

Bulletin

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CANADA'S DEFENCE POLICY

In a statement on April 3, Prime Minister Trudeau said that Canada would "take early steps to bring about a planned and phased reduction of the size of the Canadian forces in Europe". Canada, he continued, would remain a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and would co-operate closely with the United States under NORAD. The Prime Minister's statement, which follows, ends with a summary of what the Cabinet accepts as Canada's defence priorities.

A Canadian defence policy, employing in an effective fashion the highly skilled and professional Canadian Armed Forces, will contribute to the maintenance of world peace. It will also add to our own sense of purpose as a nation and give renewed enthusiasm and a feeling of direction to the members of the Armed Forces. It will provide the key to the flexible employment of Canadian forces in a way which will permit them to make their best contribution in accordance with Canada's particular needs and requirements.

The Government has rejected any suggestion that Canada assume a non-aligned or neutral role in world affairs. Such an option would have meant the withdrawal by Canada from its present alliances and the termination of all co-operative military arrangements with other countries. We have decided in this fashion because we think it necessary and wise to continue to participate in an appropriate way in collective security arrangements with other states in the interests of Canada's national security and in defence of the values we share with our friends.

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DOMESTIC ROLE

Canada requires armed forces within Canada in order to carry out a wide range of activities involving the defence of the country, also supplementing the civil authorities and contributing to national development. Properly equipped and deployed, our forces will provide an effective multipurpose maritime coastal shield and they will carry out operations necessary for the defence of North American air-space in co-operation with the United States. Abroad, our forces will be capable of playing important roles in collective security and in peacekeeping activities.

The structure, equipment and training of our forces must be compatible with these roles and it is the intention of the Government that they shall be. Our eventual forces will be highly mobile and will be the best-equipped and best-trained forces of their kind in the world.

The precise military role which we shall endeavour to assume in these collective arrangements will be a matter for discussion and consultation with our allies, and will depend in part on the role assigned to Canadian forces in the surveillance of our own territory and coast-lines in the interests of protecting our own sovereignty. As a responsible member of the international community, it is our

desire to have forces available for peacekeeping roles as well as for participation in defensive alliances.

NATO AND NORAD

Canada is a partner in two collective defence arrangements which, though distinct, are complementary. These are the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the North American Air Defence Command. For 20 years, NATO has contributed to the maintenance of world peace through its stabilizing influence in Europe. NATO continues to contribute to peace by reducing the likelihood of a major conflict breaking out in Europe where, because the vital interests of the two major powers are involved, any outbreak of hostilities could easily escalate into a war of world proportions. At the same time it is the declared aim of NATO to foster improvements in East-West relations.

NATO itself is continuously reassessing the role it plays in the light of changing world conditions. Perhaps the major development affecting NATO in Europe since the organization was founded is the magnificent recovery of the economic strength of Western Europe. There has been a very great change in the ability of European countries themselves to provide necessary conventional defence forces and armaments to be deployed by the alliance in Europe.

It was, therefore, in our view, entirely appropriate for Canada to review and re-examine the necessity in present circumstances for maintaining Canadian forces in Western Europe. Canadian forces are now committed to NATO until the end of the present year. The Canadian force commitment for deployment with NATO in Europe beyond this period will be discussed with our allies at the meeting of the Defence Planning Committee of NATO in May. The Canadian Government intends, in consultation with Canada's allies, to take early steps to bring about a planned and phased reduction of the size of the Canadian forces in Europe.

We intend as well to continue to co-operate effectively with the United States in the defence of North America. We shall, accordingly, seek early occasions for detailed discussions with the United States Government of the whole range of problems involved in our mutual co-operation in defence matters in this continent. To the extent that it is feasible we shall endeavour to have those activities within Canada which are essential to North American defence performed by Canadian forces.

DEFENCE PRIORITIES

In summary, Canada will continue to be a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and to co-operate closely with the United States within NORAD and in other ways in defensive arrangements. We shall maintain appropriate defence forces which will be designed to undertake the following roles:

(a) the surveillance of our own territory and coastlines, i.e., the protection of our sovereignty;

- (b) the defence of North America in co-operation with United States forces;
- (c) the fulfilment of such NATO commitments as may be agreed upon; and
- (d) the performance of such international peacekeeping roles as we may, from time to time, assume.

The kind of forces and armaments most suitable for these roles is now being assessed in greater detail in preparation for discussion with our allies.

AID TO NIGERIA AND S. VIETNAM

The Canadian Government is providing a cash grant of \$61,841, through the Canadian Red Cross Society for Red Cross work in Nigeria and south Vietnam.

A contribution of \$40,000 is being made to help the International Committee of the Red Cross teams that are providing assistance to Nigeria. The ICRC needs the funds to carry on its relief work at its present level. This account brings to \$100,000 the cash contributions provided by the Canadian Government to the ICRC for its work in Nigeria on both sides of the fighting line, and is in addition to almost \$3 million the Canadian Government has already sent in other forms of relief assistance to that area.

The remaining \$21,841 is being provided to the League of Red Cross Societies for its medical and feeding programmes for refugees in South Vietnam. These programmes are aimed at the rural areas of the country. Although millions of civilians have fled to the major cities, there are still many in isolated pockets in rural areas who need temporary food relief, medical attention and clothing.

The present allocations are part of the Government's International Emergency Fund and are in addition to the regular programmes of assistance for Nigeria and Vietnam.

QUEBEC'S POPULATION IN 2001

A study on demographic prospects carried out by the Quebec Bureau of Statistics estimates that the province's population will be about 10,300,000 in the year 2001. Projected figures are 6,400,000 residents in 1971, 7,600,000 in 1981, 8,900,000 in 1991 and 10,300,000 in 2001. The predictions of actual figures in recent years, have been quite accurate - for example, for the period from 1961 to 1966, the margin of error between the predictions and the official figures of the 1966 census was no more than 0.5 to 1 per cent.

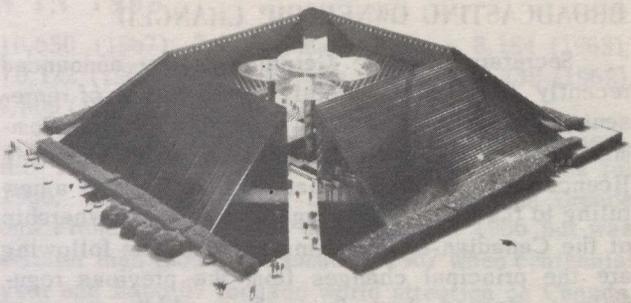
The production of red meat in 1968 amounted to 2.6 billion pounds, enough for 130 pounds for each Canadian.

CANADA AT EXPO 70

With the opening of Expo 70 just under a year away, Canada's pavilion is three-quarters finished, and work on it is ahead of schedule. The building will be a pyramidal structure in four sections, whose outside walls will reflect the sky in a surface of mirrors. In the courtyard mirrored columns will support huge spinning "parasols".

No effort is being spared to provide something of interest for people of all ages; particular attention is being given to the interests of those under 25, as it is estimated that 50 per cent of the visitors to Expo 70 will be in that age group.

Some of the attractions will be: a magic-carpet tour of Canada through time and space, by the use



Canadian pavilion for Expo 70 in Osaka, Japan. The design was chosen from 208 entries in a national competition.



The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Musical Ride, usually performed by a full troop of 32 men and horses, will be seen during Canada Week at Expo 70 in Osaka.

of sound and colour; a National Film Board production that will be shown on triangular screen; an exhibition of Japanese and Eskimo art illustrating the affinity of the two cultures; a display of *Canadiana*, mounted in a school bus painted in psychedelic colours; background music composed by The Collectors, a widely-known "pop" group from Vancouver, who use electronics in their instrumentation; and during Canada Week, the National Ballet, the Royal Canadian Police Musical Ride, and the Canadian musical *Anne of Green Gables*.

In addition, there will be continuous performances by professional entertainers on an open-air stage of the pavilion. Other programmes will be provided in the five or six other theatre areas in the complex.

NATURE'S ANCIENT ABSTRACT ART

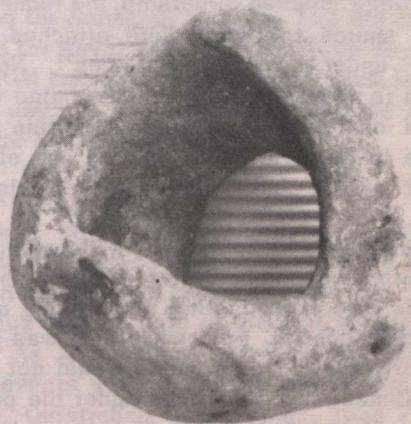
Recently, while they were working the north-central part and northeast edge of Georges Bank, a teeming fishing-ground some 200 miles southwest of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, the crews of the scallop-draggers *Karen Sweeney* and *Acadian Pal* found that their catches included objects they described as "stones with holes".

The stones, roughly spherical in shape and six to eight inches in diameter, some with "blind pockets", others with holes right through the centre, have been identified as "concretions" that were once part of the bedrock, formed in the Miocene period 20 million years ago, that underlies Georges Bank.

Dr. Daniel J. Stanley, formerly of Dalhousie University, Halifax, and now Associate Curator, Division of Sedimentology at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, says that a concretion is formed through a very slow and complex exchange of chemicals between a core (which is very often a clam-shell) and the surrounding bedrock immediately surrounding the core. The result is a concretion.

Constant motion of waves and tidal currents wears away soft surface parts of the bedrock, leaving

the hard concretion exposed as a raised lump. Eventually the lump breaks away from the bedrock to become a separate stone, after which the surface of the hard concretion erodes slowly until the fossil core is partly exposed and, in time, the whole core may drop out.



One of the "stones with holes".

BROADCASTING OWNERSHIP CHANGED

Secretary of State Gérard Pelletier announced recently that, after careful consideration of representations by the Canadian Radio-Television Commission and a number of holders of broadcasting licences, the Government had decided to issue a new ruling to the Commission regarding foreign ownership of the Canadian broadcasting system. The following are the principal changes from the previous regulations, issued last September, which are now revoked.

The previous rules did not apply to community antenna television (CATV) undertakings operating before April 1, 1968, under licence from the Department of Transport, but they were to be covered by a ruling to be issued later. Under the new directive, they will have to comply with all the requirements of Canadian ownership by September 1, 1970. Any applicant for a licence to establish CATV facilities that were not in operation on April 1, 1968, must conform immediately to the requirements.

CORPORATE OWNERSHIP

A further change relates to the ownership of shares in a licence-holding corporation by other eligible Canadian corporations. Previously, 80 per cent of the voting shares of such shareholding corporations had to be held by one or more Canadian citizens; this requirement has now been modified to admit the holding of shares by a second holding corporation, provided that 80 per cent of its shares are owned by one or more Canadian citizens. There is a further provision that a personal corporation totally owned by Canadian citizens may be treated as a Canadian citizen.

Formerly, all directors of licence-holding corporations and eligible shareholding corporations were required to be Canadian citizens. This requirement still applies to licence-holding corporations, but it will now only be necessary for four-fifths of the directors of an eligible shareholding corporation to be Canadian citizens.

In defining Canadian ownership, the former ruling referred to shares to which were attached "votes exercisable under any circumstances". Now, the Commission is given discretion to determine whether shares that can only be voted in certain circumstances are to be regarded as having any effect on the control of the broadcasting undertaking concerned.

Some anomalies came to light with regard to the former requirement that 40 per cent of the total indebtedness of a broadcasting undertaking must be under Canadian control. For example, it was pointed out that chartered Canadian banks would not qualify as eligible Canadian corporations under the previous regulations. The indebtedness provision has, accordingly, been removed, but the Commission is specifically charged with satisfying itself that

Canadian control is not prejudiced through the holding of a large portion of the outstanding debt.

The Commission now is authorized to amend or renew licences that would have been eligible under the former Broadcasting Act at any time up to September 1, 1970, instead of September 1, 1969. It is understood that all holders of outstanding licences will be expected to comply with this direction by September 1, 1970. Finally, the new ruling also extends ineligibility to governments of foreign countries and their political subdivisions, including any of their agents. (See also *Canadian Weekly Bulletin*, Vol. 23, No. 40, dated October 2, 1968, P. 5.)

QUARANTINE FOR FRENCH CATTLE

Canada and France have agreed to establish a quarantine station on the island of St. Pierre to facilitate the importation into Canada of cattle of French origin. The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, and the French Ambassador to Canada, His Excellency Monsieur Pierre Siraud, have signed an agreement under which the French Government will build, equip and maintain the quarantine station, and the Canadian Government will operate the veterinary services. Quarantine standards and conditions at the station will be identical to those applied at Canadian quarantine stations.

Imports of French cattle first took place in 1965, when Canada developed the present quarantine station at Grosse Ile, Quebec. The Grosse Ile station processes about 240 head annually. Both the Canadian and French Governments have been interested in increasing the movement of French cattle to Canada. The establishment on the island of St. Pierre of a new quarantine station, which meets Canadian health standards, will make possible imports of some 200 additional cattle each year.

The agreement will be effective for an initial period of five years and may be renewed thereafter.

CREAMERY OUTPUT

Canadian production of butter and cheddar cheese increased last year, reports the federal Department of Agriculture.

The amount of butter, which declined steadily in the previous five years, is estimated at 333.8 million pounds for 1968 — an increase of 8.8 million over the output for 1967.

Production of cheddar cheese, which dropped in 1967 after rising steadily during the past few years, again reversed direction in 1968 and rose to an estimated 165.6 million pounds. This is an increase of about 6.5 million over that of the previous year.

For several months a year, Eskimo families move from their homes to better hunting and fishing areas.

IMMIGRATION IN 1968

Immigrants to Canada in 1968 numbered 183,974, according to figures released on April 2 by Manpower and Immigration Minister Allan J. MacEachen. This is a drop of 38,902 from the 1967 figures but is still the fifth highest in the past 20 years. Of the total number of persons granted landed immigrant status, 16,489 were already in Canada.

In 1967, 222,876 persons were granted landed immigrant status; of these 13,059 were already in Canada. This was an increase of 14 per cent over the 1966 figures. The figure for 1968 is a decrease of 17.5 per cent from that of the previous year.

Mr. MacEachen attributed the lower number of immigrants in 1968 to reductions in occupational demand in Canada; fewer Canadian employers had to rely on workers from overseas in 1968 to meet their requirements. For similar reasons, there has been less incentive for highly qualified immigrants in some professions to come to Canada.

The 1968 immigrants included 9,072 Czechoslovakian refugees who came to Canada in the latter half of the year under a special programme. About half of these went to Ontario; 1,083 went to Quebec and 1,005 went to Alberta and smaller numbers went to each of the other provinces.

The labour force was increased by 95,446 in 1968, of whom 31,635 were in the professional and managerial category. In 1967, 119,539 of those immigrating entered the labour force.

SOURCE COUNTRIES

The number of immigrants from Britain declined from 62,420 to 37,889, while those from Italy declined from 30,055 to 19,774. The chief source countries were: *Britain* 37,889 (1968), 62,420 (1967), 63,291 (1966); *Italy* 19,774 (1968), 30,055 (1967), 31,625 (1966); *United States* 20,422 (1968), 19,038 (1967), 17,514 (1966); *West Germany* 8,966 (1968), 11,779 (1967), 9,263 (1966); *Greece* 7,739 (1968),

10,650 (1967), 7,174 (1966); *France* 8,184 (1968), 10,122 (1967), 7,872 (1966); *Portugal* 7,738 (1968), 9,500 (1967), 7,930 (1966).

Except for Britain, Italy, Germany and Portugal, the 1968 figures show an increase over those for 1966. The total number of immigrants from Greece and France was greater than those in 1966 but was smaller than those who came in 1967 when centennial year and Expo 67 focused world attention on Canada. For France, the 1967 immigrant flow had shown a 28 percent increase over that of the previous year. Immigration from the United States increased both in 1967 and 1968.

PROVINCIAL FIGURES

Ontario attracted 96,155 (52.3 per cent) of the 1968 total, maintaining its position as the province to which a majority of immigrants were destined; this compares to 116,850 (52.6 per cent) the previous year. Quebec's share dropped slightly from 45,717 (20.5 per cent) in 1967, to 35,481 (19.3 per cent) last year; British Columbia received 27,215 (12.2 per cent) in 1967, and 22,496 (12.2 per cent) last year. Alberta was in fourth position with 15,004 in 1967 and 13,203 in 1968. The Prairie Provinces absorbed some 13.9 per cent of the 1968 immigrant flow, compared to 12.6 per cent the previous year, while the Atlantic Provinces received 2.3 per cent compared to 2.1 per cent in 1967.

A large majority of the 1968 immigrants - 157,559 - were under 40 years of age; 40,530 were under 15 and 117,029 were between 15 to 39; 26,415 were over 39. The total was almost equally divided between the sexes, 93,503 men and 90,471 women.

The occupational distribution in 1968 included 2,385 managerial, 29,250 professional and technical, 12,651 clerical, 3,195 commerce and finance, 9,235 to service industries, 3,164 agricultural, 30,926 manufacturing and construction occupations.

CANADA AT D-DAY CEREMONIES

Canada will take part in special events that are being organized on June 5, 6 and 7 by the Government of France to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the D-Day landings in Normandy, according to a recent announcement by Mr. J.E. Dubé, Minister of Veterans Affairs.

The programme will include a service on June 6 at the Bény-sur-Mer Canadian War Cemetery in honour of Canada's dead. The Canadian Armed Forces will provide a guard of honour and a band. Bény-sur-Mer is near the Normandy beaches where the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division landed 25 years ago. In this cemetery repose 2,043 Canadians who died in the D-Day landings and the subsequent bridgehead fighting.

On D-Day, 15,000 Canadian troops swarmed ashore on the Normandy beaches. The Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force were strongly represented among the supporting forces. By nightfall of that day, it was apparent that the hazardous manoeuvre had succeeded.

FULL SCALE PARADE

The French commemorative programme will include ceremonies on June 5 at Omaha and Utah beaches in the American sectors, and also at St. Lô. On June 6, ceremonies will be held in the British and Canadian sectors. As well as the ceremony at Bény-sur-Mer, special events will be held in the British sector at Ranville, Quistreham and Bayeux. June 7 has been designated as a national day of celebration that will be marked by a large-scale parade of American, British, Canadian and French troops at St. Lô.

SHORTSIGHTED DIETS

Northern native children who are sent south for education have a tendency to develop shortsightedness, states Dr. Elizabeth Cass of Fort Smith, Northwest Territories. This is caused by the radical change of food.

She said Indians and Eskimos, who have exceptionally good eyesight, develop shortsightedness when exposed to the high carbohydrate diets of the southern population. However, this can be overcome if they return to their native diets of meat and fish.

When the English-born doctor first went to the Territories, 11 years ago, she found the rate of eye disease appalling. Blindness among the native people then, was 1.4 per cent of the population compared to the average of one in 10,000 for the rest of North America.

Accidents, tuberculosis and cataracts are the main causes of blindness among northern people. The rate has been reduced now by probably half because of more treatment and better control of tuberculosis.

Dr. Cass went to the Northwest Territories in 1958 intending to stay three weeks. She has spent the last 11 years treating people of the North, where her practice covers some 1.25 million square miles of barren country.

FISHERIES CONFERENCE

Automation and mechanization have made such rapid and significant advances in recent years that the need for intense technological application has become obvious to all industries, including those associated with Canada's fisheries.

For this reason, a major conference on automation and mechanization in the fishing industry,

sponsored by the Federal-Provincial Atlantic Fisheries Committee, is to be held in Montreal in February 1970. The Committee is made up of deputy ministers responsible for fisheries in the Federal Government and the governments of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

The Committee points out that to compete successfully with other leading fishing countries and continue as a viable part of the economy, the Canadian fishing industry must increase its knowledge and improve its skills to keep abreast of technological and management developments. In the offshore fishery particularly, the increasing efficiency of other fishing nations indicates the need for Canada to further mechanize its industry and accept principles of automation. Similarly, onshore operations from landing the fish to marketing the product must be adapted to cope with the major changes taking place in the structure of industry.

The objective of the Committee is to reduce arduous and tedious tasks in the industry, to improve pay and working conditions and to increase efficiency, both ashore and afloat.

AGENDA

Subjects for discussion will include the automation and mechanization of fishing and production activities, processes and techniques. More than 40 papers will deal not only with development to date but with the new equipment and techniques that may be available to the industry within the next five years. The subjects will come under a dozen headings, including navigation, vessel operations, fishing-gear of all kinds, processing methods at sea and on land, handling and stowage of fish at sea, the transfer and unloading of fish, manpower, vessel design and construction, marketing, relevant legislation and port development.