



Bulletin

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BAN ON ATLANTIC SALMON FISHING

In a statement to the House of Commons on April 24, the Minister of Fisheries, Mr. Jack Davis, announced the closure for at least six years, of commercial fishing on the Atlantic Coast of Canada "dependent on salmon runs returning to a number of the famous producing rivers in the maritime provinces". A serious decline in the number of salmon returning to the Saint John, Miramichi and Restigouche Rivers was the reason, Mr. Davis said, for the Government's decision.

The Minister's statement to the House follows:

* * * *

Because much of the salmon fishery in the Port aux Basques area of Newfoundland is also dependent on these runs destined for mainland streams, it, too, will be closed beginning in May of this year.

While the situation will be reviewed annually, it is expected that at least one full cycle, namely six years, will elapse before the stocks in these rivers will be rebuilt to the point where large-scale commercial operations can commence once more.

The advice of existing river-management committees on which the fishermen themselves serve will be sought not only in respect of the duration of these closures but also as to the manner in which the runs can best be rehabilitated.

FISHERMEN'S COMPENSATION

Compensation will be paid to commercial fishermen whose earnings are affected by these river closures. Payments will be negotiated on an individual basis and the formula which will be employed will be worked out in close consultation with the fishermen themselves.

These closures will not apply to salmon returning to the streams in Newfoundland and Labrador. They do not apply, also, to salmon returning to the rivers in Nova Scotia.

Historically, the total mainland take accounted for approximately one-half of the over-all catch of Atlantic salmon by Canadians. This volume has been sharply reduced. It has fallen by more than 80 per cent since 1967. On the Miramichi, where escapements formerly were measured in the tens of thousands of large fish, they are now measured in the hundreds.

REASONS FOR LOSS

There are several reasons why our stock of large mainland salmon has become seriously depleted. They are: first, heavy fishing by foreign nations on the high seas; second, heavy fishing by our own commercial fishermen; and third, pollution in some of our own main salmon rivers themselves.

We are moving quickly to deal with pollution. There has been a significant improvement in water quality on the Miramichi, for example. But commercial fishing, especially on the high seas, is another story. In spite of agreements to the contrary, the catch by

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Denmark alone was four times that of all of our own mainland fishermen last year.

The estimated cost of this program for the current fiscal year, 1972-1973, is in the order of \$2 million. Over 900 commercial fishermen are involved. This announcement is being made now in order to avoid unnecessary expenditures by our fishermen in preparing for the Atlantic salmon fishery in 1972.

SOLDIERS TO CIVILIANS

A 44-year-old career soldier has one of the most unlikely jobs imaginable (in military terms) — helping service people adjust to civilian life.

Major W. Freeman Anderson, a former school-teacher from Viking, Alberta, runs the Civilian Employment Assistance Program which helps servicemen and servicewomen prepare to enter civilian life before retirement from the Armed Forces.

The assistance provided is not restricted to persons reaching compulsory retirement age (CRA), though it was specifically designed for such people.

The program, which is run in co-operation with the Department of Manpower and Immigration, offers counselling, preparation of career resumé's for submission to prospective employers, occupational training and re-training, and information on jobs. When a member of the Armed Forces reaches the age of retirement and is ready to enter the civilian labour force, Canada Manpower steps in to help locate a suitable job.

About 10,000 persons leave the Canadian Forces annually, some 4,000 of them owing to retirement. The rest leave after serving one or two terms, to resume their education or to take on civilian employment.

There are no firm statistics of how successful the program is, though about 3,000 of those retiring take advantage of the program, and at least 1,000 are placed by Canada Manpower. Others find their own employment. The placement of ex-service people by Canada Manpower runs at about 30 per cent, which is better than the 20-to-25 per cent average for non-military people. "All indications are that the program is paying off where it counts — in jobs," Major Anderson declares.

RETIREMENT PLANNING

Retirement cannot be planned overnight; it takes something like five years. Those last five years in the service can be very important, and the final 12 months are the critical period — when the hunting and accepting of a civilian job begins.

Top priority is given to deciding the type of employment for which years of military training and experience have prepared an individual.

Major Anderson points out that many people make

the mistake of deciding where they want to live before looking into the employment prospects, and frequently settle themselves in before actually seeking a job.

The last year should be devoted to finding the job, because in the final year of service all the notice a serviceman has to give is 30 days.

The Canadian Forces spend \$144,000 a year subsidizing post-secondary courses for service people. Those reaching retirement age begin looking to the outside, and choosing a civilian job by taking advantage of the program.

QUALIFICATIONS

One of the major hurdles to be overcome is paralleling military qualifications with civilian qualifications.

The breakthrough has come in the vehicle technicians' trades, in that provinces have agreed to accept military training on a par with their apprenticeship training in this area. A fully-qualified vehicle "tech" can now write the journeyman's examinations without first doing an apprenticeship.

Similarly, Major Anderson has been working with Canada Manpower on a new plan to allow retired service people to go directly from the service into a community college for upgrading of qualifications.

WAR ON ROAD ACCIDENTS

The Federal Government has implemented a program aimed at reducing the number of motor-vehicle accidents.

Its objects are described in the first annual report of the Road and Motor Vehicle Traffic Safety Branch of the Ministry of Transport, tabled recently by Transport Minister Don Jamieson. These include studies and legislation to reduce the severity of traffic injuries, health impairment resulting from the use of vehicles, and property damage occurring on Canadian roads.

A positive approach to these problems is being adopted, including a regulations-enforcement program, and the development of an accident-counter-measures system. At the same time, the Ministry of Transport is initiating a comprehensive study of safety problems and defects in motor vehicles.

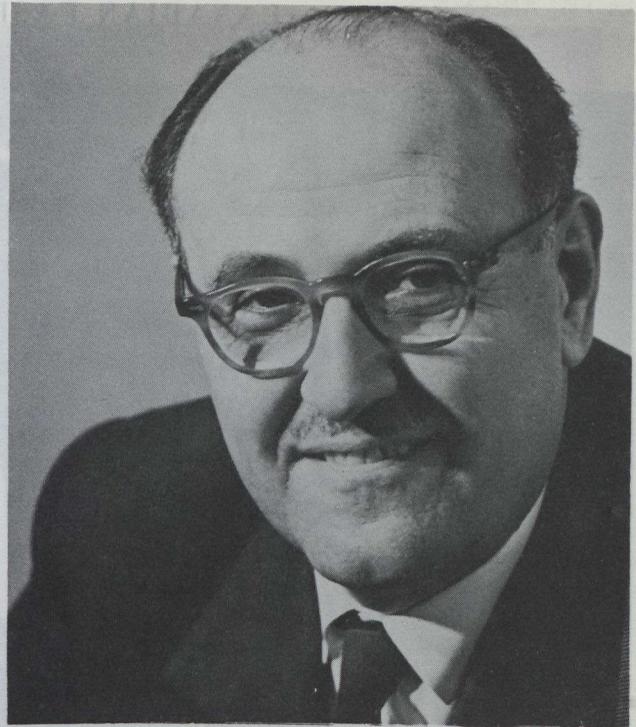
The Traffic Safety Branch has uncovered and eliminated potentially-hazardous mechanical defects in cars over recent years, with the help of invited letters from people who have pointed out unsafe components and characteristics. The Minister of Transport asked the public to inform him of any safety problems, and requested the make, model, serial number, year of manufacture, and mileage of the vehicle involved. He urged the public to report all such incidents even though an accident or dangerous situation may not have materialized.

NEW POST FOR DIPLOMAT

The Canadian Ambassador to the Office of the United Nations, Geneva, and to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, Mr. George Ignatieff, has accepted an invitation to become the ninth Provost of Trinity College, Toronto, succeeding Rev. D.R.G. Owen, who retires on July 1 after 15 years.

Mr. Ignatieff, who graduated from Trinity in 1936, is one of its most distinguished alumni and has been awarded a number of honorary degrees, including an LL.D. from the University of Toronto. A member of the Russian Orthodox Church, Mr. Ignatieff is the first layman to be appointed to this position. He will take office on October 1.

Mr. Ignatieff, who was born in St. Petersburg, [today Leningrad] came to Canada with his family just after the Russian Revolution. A student of political science, he was a keen debater at Trinity and at Hart House and prominent in many college and university activities. He was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship and after a successful career at Oxford, joined the Department of External Affairs in 1940. He served in London and Washington and with the Canadian Permanent Delegation to the United Nations, as well as being Ambassador to Yugoslavia and Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs in Ottawa. Mr. Ignatieff was named Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the North Atlantic Council in Paris, 1962. In 1966 he was named Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations and was President of the UN Security Council in April 1967 and in September 1968, in which year he was appointed to his present position.



Mr. George Ignatieff

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, was confident that Mr. Ignatieff would "make a great contribution to university life in Canada in his new capacity". Mr. Sharp said that his Department hoped to continue to be able to draw on Mr. Ignatieff's advice in negotiations on the broad international issues about which he was so knowledgeable.

VACCINE TO BANGLADESH

The Canadian Red Cross Society has shipped five million doses of smallpox vaccine to Bangladesh under a special \$125,000-grant from the Canadian International Development Agency.

The vaccine is being sent at the request of the World Health Organization, which had reported a smallpox outbreak of epidemic proportions resulting in part from regular health service operations in that country being in embryonic stages of development. Incomplete reports of the outbreak reaching WHO in Geneva recently indicated 1,000 cases of smallpox with an expected rise to 2,000, though no list of fatalities were available.

The vaccine, which is for use by the multi-puncture method for rapid administration in villages by Red Cross health teams and other groups in Bangladesh, was prepared by Connaught Laboratories of the University of Toronto.

WHO officials attributed the flare-up of the dis-

ease to the disruption of regular health services in Bangladesh as a result of the civil war, despite massive vaccination by the Red Cross and Indian authorities of refugees when they fled across the border.

TOY-TESTING FINANCED

Consumer and Corporate Affairs Minister Robert Andras has announced that his Department is providing a grant of \$5,000 to the Canadian Toy Testing Council. The grant will help the Council to purchase toys for testing purposes and to increase public awareness of their selection and use.

The Council is a voluntary organization founded in 1952 which tests and evaluates selected toys for their quality with regard to durability, safety and general play value. It also publishes annually, as a guide for consumers, a list of toys it considers suitable for various age-groups.

CANADIAN FASHIONS IN EUROPE



Sales worth \$300,000 resulted from the first major showing in London, England of Canadian women's and children's apparel. The total is expected to reach \$600,000 in follow-up orders and orders resulting from samples placed by some of the 28 manufacturers who took part.

Sponsored by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, the show attracted buyers from major stores in Britain, Ireland, France and Switzerland, as well as a large group from Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

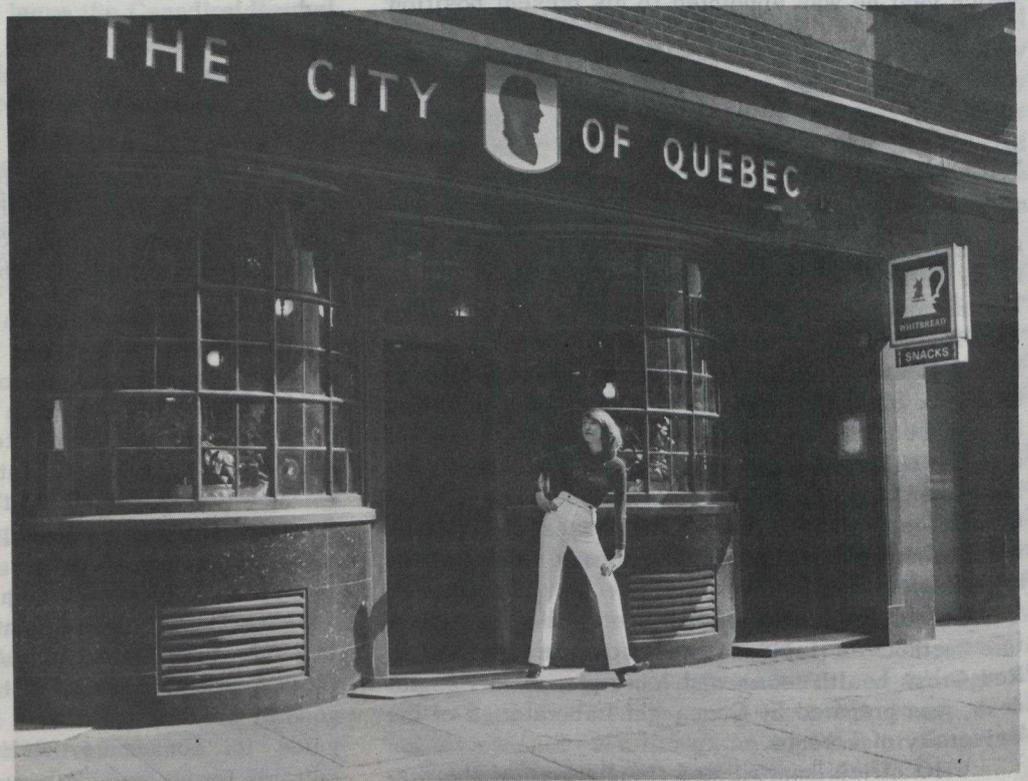
The lines shown, which were for autumn and winter, included coats, suits, dresses, sportswear and rainwear for women, and outerwear for children from infants to teens.

Buyers commented favourably on the Canadian garments for their finish, competitive prices, fashionable appearance and prompt delivery.

Fashion shows, held twice-yearly in New York since 1968, have helped boost women's clothing exports to the United States. In 1970-71, total exports reached \$82.8 million, an increase of 12.6 per cent over those of the previous year.

A hooded evening coat in velvet.

The City of Quebec, a London pub, is the background for a combination of a stretchy shirt and polyester pants with high waistband.





A chiffon top with full double-tiered sleeves is combined with a skirt of double-knit polyester.



A leather coat trimmed with kit-fox.



This imitation muskrat coat has real Canadian racoon collar, cuffs and bottom trim.

ARCTIC AIRLIFT

Aircraft and crews from the Canadian Forces Air Transport Command were engaged, from April 3 to 10, in a major airlift in the Far North to resupply Canadian Forces Station Alert with essential fuel oil.

Originating in Thule, the airlift involved flying in about half a million gallons of oil for heat and electricity at the ice-bound northern outpost.

Hercules aircraft and crews from 436 Squadron of Trenton, Ontario and from 435 Squadron, Edmonton, Alberta, provided the "muscle" for the operation.

The airlift, which bore the code-name "Exercise Box-Top One", was necessary because Alert, just 500 miles from the North Pole, is not open for seaborne supply. The joint Danish-U.S. base at Thule, because of its fuel-storage capacity and short distance from Alert, provides an ideal jumping-off point for the big supply aircraft.

INDIAN YOUTH SUMMER PLANS

When Cindy Star finishes Grade 11 this June, she could, if she wished, just loaf around the Indian reserve where she lives. That's what she has done most years and that's just about the only thing for an Indian high-school student living on the northern shore of Lake Superior to do during the summer.

If she's lucky, however, she may be chosen to work on her own reserve on the federally-sponsored Indian High School Student Employment Project and earn a little money as she did last year, along with 307 other Indian students in Ontario.

National incentive programs boomed in 1971: first the winter works program, then, opportunities for youth. Employment for Indian high-school students developed easily enough from there.

BENEFITS OF INDIAN PROJECT

The Indian project, which was initiated by the Education Branch of the Indian Affairs Department, was not just an employment program.

First, it brought back to their reserves high-school students who might otherwise stay in the cities where they had been going to school. Second, the reserves were improved physically and socially by the work of the students. Economically, it meant a saving of funds allotted for other community improvement projects. It also gave the students work

experience and many of them drew their first pay cheque.

Most important of all it simply gave the students something to do during the summer other than joining the "welfare rolls".

For Cindy, it meant cleaning out a park and building a baseball field on the Pic Heron Reserve, with four other students.

Cindy also worked in the band office as secretary to the chief. "It was the first job I've ever had and it meant taking a lot of responsibility," she said.

Cindy's group was not the only one in Ontario involved in recreational projects, which seemed to be a favourite with the 93 bands that participated out of 113 in the province.

Ontario got the biggest grant in Canada - \$110,890, or 22 per cent of the total \$500,000 for the program.

The money was then split up by district on the basis of student population. In some cases bands paid students out of their own funds and were later reimbursed by the Department. In others the Department paid students themselves through the district offices.

The basic running of the program was left to regional co-ordinator George St. Germaine, an Indian university student from the Georgian Bay area.

The plan was to have nine district supervisors work under him but when the bands agreed to do their own supervision, most of these positions were eliminated, freeing money to hire more students.

TYPES OF JOB

Projects across the province varied from cleaning up pollution and setting up recreational programs for younger children, to renovating houses and building band council offices. Students cleared swimming areas, planted trees, built fences, did a manpower survey, rebuilt a skating rink, renovated cemeteries, did maintenance work on roads and became aids in nursing homes on reserves.

Now that the bands have gone through the program once, it will be much easier setting it up this summer.

The Federal Government has already allotted another \$110,000 to Ontario, and band managers are starting to work up proposals.

On the Pic Heron reserve, Cindy is also starting to turn her thoughts toward what she would like to do during the summer. One of her major recommendations for the program is to have student exchanges between reserves across the country.