



Information Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa Canada

Canadian Weekly

Bulletin

Vol. 25, No. 33

August 19, 1970

NEW FRAMEWORK FOR CANADIAN ARCTIC PRODUCERS LTD.

The following passages are from a recent address by Mr. Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, to members of the Eskimo co-operative at Cape Dorset, Northwest Territories:

...As you know, I have been travelling with Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family to various parts of the Northwest Territories. You will be proud to know that at Yellowknife I had the honour to present to the Queen as a gift from the Government of Canada a sculpture made by Eegeechiak, who is one of you. His sculpture was judged the best of the many excellent works submitted in the competition and exhibition of Eskimo sculpture organized by the Canadian Eskimo Arts Council as a contribution to the centennial of the Northwest Territories. Your co-operative and its sculptors and print-makers are well known in many parts of the world. Eegeechiak's success will add to your fame and many more people will wish to buy Eskimo sculpture and other art. It is, therefore, important that you have a strong marketing agency to sell and ship Eskimo art quickly to those people who wish to buy it in Canada and abroad.

Today I want to speak to you about Canadian Arctic Producers, known to many of you as CAP. Last winter I wrote to all the co-operatives of the Northwest Territories to tell you that the Government had bought CAP, and provided it with money to allow it to make faster payments on the goods you ship in. This is already happening and I understand that you received a cheque for over \$170,000. This is a good thing for your co-operative, and it will allow your members and those of the other co-operatives to sell more fine things to the many people in the South who want to buy what you make.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

In my letter I mentioned that it was our plan to turn ownership and control of CAP over to you, the Northern Producers, through the purchase of shares. Let me explain this further. No business can be carried on without money. Your co-operative has to have money to pay its members for things made, for packing materials to get purchased items ready for shipment and to pay freight. It is normal in business that money is paid out first before it starts to come in. For this reason, the Government gave CAP \$400,000 for 400,000 preferred shares, and is willing to lend CAP \$250,000 if the company needs it. CAP is also ready to sell shares to Northern Co-operatives. Then, as the company grows stronger and makes profits, it will buy the preferred shares back from the Government, and you, and other co-operatives, through the shares bought bit by bit over the years, will become the owners and will control the company.

Because we are serious in our objectives, and I want people from the North to have a say in the management of CAP from the very beginning, I appointed Commissioner Hodgson and Deputy Minister Cloutier to be trustees of CAP. As trustees, their job is to hold the preferred shares on behalf of the Government....

CONTENTS

New Framework for Canadian Arctic Producers Ltd.....	1
Pilot Health Scheme in the Yukon	2
Natural Gas as Motor Fuel.....	2
Passing of a Senior Canadian Jurist	3
Growth in Overseas Development Aid	3
Immigration in 1969.....	3
Ottawa 1970	4
New Caledonia Nickel Project	6
Restrictions on Mercury Sales.....	6

SPIRALLING SALES SINCE '65

CAP has come a long way since it was set up in 1965. Since that time its annual sales have increased from approximately \$60,000 to over \$1 million and are expected to grow to \$2 million within three years. This is a remarkable achievement. Through the efforts of CAP, Eskimo art has found its way into the major art galleries of Europe and North America. Some seven hundred dealers in 11 different countries are supplied by CAP. Last year, the company provided material for 33 exhibitions of Eskimo graphic art, sculpture and handicrafts. Through these exhibitions people as far away as Europe and Australia got to know and admire your work.

As minister responsible for Northern Development I am fortunate to have the advice of the Canadian Eskimo Arts Council. I wish to pay tribute to its members not only for the advice they give me but also for their individual and collective efforts at promoting the image of Eskimo art....

PILOT HEALTH SCHEME IN THE YUKON

The Yukon Territory has been chosen as the test area for a proposed new health-data information system that is expected to be used eventually across Canada by the medical services branch of the Department of National Health and Welfare in Indian and northern health service programs, Yukon Commissioner James Smith announced recently.

The project, entitled "Health Data System Pilot Study", began in July, when a team of four health experts from the federal Department of National Health and Welfare spent ten days in the Yukon.

The system would eventually enable health officials to observe trends, problems, available services, etc., across Canada by merely glancing at a computer-prepared output. Such information is at present mainly compiled "by hand" - a method health officials find slow, cumbersome and inefficient.

HEALTH NEEDS INCLUDED

Areas of health care to be investigated and incorporated into the data system will include such diverse subjects as sanitation systems available in certain communities, the number of doctors and nurses in various areas, the amount of dental health care, and many other factors. Virtually no area connected with health services and health statistics is to be overlooked.

The pilot project in the Yukon is one of the results of a broader study of health in the North during 1969 by the Toronto consulting firm of Booz, Allen and Hamilton Ltd. They recommended that a process be developed to identify and define health needs, set health objectives and goals and monitor the progress made in meeting these objectives.

"The Yukon was chosen as the best place to implement such a system because the organization of both direct health care and public health care is

more highly developed and sophisticated here than anywhere else in the North," Commissioner Smith said. "We are very happy and proud to have the survey take place in our territory."

Information gathered will be used initially to identify health needs in the Yukon and evaluate the effectiveness of present health programs.

NATURAL GAS AS MOTOR FUEL

As part of its contribution to the fight against pollution, Bell Canada is experimenting with compressed natural gas in its vehicles as a substitute for gasoline.

Four telephone-repair trucks, two in Montreal and two in Toronto, have been equipped with conversion devices that enable them to use natural gas as fuel during a pilot study that began last month. The converted trucks will be the first in Canada using natural-gas fuel in normal operation.

Natural gas, when burned, emits a significantly smaller quantity of the major air pollutants, such as carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen, than gasoline. Though its use as fuel for stationary internal combustion engines is not new, its development for use in motor vehicles has taken place only during the past few years.

The purpose of the pilot study is to assess in Canada's climate, the performance of vehicles powered by natural gas and to study the economics of using natural gas in the 7,000 vehicles that Bell operates.

"With air pollution the problem that it is, we want to explore every possible way of helping clean up the atmosphere in our cities," said Bell vice-president Harry Pilkington. "If using natural gas provides a way of fighting air pollution, then we're going to take a good look at it. Obviously, we're not in a position right now to determine if natural-gas conversion would be the right thing for us to undertake on a large scale. It might not be economic with a fleet the size of ours, or there may be a better alternative. But this we won't know until after we've completed the tests."

DUAL OPERATION

Mr. Pilkington explained that for practical and economic reasons the Bell trucks have been converted to what is known as a dual-fuel operation, i.e. they will be able to operate on either natural gas or gasoline. Natural gas would be used in situations where pollution effects are most pronounced - in "stop-and-go" conditions of heavy traffic and congested urban areas. If, however, the vehicle was travelling on highways or required to travel beyond the range of the natural gas it carried, it could be switched to gasoline, by simply pulling a choke-like control located on the dash panel of the vehicle.

PASSING OF A SENIOR CANADIAN JURIST

Prime Minister Trudeau issued the following obituary tribute to the former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Robert Taschereau, who died at the age of 73 on July 25:

It was with great regret that I learned of the death of the Right Honourable Robert Taschereau, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada from 1963 to 1967.

Within the Canadian legal profession, no one could claim a more distinguished lineage. He added 27 years of service to the Supreme Court to a family record of 58 years out of the 95 years of the Court's history.

He had been a professor of both criminal and civil law, as well as an experienced practitioner, when he was named to the Supreme Court at the age of 43. He was equally at home in the common law, and the civil law, and believed that the existence of these two systems within the framework of Canadian law was a great asset and a source of mutual enrichment. As he once said: "Justice is founded on truth and truth cannot but be one and the same everywhere."

We have lost a man of wide culture, a great Quebecer and a great Canadian. I know that his fellow citizens, and particularly the members of his profession of law, will wish to join me in paying tribute to his memory and in expressing our sympathy to the members of his family.

GROWTH IN OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT AID

Canada's disbursements for international development increased by more than 65 per cent during 1969-70, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, announced recently in reporting on the financial activities of the Canadian International Development Agency.

Actual disbursements of funds climbed to \$308,700,000 in 1969-70 from \$186,300,000 in 1968-69, as Canadian programs for overseas development assistance continued to grow. Appropriations authorized by Parliament in 1969-70 were \$338,700,000, an increase of 17.4 per cent over the 1968-69 appropriations of \$288,600,000.

Disbursements for development assistance for all the area programs and from all major sources of funds increased during 1969-70.

IMMIGRATION IN 1969

Since Confederation in 1867, to the end of 1969, 9,697,282 immigrants have entered Canada. The 1969 total of 161,531 reflects a decrease of 12.2 per cent from the 1968 figures, but was 23.2 per cent above the average of immigration to Canada over the previous ten years.

During 1969, immigrants to Canada from Britain and Ireland numbered 33,312, representing 20.56 per cent of the total. Other large groups came from the United States 22,785 (14.1 per cent), the West Indies 13,093 (8.1 per cent), Italy 10,383 (6.42 per cent), China 8,272 (5.12 per cent), Portugal 7,182 (4.44 per cent), Greece 6,937 (4.29 per cent), Germany 5,880 (3.64 per cent), France 5,549 (3.43 per cent), and India 5,395 (3.34 per cent).

Of the 161,531 immigrant arrivals in 1969, some 39.68 per cent were born in Commonwealth countries or the Republic of Ireland; 11.92 per cent were born in the United States, 11.01 per cent in Italy or Greece, 8.5 per cent in the West Indies, 5.51 per cent in Spain and Portugal, 4.18 per cent in India, 3.47 per cent in China, 2.6 per cent in Germany and 2.23 per cent in France.

OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION

Canada's labour force during 1969 was augmented by 84,349 immigrant workers, representing 52.21 per cent of the total immigration movement for that year.

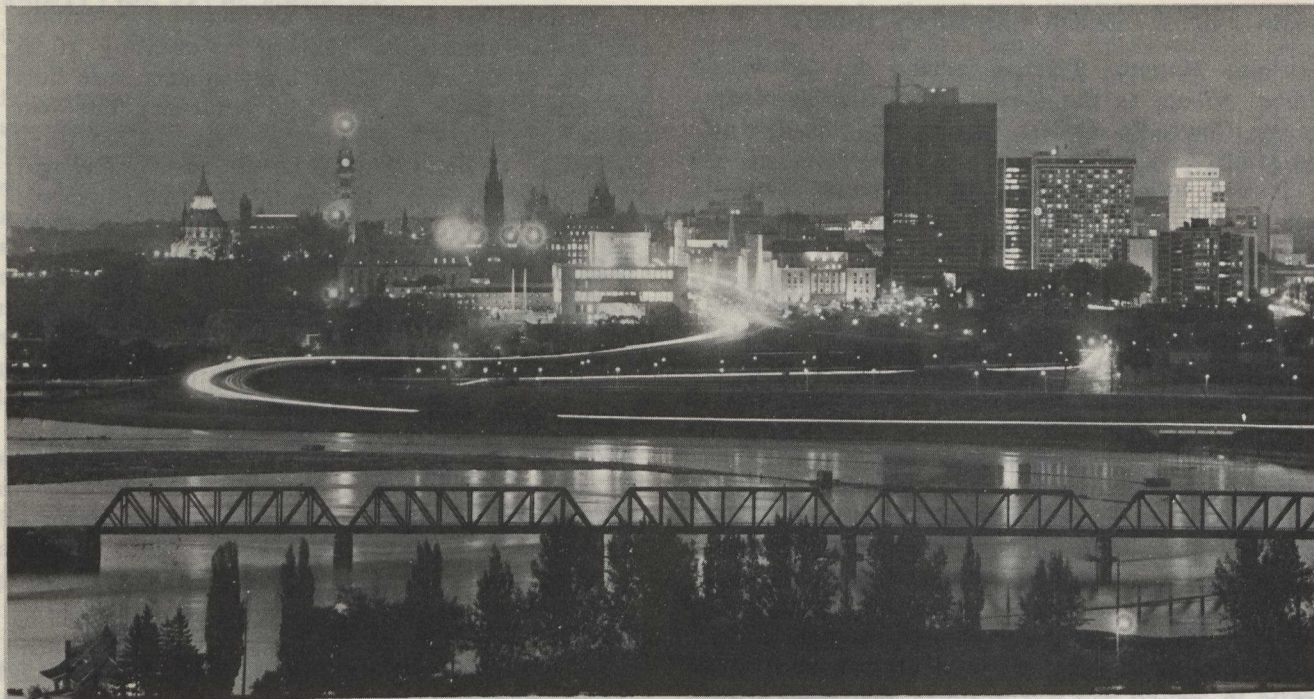
Of all the workers who came to Canada in 1969, 34.91 per cent were classed in the professional or managerial categories, 27.79 per cent in the manufacturing, mechanical or construction trades, 18.38 per cent in the clerical, commercial or financial occupations, 10.74 per cent in the service occupations, 2.70 per cent in agriculture and 2.39 per cent in the labouring groups.

Ontario, with 85,588 arrivals, continued to attract the greatest number of immigrants in 1969. Quebec was second with 28,230, British Columbia was third with 21,953, followed by the Prairie Provinces with 20,146, the Atlantic Provinces with 4,420 and Yukon and the Northwest Territories with 194.

Female immigrants exceeded males by 1,517. In the unmarried category, there were 5,740 more males than females. Females, however, exceeded males in the married category by 3,404, in the widowed category by 3,203, divorced by 476, and separated by 174. Among the men, those aged 25 to 29 made up the largest group, totalling 16,086. For women, the largest group was those aged 20 to 24, of which there were 19,371. Of this group, 46.6 per cent were married. Of all persons arriving in 1969 who were 15 years of age or over, 52.25 per cent were married, and 5.43 per cent were widowed, divorced or separated.

AIR TRAVEL PREFERRED

The tendency for immigrants to travel to Canada by air continued in 1969, when 126,921, or 78.58 per cent, of the total elected this mode of travel. This percentage has shown an annual increase from 31 per cent in 1958. Arrivals by sea totalled 13,759, and immigrants who came overland numbered 20,851.

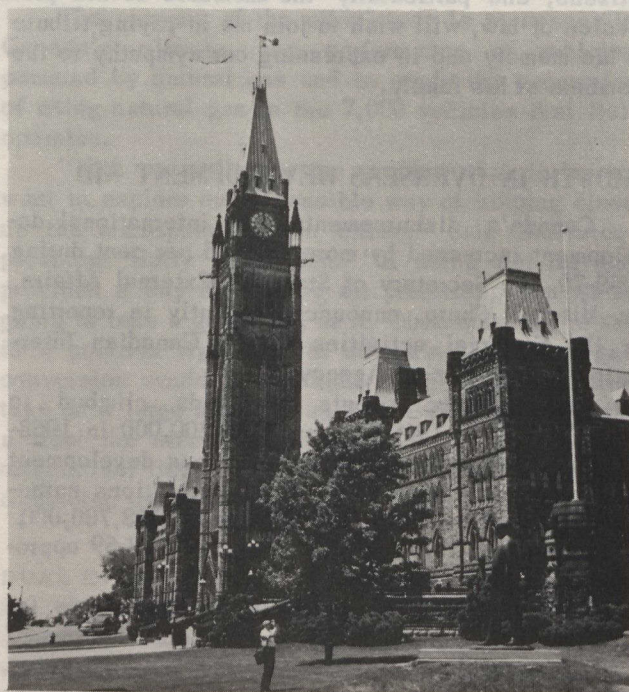


OTTAWA 1970

The lush green of Canada's capital is perhaps the first thing to strike Ottawa's summer visitors. From the Peace Tower, central pinnacle of the Houses of Parliament, the city stretches east, west and south under what appears to be a dense forest, while to the north, across the broad reaches of the Ottawa River into the province of Quebec, the Gatineau Hills are a thickly-wooded domain of natural beauty. This is no accident, for the City of Ottawa, founded on the forestry trade, when huge rafts of squared timbers were floated down river a century ago, has long done what it can to safeguard the trees within its boundaries. And today, when the City employs "tree-watchers", who roam the streets looking for trees in need of help and the National Capital Commission deploys task forces to plant "instant woodlands" along its scenic driveways, the capital area is taking on an even greener hue.

The colour is deepened by many grassy avenues, the careful landscaping by industrial enterprises and apartment complexes and the thousands of homeowners who tend their lawns, ornamental shrubs and trees in friendly competition with their neighbours.

With a metropolitan area housing more than 500,000 persons, Ottawa enjoys an above-average amount of sunshine, a below-average amount of pollen and many attractions for summer tourists. The National Arts Centre, the shopping mall, the fountains and gardens, boat tours on the Ottawa River and picturesque Rideau Canal, provide something for everybody. Opera, "go-go" dancers, nature walks, water sports, the Royal Canadian Mint, the National Library, art galleries, science institutions, sidewalk



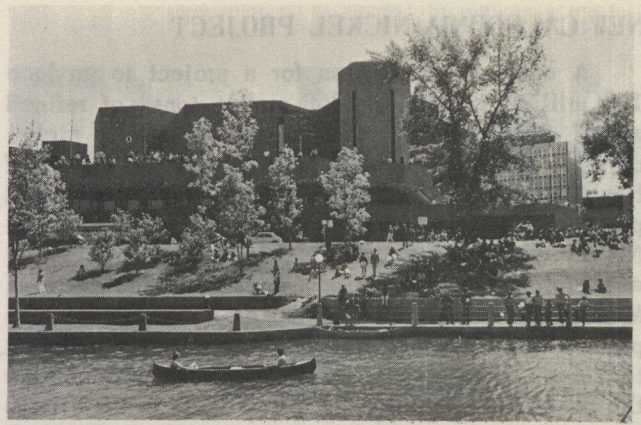
*The Centre Block and Peace Tower,
Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.*

cafés, soldiers on parade — these and many more amenities make the capital scene a focal point for vacationers and the choice for numerous national and international conventions and meetings.

*(Based on National Film Board Photostory
No. 507.)*

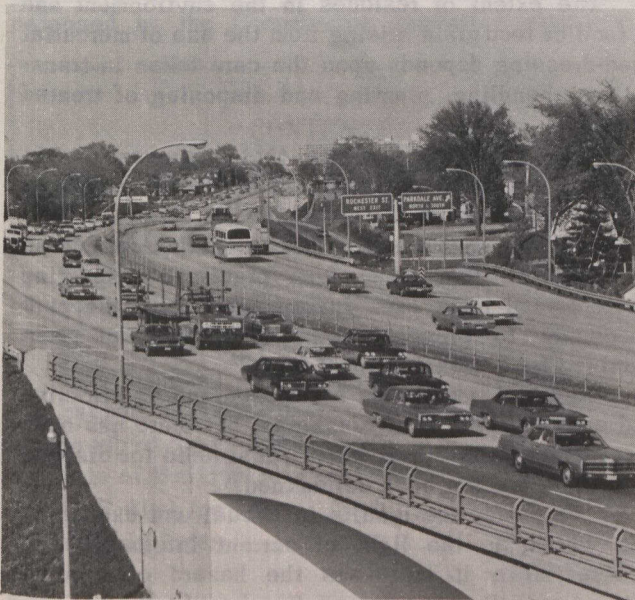


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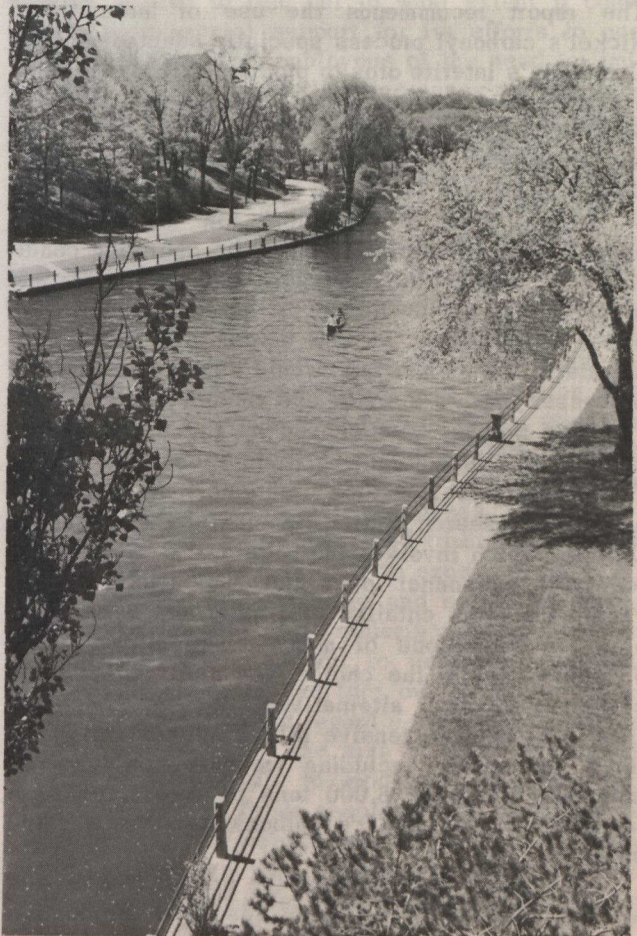


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1. *The Sparks Street Mall, a pedestrian shopping walk that extends through several blocks of downtown stores.*
2. *Traffic on the Queensway – an expressway which cuts through the city of Ottawa.*
3. *Canada's National Arts Centre on the banks of the Rideau Canal in Ottawa.*
4. *The Rideau Canal, an eighteenth-century waterway constructed to join the Ottawa River with Lake Ontario.*



2.



4.

NEW CALEDONIA NICKEL PROJECT

A comprehensive plan for a project to produce 100 million pounds (45,360 metric tons) of refined nickel from previously unexploited lateritic nickel ores of the French-owned South Pacific island of New Caledonia, is delineated in the feasibility report presented last month in Paris by The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, to its French associates in Compagnie Française Industrielle et Minière du Pacifique (COFIMPAC). The report was presented by International Nickel in its capacity as technical adviser to COFIMPAC, and will provide the basis for a decision by the partners in the French company on proceeding with an initial COFIMPAC project.

The report describes a fully-integrated nickel mining and processing project requiring an investment by COFIMPAC of \$481 million (U.S.) which, it concludes, is "technically and economically feasible". Of the total investment, \$303 million (U.S.) represents the cost of the actual mining and processing facilities. The cost of infrastructure, including expenditures for the town, power plant, port, etc., is estimated at \$99 million (U.S.) The balance represents financing costs, working capital and pre-production expenditures.

ADVANTAGES OF INCO METHOD

The report recommends the use of International Nickel's carbonyl process specially adapted for New Caledonia's laterite ores to produce carbonyl pellets, a pure form of primary nickel. The process is based on INCO's long experience with carbonyl technology and represents a major advance in processing laterite ores. The process offers the advantages of simplicity of design; ease of operation; low manpower and supply requirements; relatively mild operating conditions of temperature, pressure and corrosion; and production of a pure nickel product. Estimated manpower requirements for the project are 1,420, substantially lower than they would have been for other processes that were tested and considered.

The process was chosen as the result of preceding and concurrent investigations at INCO's J. Roy Gordon Research Laboratory near Toronto and at its research station complex at Port Colborne, Ontario, which involved the efforts of more than 200 technical personnel over the last two-and-a-half years. The work entailed laboratory and some pilot-plant investigations of many technically possible processes before the choice was narrowed to three chemical process alternatives. It was concluded from subsequent extensive pilot-plant testing of the three processes, including treatment on a semi-industrial scale of 8,000 tons of New Caledonian laterite ore, that INCO's carbonyl process was the best.

The report states that if the project is approved by the COFIMPAC partners this year, production would begin in late 1974 and be at full rate in 1975.

RESTRICTIONS ON MERCURY SALES

The Canada Department of Agriculture has notified firms manufacturing pesticides that restrictions will be placed next year on the sale of mercury.

In a memorandum to the trade, the pesticides unit of the CDA's Plant Products Division says it does not intend to register seed-treatment products containing mercury next year. Nor will it register other pesticides containing mercury if suitable alternatives are available.

The pesticides unit has control over the registration of all pesticides manufactures, sold and used in Canada.

EXCEPTIONS

There are several exceptions to the mercury restrictions, which apply if the use of the product will not result in mercury residues in food or feed, or cause significant adverse effects on bird and animal life when used according to the label directions under practical conditions; if continued registration is required to clear stocks in order to avoid difficult disposal problems; and if mercury products are found to be necessary to control plant disease on essential crops.

"No restrictions are contemplated for other uses of mercury, such as turf disease and apple-scab control, but these uses are being re-assessed," the trade memorandum says.

The restrictions follow discoveries that mercury can, under certain circumstances, accumulate in the food-chains of some seed-eating and predatory birds "with potentially deleterious effects on those species".

"Further, misuse in the disposal of unwanted treated seed has resulted in concern that grain destined for human food may occasionally be contaminated."

The extent of residues in the environment and in food or feed grain arising from the use of mercurial seed-dressing depends upon the care taken in transporting, handling, planting and disposing of treated seed.

"There are indications that improvements in practical handling of treated seed are necessary to reduce the hazard to birds in the affected food chains," the memorandum says. "Experience also demonstrates that some farm practices respecting treated seed have been incompatible with the care necessary to prevent the contamination of grain destined for human or animal food."

Mercurial compounds are recognized as effective and easy to apply seed-dressings, but there has been a tendency to use them when a real need for disease protection has not been determined.

"This practice results in casual and excessive use which, in the light of current information, is unwise since it increases the hazard of mercury poisoning without a compensating benefit."