

MILITARY TRAINING UP NORTH

The Canadian Armed Forces will begin year-round training in the North this month, when the first of eight Mobile Command groups moves to Fort Churchill, Manitoba, for a two-week training exercise.

The exercise, known as "New Viking", is designed to teach Canada's soldiers to live and operate in the North under winter and summer conditions and to give junior leaders the opportunity to develop their leadership abilities.

About 500 troops from Canadian Forces Base Valcartier, Quebec; Gagetown, New Brunswick; Petawawa, Ontario; Calgary, Alberta; Victoria, British Columbia; London, Ontario; and Edmonton, Alberta will complete their northern training between April and September 1970. They will be rotated on a two-platoon, 50-man basis every two weeks, with the first group arriving from Calgary's 1 Combat Group.

Troops will spend the first week in Fort Churchill and then move by air to advance bases at Baker Lake, Coral Harbour and Rankin Inlet, about 300 miles north of Fort Churchill, for a week of patrol, navigation, camouflage and other field operations.

In July, the base-camp will move to Crystal City, a former air-survival training-site three miles from Resolute Bay. Field operations will be conducted from advance bases at Sach Harbour, Mould Bay and Eureka, 500 miles north of Resolute Bay.

Training equipment for Exercise "New Viking" will include three radio-equipped armored personnel carriers, two trucks and eight light snow vehicles.

Following completion of the first phase of training in September, another group of soldiers will receive identical training beginning in mid-October.

CANADA PROTECTS ITS MARINE RESOURCES

(Continued from P. 2)

fore, the distinction between the absolute claim of sovereignty, which means that you own everything, the land, the water, the resources in the water and so on, which is the case for the internal waters of any nation - this is the sovereignty aspect of it - against the other aspect which is not an assertion of sovereignty, but an assertion of determination to

control certain aspects of what is happening there, in the same way as you have this happening in the airways. The United States and Canada exercise some form of control over airships approaching Canada for hundreds of miles out over the Atlantic Ocean. This doesn't mean we are asserting sovereignty over that.

PROTECTION AGAINST POLLUTION

Question: But sir, could these bills be described as another step along the way to asserting sovereignty?

Answer: You can describe them the way you want. But it's quite clear that in our two bills, there are two approaches - one is asserting sovereignty on the 12-mile basis, the other is asserting a desire to prevent pollution and this is where we introduced the 100-mile zone where we want to exercise some control. You know it doesn't mean we're going to control everything within the 100 miles. The regulations will determine what we will do within these 100 miles and perhaps we will only begin to adopt regulations concerning those areas where there is shipping or where there is exploitation of oil or where the currents make it dangerous for pollution to take place and so on. We're just making sure that government has the authority to adopt regulations which will cover a wide enough area that we don't have to come before Parliament next year and say, well, look, extend the lines a little further because it's obvious that to prevent pollution you have to stop them at point X rather than point Y....

We're attempting to do what's right in the Arctic - to protect those interests which are Canadian, and to protect those aspects which have to be protected. And we believe that this package of legislation is doing that. We're preserving the North and the balance up there. We're asserting sovereignty to the 12-mile extent. We're ensuring that we're not taking a chauvinistic or jingoistic view on sailing in the North. We're not adopting such laws as to preclude the ships of all nations and all conditions from going up there because it's in the interests of Canada that the North be developed. We just want to make sure that the development is compatible with our interests as a sovereign nation, and our duty to humanity to preserve the Arctic against pollution....