



Bulletin

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INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION SPECIAL REPORT ON POLLUTION

On May 21, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, tabled in the House of Commons the Special Report of the International Joint Commission on Potential Oil Pollution, Eutrophication and Pollution from Watercraft, which was released in Washington on the same day.

Mr. Sharp described the report in the following words:

This report constitutes the third of three interim reports on water pollution of Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and the international section of the St. Lawrence River. These reports, together with the final report, which is expected to be submitted to the two federal governments later this year, derive from a joint request from the Canadian and United States Governments to the IJC on October 7, 1964, to investigate and report upon the extent, causes, locations and effects of pollution in the waters of Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and the international section of the St.

Lawrence River and to recommend the most practicable remedial measures.

PROBLEM AREAS

This third interim report focuses on three major problem areas — potential oil pollution from all sources including underwater drilling, eutrophication, with particular reference to the removal of phosphorus from detergents and sewage, and pollution from watercraft. The findings and recommendations are based on the investigations of the Commission's two technical advisory boards, the International Lake Erie Water Pollution Board and the International Lake Ontario-St. Lawrence River Water Pollution Board, and on the subsequent public hearings held to consider these reports.

With regard to potential oil pollution in Lake Erie, the report contains significant recommendations for action to be taken by all levels of government.

With regard to eutrophication of Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and the international section of the St. Lawrence River, the Commission makes important recommendations calling for the implementation by the Governments of the United States and Canada in concert, at the earliest possible date, of an integrated programme of phosphorus control.

With regard to pollution from watercraft, the Commission recommends that the federal, provincial and state governments in concert, consider and implement, at the earliest possible date, compatible regulations for the control of water pollution from all classes of commercial vessels and pleasure craft using Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and the international section of the St. Lawrence River.

The International Joint Commission and its advisory boards have rendered invaluable service to both countries in helping to identify major pollution problems in the Great Lakes, in singling out particular problems for urgent action at this time and in proposing practical ways of improving the quality of these vitally important waters.

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STRINGENT CONTROLS NEEDED

The Government of Canada has been giving close attention to the Great Lakes pollution problems and fully recognizes that stronger control measures by both federal governments, as well as the province of Ontario and the Great Lakes states, are necessary. Within Canada, wide-ranging measures are already being taken to combat pollution in the Great Lakes and elsewhere. Important legislation has already been introduced in Parliament, which would be used to implement several of the report's recommendations.

One of the amendments to the Canada Water Bill now before Parliament would give the Federal Government authority to limit the use of phosphorus content in detergents and control the input of other nutrients into Canadian waters. It is the intention of the Government to use this authority to achieve a reduction in the phosphorus content in laundry detergents to 20 per cent by next autumn and to work towards its elimination, probably in 1972.

Also, there are amendments before Parliament to the Fisheries Act, which will strengthen existing provisions that prohibit the deposit of deleterious waste substances of any type.

Amendments to the Canada Shipping Act were adopted by Parliament in June 1969. These empower the Governor in Council to make federal regulations for preventing the pollution by oil, chemicals, garbage, sewage or any other substances from ships within Canadian waters.

The Government of Ontario and its Water Resources Commission has also made a major contribution to the abatement of pollution in the Great Lakes, in particular through programmes for the control of harmful waste discharges into the Great Lakes and for financing and construction of municipal sewage treatment plants.

I should like to emphasize the importance of Canada and the United States taking co-ordinated action to deal with the pollution problems of the Great Lakes. The IJC has shown us what needs to be done. A meeting at the ministerial level between United States and Canadian Government representatives is planned for June in order to discuss urgent transboundary Great Lakes pollution problems including, in the first instance, implementation of the recommendations of the International Joint Commission Special Report. A preliminary meeting between Canadian and United States Government officials will be held in Ottawa on May 25.

PRICE RISE SLIGHTLY SLOWER

Evidence of a slower rate of increase in consumer prices during the past few months was cited by the vice-chairman of the Prices and Incomes Commission Mr. Paul Gérin-Lajoie in a recent speech to the Richelieu Club at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel in Montreal. Since the summer of 1969 he stated, the consumer price index in Canada had risen at an

average annual rate of about 4 per cent, compared to a rate of over 5 per cent earlier last year. In the United States, the consumer price index has risen at an average annual rate of more than 6 per cent since last summer.

PROFITS CURBED BUT NOT WAGES

The recent slowing of the rate of price increase in Canada was associated with a squeeze on profits. The size of wage and salary increases, however, had continued to rise both in Canada and the United States. The average increase in base rates of pay under new contract settlements in Canada during the first three months of 1970 was 9.1 per cent, compared to 7.2 per cent a year earlier. Unless this trend was reversed, the speaker declared, progress toward more stable prices could not be maintained.

"This is why," Mr. Gérin-Lajoie observed, "I have referred to clearly disproportionate wage and salary increases which have hindered the efforts of other groups in society in the fight against inflation."

The Commission vice-chairman stressed the importance of the Commission's modest but growing public information effort as a means of influencing community attitudes toward the size of wage and salary increases. He hoped that increased public awareness would contribute to better understanding and acceptance of the need for restraint if inflation was to be overcome with a minimum loss of production and jobs.

MEDIC-ALERT MONTH

Mr. John Munro, Minister of National Health and Welfare, who recently designated May as "Medic-Alert Month", in Canada in support of the Life Underwriters Association of Canada's public information program, recently issued the following statement:

Wearing a Medic-Alert bracelet on your wrist is like an ocean-liner carrying life-boats. In both cases, the protection offered in the event of an accident or other emergency can mean the difference between life and death.

The Medic-Alert system has been used in Canada since 1961 and, today, over 40,000 Canadians wear the Medic-Alert bracelet which lists their hidden medical problem, allergy or drug requirement. This information can avert serious complications and is vital to the doctor, nurse or hospital attendant especially if the person requiring treatment is unconscious and unable to provide the information.

During May, members of the Life Underwriters Association of Canada are conducting a program to publicize the life-saving work of the Canadian Medic-Alert Foundation so that everyone knows about it and how to secure the identification bracelet which may save a life. I would like to add my endorsement to this program and its simple but effective message "Be Prepared".

LOAN TO BOTSWANA FOR MINING INDUSTRY

Canada is allocating \$18 million to Botswana to help this southern African nation provide the electricity necessary for the development of its mining industry. In making the announcement, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, said that this was the largest project of development assistance ever undertaken by Canada in Africa.

The loan will be used for steam-turbines, boilers and transmission-lines, which will provide power necessary for the growth of nickel and copper de-

posits at Pikwe in the Shashi River area.

Canada's contribution is a vital part of a project developed in co-operation with the World Bank and other bilateral donors. Construction of road and rail communications, a mining town, medical facilities and a water supply system are also envisaged. Initial investments in the infrastructure and in the mine are expected to total \$94,600,000.

BENEFITS OF LOAN

Mr. Sharp said that the development loan would allow Canada to make a significant contribution to the economic growth of Botswana. Forecasts clearly indicate that income from the Shashi River complex will radically improve government revenues as well as providing much needed employment.

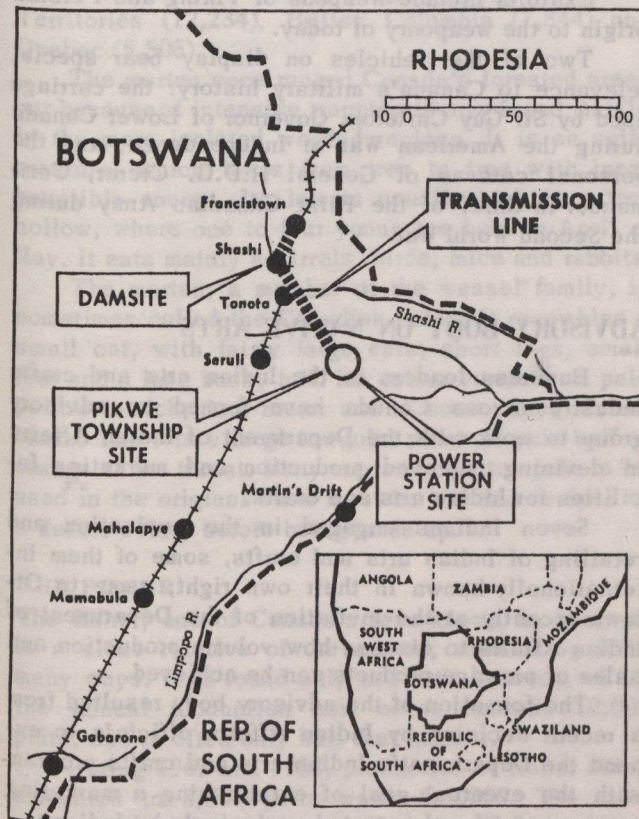
The project will directly or indirectly create about 3,500 jobs for citizens of Botswana by 1974 and a total of 5,300 by 1980. The total Botswana labour force amounted to 28,000 persons in 1968.

Besides copper and nickel, sulphur will be extracted from the ore, which will be sold in Africa for the manufacture of fertilizer. One side effect of the project will be the development of the coal-mining industry to provide fuel for power generation.

The Canadian equipment will include four 15-megawatt steam turbines and three 15-megawatt boilers.

Canada will also provide 50 miles of 66-kilovolt transmission-line from the dams site at Shashi to the mining town at Pikwe. Another 20 miles of 66-kilovolt line will be constructed by Canada from Shashi to Francistown, to the north. Francistown, with a population of 10,000, is the third largest settlement in the country. Its electricity is now supplied by diesel generators, which are costly to operate.

The loan is for 50 years with a 10-year period of grace on principal repayments and no interest.



CANADA COMMENDED AT OSAKA

Many compliments have been received about the three pavilions representing Canada at Expo 70. Reprinted below are some of the tributes that have appeared in the Japanese press:

"The three pavilions on the site attracting the biggest crowds are those of Canada, the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A." *Yomuri Shimbun* (daily paper).

"Canadian pavilion is one of the most popular attractions on site for photographers." *Asoki Shimbun* (daily paper).

"Canadian pavilion is best at Expo. Mirror-clad building and lighthearted exhibits convey relaxed human touch which is simply wonderful." *Shukan Gendai* (weekly magazine).

"RCMP of Canadian pavilion are a tremendous hit with all children who visit Expo. All visitors experience special feeling of warmth and friendliness when they enter the pavilion's centre courtyard." *Sports Nippon* (daily sports and entertainment paper).

"Main entrance of Canadian pavilion with mounted RCMP is probably most photographed scene on Expo site." *Chugoku Shimbun* (daily paper).

"There are line-ups for many things at Expo so Canada's live entertainment in central courtyard of pavilion is marvellously planned and very successful." *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* (daily economic paper).

"Canadian pavilion is alive with youthful vitality." *Kyoto Shimbun* (daily paper).

"This is one of the highlights of Expo and the pavilion is especially beautiful at night." *Shin Osaka Shimbu* (daily paper).

"Charm and courtesy of Canadian hosts and hostesses is very impressive. They really seem to enjoy their work and have helped make the Canadian pavilion one of the major attractions at Expo." *Fukunichi Shimbu* (daily paper).

In addition, the *New York Times* says: "Far and away the most successful of the national pavilions.... The Canadian pavilion is a discovery indeed."

HMCS UGANDA REUNION

Naval officers and ratings who served in HMCS *Uganda* during the Second World War have been invited to a reunion in Toronto in August.

Mr. J.W. Essex of Petersburg, Ontario, is publicity and information co-ordinator for the get-together. He served in the *Uganda* as a radar operator.

The reunion will mark the ship's return to Canada from the Pacific campaign 25 years ago, and it will be the first since the war for the men who served in her.

HMCS *Uganda*, a 10,000-ton *County*-class cruiser, obtained from the Royal Navy in October 1944, took part in action against the Japanese, operating with British and United States fleets in the Pacific.

Among the *Uganda* "old boys" are Rear-Admiral William Landymore, RCN (Ret.) Stuart Keat, publisher of the *Vancouver Sun* and Premier John Robarts of Ontario.

CRIME STATISTICS

The total offence rate per 100,000 population seven years and over for Canada increased from 7,498.8 in 1968 to 8,085.0 in 1969.

Under the Criminal Code, the rate for crimes against the person increased 6.2 per cent, while that for crimes against property increased 8.8 per cent. Assaults (not indecent) and robbery showed the largest differences in rates for personal crimes, but the increase in property offences was largely across the board.

The rate for adults charged increased 1.9 per cent but decreased 8.3 per cent for juveniles charged.

The number of motor vehicles stolen was 58,861, an increase of 16.4 per cent from the 50,566 stolen in 1968. There were 90.2 per cent of these vehicles recovered, a decrease of 2.8 per cent from the percentage recovered in 1968.

NEW WAR MUSEUM DISPLAY

On May 8, the Canadian War Museum opened a special exhibit on the evolution of artillery and armoured fighting-vehicles, to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of VE Day. The museum's

annex, where the exhibit is housed, was formerly known as the Trophy Building and was Canada's first military museum.

Lee Murray, curator of the museum, describes the display as "a dramatic and colourful review of the evolution of artillery and armoured fighting vehicles".

The new displays, which took two years to prepare, trace the development of artillery from the sticks and stones of prehistoric times to present-day heavy artillery and missiles, and the history of armoured fighting vehicles from elephants to modern personnel-carriers and tanks.

Exhibits include weapons of Viking and Persian origin to the weaponry of today.

Two of the vehicles on display bear special relevance to Canada's military history: the carriage used by Sir Guy Carleton, Governor of Lower Canada during the American War of Independence; and the personal caravan of General H.D.G. Crerar, Commander-in-Chief of the First Canadian Army during the Second World War.

ADVISORY BODY ON NATIVE ARTS

Business leaders in the Indian arts and crafts industry across Canada have formed an advisory group to work with the Department of Indian Affairs in devising improved production and marketing facilities for Indian arts and crafts.

Seven Indians engaged in the production and retailing of Indian arts and crafts, some of them internationally-known in their own right, came to Ottawa recently at the invitation of the Department of Indian Affairs to discuss how volume production and sales of prestige products can be achieved.

The formation of the advisory body resulted from a recent decision by Indian Affairs officials to expand the Department's Indian arts and crafts program with the eventual goal of establishing a marketing service owned and operated exclusively by Indians.

Individuals were appointed to the advisory group on the recommendation of Indian associations and regional offices of the Department of Indian Affairs.

CADET PROVINCIAL EXCHANGE

For the fourth consecutive summer, nearly 1,600 English-speaking and French-speaking Canadian cadets will take part in an interprovincial exchange.

The program, inaugurated during Canada's centennial year, is designed to give the cadets an opportunity to meet each other "in their own backyard" during July-August summer-camp courses. Quebec cadets must have French as their first language to qualify for the exchange, while in the other provinces the cadets have English as their first language.

Cadet courses generally include leadership, citizenship, and trades-training in the sea, land and air environment.

CANADIAN FURS - MARTEN AND FISHER

Marten fur was at its most popular during the era of the choker - the neckpiece of two, three or four skins once worn by every lady of fashion. When the style passed, the marten became a trimming fur and its rich, silky fur is now a valuable accessory on dresses and coats. It is also used as a material for hats.

In the 1967-1968 season, Canada produced 43,152 marten pelts worth \$370,000. Most of these were produced in Ontario (14,040 pelts), the Northwest Territories (12,234), British Columbia (7,844) and Quebec (5,506).

The marten once ranged Canada's forested areas but because of intensive trapping is now found mainly in the more isolated wooded regions. It is an agile creature, which leaps from tree to tree with inexhaustible energy. Its lair is usually high in a tree hollow, where one to four young are born in April or May. It eats mainly squirrels, birds, mice and rabbits.

The marten, a member of the weasel family, is sometimes called the Canadian sable. It resembles a small cat, with fairly large ears, short legs, small feet and a long bushy tail. Its colour varies from pale yellow to rich, dark brown and in some cases almost black. There is a large irregular patch of pale buff or orange at the throat. Many marten pelts too pale to be used in the original state must be blended or dyed to a darker colour before being made up.

THE FISHER

The fisher, one of Canada's less-known fur-bearers, is a close relative of the marten, resembling it in many ways. It is found only in North America, where the annual production now never exceeds 10,000 pelts, and is often only half that number.

During 1967 and 1968, production of fisher skins amounted to 5,535 pelts worth \$69,000. The main areas of production were Ontario (2,264 pelts), Quebec (1,605), and British Columbia (750). The biggest season on record was 1919-1920, when 10,176 pelts, worth \$860,000, were taken.

In former years fisher pelts were used mainly in stoles and neckpieces, which were particularly popular in France. Today, this attractive, hard-wearing fur is used mostly for collars and other trimming and sometimes for capes and jackets. The small, silky pelts of the female are more valuable than the large male pelts.

The fur is dark brown to greyish brown, and is



The marten

generally lighter in colour and often somewhat grizzled towards the head. The head is short and broad, the ears quite short and its tail long and rather bushy.

The fisher, one of the larger members of the weasel family - about the size of a large cat - is probably the most agile of the arboreal animals. It is faster in the trees than either the squirrel or marten and on the ground it can run down a hare in open chase. It does not fish and has little inclination towards water.

Today the animal is found in isolated northern regions feeding on rabbits, porcupines, squirrels, mice and birds, though it will tackle successfully larger animals. It usually lives in a tree hollow, high off the ground, though it is sometimes found under a windfall or in a rock crevice.

Mating takes place in March or April and the young, usually three, are born after a long 350-day gestation period. Fisher are polygamous and the males do not assist in the raising of the young. They maintain a safe distance from the litter and keep a fearful and wary eye on the female.

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

BANK RATE DOWN

The Governor of the Bank of Canada, Louis Rasminsky, has announced that the bank rate has been reduced to 7½ per cent, effective May 12. Mr. Rasminsky stated that this move brought the rate more closely into line with current levels of short-

term interest rates in the market.

At the same time, he said that, concurrently with the announcement by the Minister of Finance of a new \$250-million issue of treasury bills, the Bank of Canada was announcing an increase in the minimum secondary reserve ratio of the chartered banks from 8 per cent to 9 per cent of their deposit liabilities.

This action will immobilize an amount of secondary reserves approximately equal to the new Government financing. Under the terms of the Bank of Canada Act, the increase will become effective in July.

The Governor said that the purpose of the change in the minimum secondary reserve requirement was to ensure that the financing by the Government of recent increases in the official international reserves will not produce an addition to the surplus liquidity available to the chartered banks.

TRAVEL IN 1969

Travel between Canada and other countries increased generally during 1969. This growth was probably associated somewhat with the continued rise in levels of economic activity and personal incomes in the principal nations in recent years. Additional factors, such as the increasing importance of chartered flights, and other forms of cheaper travel through "package tours" promoted by tour operators, also induced increased travel, with students, young people, and lower-income groups travelling more. Part of the higher level of travellers' expenditures was undoubtedly a result of rising prices in many of the major tourist centres of the world.

Currency restrictions (\$130) imposed in 1966 on travel to other countries by residents of Britain were eased at the beginning of this year to allow each member of a family to spend up to \$780 a year. This action is expected to have an impact on the numbers and spending patterns of Britons abroad during 1970.

CANADA AND THE U.S.

The flow of travel between Canada and the United States in January was higher by 12 per cent than in the same month of the previous year. Visitors from the U.S. numbered 1.6 million, a 9 per cent increase, while Canadians returning totalled 2.0 million in January 1970, an increase of 14 per cent above last year's figure. Automobiles continued to be the principal mode of transportation into Canada, carrying 1.3 million, or more than 85 per cent, of the total U.S. travellers to Canada. The number of U.S. visitors entering Canada by plane in January 1970 totalled 78,700, an increase of 9 per cent above the figure in the same period last year.

Canadians re-entering from the U.S. by car formed over 80 per cent, or 1.6 million, of the total re-entering in January 1970. Canadian residents returning from the U.S. by plane totalled 112,400, an increase of 13 per cent over last year's figure.

Overseas visitors entering Canada in January numbered 14,700, a gain of 25 per cent over the Jan-

uary 1969 figure. The returns recorded increases in the numbers of visitors from most countries, especially Britain, Australia, France, Germany and Italy, when compared with January 1969 figures.

Canadian residents returning direct from overseas countries numbered 79,600, an increase of 81 per cent over the January 1969 figure. A very high proportion of the number returning in January were air travellers, about three-quarters of the total entering Canada at Montreal and Toronto airports.

FISH-FINDING FILM

A 16-mm. colour film, *Electronic Fish Finders*, intended as a training aid for fisheries colleges and schools, has recently been released by the federal Department of Fisheries and Forestry. Produced for the Department by the National Film Board of Canada, the 18-minute film illustrates (by animated drawings and diagrams) the theory and practice of electronic equipment used for locating fish.

Favourable comment on the production was expressed at a showing held at an electronics seminar convened during the Conference on Automation and Mechanization in Montreal.

Prints are available for loan or purchase through offices of the National Film Board in Canada and abroad.

A French version, entitled *La détection du poisson par l'électronique*, will be released shortly.

WHEAT SOLD TO PERU

The sale of 200,000 metric tons (7.4 million bushels) of wheat to Peru, with provision for the purchase of a further 80,000 metric tons (3.6 million bushels) has been announced by Mr. Otto E. Lang, the federal Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board. Mr. Lang made the announcement following the recent signing of an intergovernmental agreement with the Peruvian Ambassador, His Excellency Cesar A. de la Fuente L.

This sale, negotiated by the Canadian Wheat Board, is the second to Peru within a year. It could involve some \$20 million. Delivery will take place between July 1, 1970, and June 30, 1971.

Mr. Lang pointed out that the sale was made possible through the Government's revised and expanded credit program, which provides for subsidized interest rates and credit guarantees.

The previous sale to Peru, announced last July, was for 7.5 million bushels, valued at some \$14 million.