



Bulletin

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THE CANADIAN ARMED FORCES IN 1970

Canada's armed forces faced an unusual assortment of adversaries during 1970 — from terrorists at home and pollution of Canadian coastal waters to a Peruvian earthquake and floods in East Pakistan.

There were challenges of a different nature — in Germany, one of the largest peace-time moves in Canadian Forces' history, in the Arctic, where Canada made a sizable expansion of military activity and commitment, and in Cyprus, where new responsibilities were assumed by the Canadian UN contingent.

The Defence Research Board developed a new high-power gas laser that possessed great industrial and medical potential, conducted research into the possibility of greater use of the Gulf of St. Lawrence during the heavy-ice season, continued experiments in its shock and blast program, and made new progress in improving Canada's northern surveillance capabilities.

Quebec's FLQ (Front de Libération du Québec) crisis carried the Canadian forces into the centre of Canadian affairs as several thousand troops dropped

a protective blanket over Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec City. For the first time in years, Canadians met armed soldiers in the streets.

CUT IN STRENGTH

During 1970, from March to October, the strength of the forces declined by 2,250 personnel to about 90,000. Mr. Donald S. Macdonald, who succeeded Mr. Léo Cadieux as Minister of Defence in September, said during the FLQ crisis that he would reassess the forces' manpower in the light of possible future requirements for military aid to the civil power, but that in any event, forces' strength would not be reduced beyond the planned ceiling of 82,000.

EQUIPMENT

Meanwhile, new equipment and facilities strengthened the forces in 1970: four Boeing 707s joined Air Transport Command for long-range troop- and equipment-carrying operations; the CF5 tactical fighter began operations with Mobile Command in Canada and was being evaluated for service with the Canadian forces in Europe. Two 22,000-ton operational support ships joined Maritime Command. The first two hulls of a new class of helicopter destroyer were launched at Quebec shipyards. The Department announced construction of hangers and maintenance facilities at four bases in Canada for the operation of 50 tactical transport and utility helicopters and 74 light observation helicopters on order for Mobile Command.

Air Defence Command's CF-101 *Voodoo* aircraft were being exchanged for the same number of improved United States Air Force F-101s under an agreement signed last spring between Canada and the United States. Under the agreement, ADC will receive eight additional aircraft. Maritime Command took delivery in November of a Canadian-built submersible for diving and other marine operations.

CONTENTS

The Canadian Armed Forces in 1970	1
Anti-Hijacking Plan	2
Report on Pollution of the Great Lakes ..	3
Trade Unions in 1970	4
National Parks Record Year	4
Bell Rings Up the Six Millionth Phone ...	4
Winter Carnival in Quebec	5
Family Food Finances 1969	6
CMHC Interest Rate Reduced	6
Monthly Index	7

In Germany, last autumn, flatcars of Canadian armour rolled south leading 2,800 servicemen and 6,000 dependents from the former Canadian forts in Westphalia to lodgings around Lahr in southern Germany. The servicemen form part of the newly-organized Canadian Forces Europe, Canada's NATO commitment of one mechanized battle group and three fighter squadrons at Lahr and Baden-Solingen.

Early in 1970, Canada's 600-man UN contingent in Cyprus moved from the Kyrenia mountains and the island's north coast into the Nicosia district, where they assumed guard duties along the sensitive "Green Line" separating Greek and Turkish Cypriot strongpoints.

AID TO DISASTER AREAS

The Peru earthquake hit in early June, and during the initial stages of the relief operation the five Canadian military *Caribous* were the only aircraft other than Peruvian *Dakotas* that could fly into the worst-hit mountain areas. The *Caribous* threaded through narrow passes with loads of injured for hospitals in Lima, flashing their landing lights on final approach to alert ambulances.

There were 12 relief flights of blankets and medicine from Canada to flooded central East Pakistan. The Canadian pilots were familiar with the Asian environment after regular round-the-world flights, and the aircraft even managed to pick up cargoes in Germany for the trip back.

WORK IN THE ARCTIC

The forces began this year to rebuild a Canadian military presence in the North. They started year-round exercises for small groups of soldiers, increased Arctic surveillance, opened a staging detachment for patrol aircraft at Frobisher Bay, held a Maritime exercise in Hudson Bay for the first time in a decade, and brought all these activities under the wing of a new Northern Region Headquarters which will be set up in Yellowknife early in 1971. The forces are also constructing a bridge over the Ogilvie River, NWT, and building several northern airstrips.

The forces and the Defence Research Board helped in pollution clean-ups, particularly the oil-spill in Chedabucto Bay, Nova Scotia. In freezing, oil-permeated waters, naval divers pierced the holds of the sunken tanker *Arrow* to pump out thousands of tons of oil which might otherwise have escaped into the sea.

During the summer, the regular forces and the militia combined to provide about 14,000 students and other young people with military training or casual jobs as part of the federal summer employment program for youth.

Canadian Forces Training Command in 1970 pioneered a new method for teaching electronics, called POET (Performance-Oriented Electronic Training), which has stirred interest in both industrial

and educational circles. In addition to fulfilling their function as teachers and instructors for Canadian servicemen, Training Command personnel found time to raise money for, and to construct, a six-room school for children of the Volta River district of Ghana.

Throughout the year, the Canadian forces continued to fulfil their commitments to continental air defence, NATO in Europe and on the Atlantic, and to the UN in Cyprus, Palestine, Korea, India and Pakistan.

ANTI-HIJACKING PLAN

Transport Minister Don Jamieson has announced an implementation plan for anti-hijacking objectives following the multiple hijackings that took place round the world last September.

The plan includes the role of a National Civil Aviation Security Co-ordinator (NCASC) to guide the activities of the air-carriers, government departments and agencies, aviation associations and unions, and to ensure that each is aware of its responsibilities in the security plan. National meetings will provide a means for obtaining agreements in principle, which will be implemented at the airport level by each airport-user establishing a security plan and co-ordinating it with others through an airport security committee under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Transport airport manager.

The plan follows closely the resolutions passed at the seventeenth assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), which met in extraordinary session in Montreal last June to discuss hijacking problems facing international civil aviation in many parts of the world.

TOTAL SCREENING

The Canadian plan emphasizes the ground aspects of deterring unlawful acts and, in effect, will attempt to ensure that aircraft, passengers and cargo are screened before departure.

The duties of the NCASC have been assigned to the office of the Director, Civil Aviation, whose prime responsibility is the regulation and control of aviation operations and safety. However, because the first line of defence against threats to civil aviation is on the ground, the Director, Airports and Field Operations, will be the alternate.

Legislation is being reviewed to ensure that the appropriate authority is provided for screening activities and other security measures. The compatibility of Canadian procedures with ICAO resolutions, standards, and other international agreements will be examined on a continuing basis, and Canadian research and development activities will be co-ordinated with those of other countries for maximum cost-sharing and benefits.

REPORT ON POLLUTION OF THE GREAT LAKES

Mr. Mitchell Sharp, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, tabled in the House of Commons on January 14 the "final" report of the International Joint Commission (IJC) on pollution of Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and the international section of the Saint Lawrence River. The document was released the same day in Washington by the United States Government.

Mr. Sharp stated that the report was the result of six years of work by the Commission, which had begun after a request in 1964 (repeated in 1969) to the IJC by the Canadian and U.S. Governments for an enquiry into the extent, causes and locations of pollution in these waters.

Mr. Sharp's statement to the House follows:

...The breadth and scope of this report shatters all precedents. It deals with the most extensive water pollution study undertaken anywhere to date. The report provides guidelines that can be an inspiration to the peoples of Canada and the United States in the critical period ahead to deal with the Great Lakes pollution problem. It provides a basis for the concrete action that is now already under way with the assistance of the interim reports that the Commission has made to the two Governments over the period of the entire study.

In this report the IJC states that:

- (1) The waters are being seriously polluted on both sides of the boundary to the detriment of both countries to an extent that is causing injury to health and property.
- (2) The polluted waters are lake-wide in extent; the principal causes are wastes discharged to the boundary waters and their tributaries by municipalities and industries.
- (3) Urgent remedial measures are required; these are set out in specific recommendations for action by the two Governments and all responsible jurisdictions in both countries. Programs to be agreed upon to meet the water-quality objectives are set out in the report. These are aimed to bring about immediate reduction of the phosphorus content in detergents, the prompt implementation of vigorous programs to treat municipal and industrial waste, and the reduction of phosphorus inputs into these waters. The report also contains programs to deal with problems caused by oil-spills, mercury, radioactive substances and other hazardous material entering these waters.

The need for urgent action is based on the Commission's findings that Lake Erie, particularly its Western Basin, is in an advanced state of eutrophication, and that accelerated eutrophication is taking place in Lake Ontario.

NEW AGREEMENTS NECESSARY

The report recognizes that governments will have to enter into agreements for the carrying-out of pro-

grams and of measures and schedules to achieve them. The report recommends that the Commission be given the authority, responsibility and means for co-ordinating and ensuring the necessary surveillance and monitoring of water quality and of the effectiveness of pollution-abatement programs. It further recommends that the reference of October 1964 be extended to authorize it to investigate pollution in the remaining boundary waters in the Great Lakes system and waters flowing into it.

A meeting with the United States at the ministerial level in Ottawa last June initiated discussions which are now continuing between the two countries, aimed at more effective co-operative action to control pollution and water quality in the Great Lakes.

The June meeting, at which Canada was represented by members of the Federal and Ontario Governments, established a joint Canada-U.S. working group to study various ways of creating a more effective basis for co-operation to deal with Great Lakes pollution in light of the findings and recommendations to be continued in the final IJC report as now presented.

The joint working group met in Washington in September and organized ten sub-groups to examine in detail particular aspects of the problem. On the Canadian side, some 100 experts from several Federal Government departments and from Ontario Government departments and agencies are involved, together with a corresponding number of officials from United States Federal departments and Great Lakes States governments.

SECOND MINISTERIAL MEETING

The joint working group will report to a second ministerial meeting on Great Lakes pollution planned to take place later this year. Decisions taken at this second ministerial meeting will provide for concerted programs aimed to achieve agreed water-quality objectives and the means to put such programs into action. These programs will include a commitment to implement other recommendations contained in the report and to establish effective mechanisms to perform the necessary surveillance functions.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the many people in Canada and the United States who have contributed to the work behind this important report. In particular, I would like to thank Mr. Christian Herter, Chairman of the United States Section. As members will know, the Chairman of the Canadian Section for the past eight years was the late Arnold Heeney. His contribution to the work of the IJC was perhaps the crowning achievement of a life devoted to the public service of Canada....

CORRIGENDUM:

On Page 5, second line of this issue please substitute "23" for "13".

TRADE UNIONS IN 1970

A considerable growth of the trade union movement in Canada is shown by a survey made in 1970 of labour organizations by the Canada Department of Labour.

At the beginning of 1970, unions active in Canada reported a total membership of 2,173,000, an increase of 4.7 per cent over the 1969 total. Union members comprised 33.6 per cent of non-agricultural paid workers in Canada and 27.2 per cent of the total labour force.

More than 1,632,000 workers – about 75 per cent of the national total – were in unions affiliated with the Canadian Labour Congress. Of this number, 1,111,000 belonged to unions also affiliated with the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organizations in the United States.

Some 207,000 workers – about 9.5 per cent of the total – were in organizations affiliated with the Confederation of National Trade Unions.

The balance, accounting for 15.3 per cent of the total, were in various unaffiliated and independent national and international labour organizations.

GROWTH IN PUBLIC SERVICE

In the past five years, the number of union members has grown by a third. About half this increase can be attributed to growth in the public service sector, where collective bargaining to determine pay and conditions of employment has become more prevalent.

Growth in this sector has been reflected in an increasing share of total union membership held by national and regional unions and a corresponding decline in the proportion represented by the membership of international unions. In 1965, national and regional unions comprised 24.5 per cent of the total; by 1970, the comparable figure was 34.6 per cent.

In the same period, the percentage represented by international unions fell from 70.8 to 62.5; the remaining 2.9 per cent was composed of members of independent local organizations and local unions chartered directly by the central labour congresses.

There were 19 unions reporting 30,000 or more members in 1970, 12 of these were international, and seven were national and regional unions.

NATIONAL PARKS RECORD YEAR

Canada's national and historic parks systems expanded at a far greater rate in 1970 than at any other time since their inception, according to Mr. Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, in a year-end review of these activities of his Department.

Four new national parks were added to the system, as many as were established in the preceding 33 years – bringing to 24 the number of such parks between Newfoundland and Vancouver Island.

At the same time, the National and Historic

Parks Branch of Mr. Chrétien's Department added a further three historical areas to that system, so that there are now more than 50 historic parks across Canada, as well as some 600 designated historic sites.

FIRST FOR QUEBEC

The year was highlighted by the establishment of the first two national parks in Quebec: Forillon on the Gaspé Peninsula and La Mauricie in the St. Maurice valley just north of Trois Rivières. The other new park areas are coastal in nature: Long Beach on the west coast of Vancouver Island, with its Pacific marine life and cedar rain forests, and Gros Mome on the west coast of Newfoundland, with its deep inlets and mountains. An area near the east arm of Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories has also been reserved as a possible future national park.

The National and Historic Parks Branch also initiated studies on areas suitable for Canada's first marine, or underwater, national park.

Public participation in park planning continued in 1970, with national, provincial, local associations and private citizens encouraged to express their views at special public hearings on development plans for specific parks. This program of direct public participation will continue.

NEW AND DEVELOPING AREAS

New national historic parks under negotiation ranged from l'Anse-aux-Meadows, the only known Viking settlement in North America, and Port-au-Choix, a 4,000-year-old burial ground, both of which are in Newfoundland, to Rocky Mountain House, and the historic Alberta foothills fur-trade post.

Development continued at many of the historic parks, the most notable being Fortress Louisbourg in Nova Scotia and Lower Fort Garry in Manitoba, as well as the Restigouche underwater archaeological program. The National and Historic Parks Branch also acquired further important historic buildings in Dawson City in the Yukon.

BELL RINGS UP THE SIX MILLIONTH

The six-millionth telephone served by Bell Canada, was installed in December.

Bell Canada, which operates in Ontario, Quebec and parts of Labrador and the North West Territories, serves two-thirds of Canada's more than nine million telephones.

Bell added the last million telephones considerably faster than the first. It took 65 years for the company to reach the one-million mark, while the increase from five to six million took only three years.

The company added some 260,000 telephones during the past 12 months. It had 2,100 phones in operation at the end of its first year of service, 90 years ago.

WINTER CARNIVAL IN QUEBEC

Quebec City's annual winter carnival, which will be held this year from February 4 to 13, immediately preceding Lent, promises to be a time of continuous revelry, presided over by the giant snowman "Bonhomme Carnaval". Hundreds of representations of Bonhomme Carnaval, who, in Quebec, is a symbol of happiness and good humour, can be seen everywhere throughout the city; the largest figure is made of ice, and reigns over the merrymaking in a downtown square.

Excitement runs high during the famous canoe race across the ice-ridden St. Lawrence River from Quebec to Levis on the south shore and back. Thousands of spectators line the banks, while the boatmen - usually five to a craft - row the open stretches of water and pull their heavy, aluminum- or steel-bound canoes over the ice floes. Treacherous currents, biting winds and bitter cold make this battle of skill and daring one of the most thrilling events of the Quebec carnival.

Other events will include the crowning of the carnival queen, two grand balls - the Regency Ball and the Queen's Ball - the Esso Grand Prix, motorcycle races on ice, snowmobile races, the dog derby, as well as the International Pee Wee Hockey Tournament.



Bonhomme Carnaval wears a bright red toque, and a red and white belt round his rotund figure.



The canoe race across the St. Lawrence River is one of the outstanding events of the Quebec carnival.

FAMILY FOOD FINANCES 1969

During 1969, families in rural areas of Canada spent an average of \$2.08 or less for each member every week on food than families in urban areas. Rural families spent \$6.48 a person; urban families, \$8.56. Rural expenditures were highest in British Columbia, where \$7.43 was spent by each person every week, and lowest in the Atlantic Region at \$6.03. Urban expenditures ranged from \$8.83 in Ontario to \$7.31 in the Atlantic region.

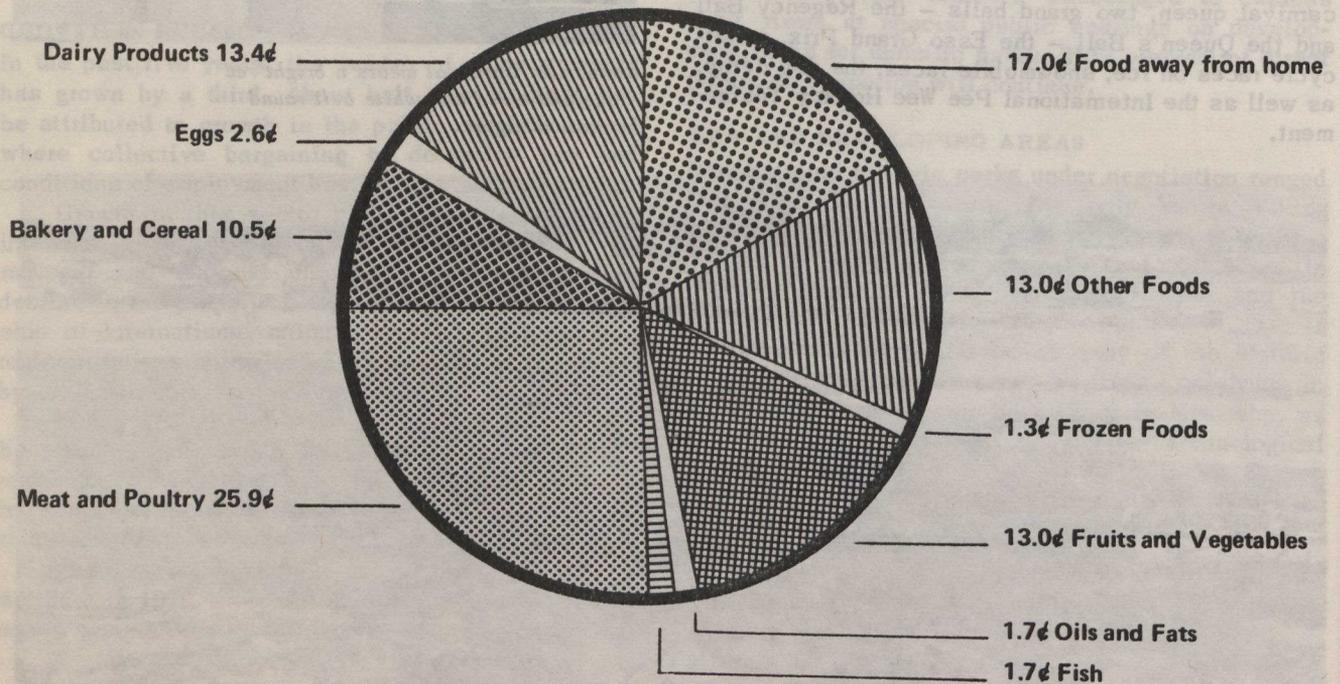
Food expenditures for each family ranged from \$31.70 a week in urban areas of Quebec, to \$21.40 in rural Prairie areas. The national weekly average for each family was \$28.80.

An average of nearly 28 cents of each family

food dollar (rural and urban combined) bought meat, poultry and fish; 13 cents fruits and vegetables; 10 cents bakery and cereal products; 13 cents dairy products, including butter; 2 cents fats and oils; 3 cents eggs; 1 cent frozen foods; 13 cents other foods for home use; and 17 cents food purchased and eaten away from home, including board.

These figures were obtained from the first food survey of national scope since 1949 – and the first in Canada to provide separate figures for families in urban and rural areas. Of the 10,022 families which participated, 800 each month kept weekly diaries of their actual food expenditures.

Distribution
of
Family Food Dollar
(1969)



CMHC INTEREST RATE REDUCED

Mr. H.W. Hignett, the president of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, has announced that the rate of interest charged on CMHC loans for new and existing housing is reduced to 9 ¼ per cent, effective immediately. A rate of 9 ½ per cent had been effective since September 1969.

In announcing this decision, which he described

as in line with easier conditions in the private mortgage market, Mr. Hignett also welcomed the corresponding action taken recently by the Royal Bank of Canada.

Since June 1969, when the formula setting the National Housing Act interest rate was abolished, the rate has been allowed to find its own level in relation to the open market.

MONTHLY INDEX

(January 1971, Volume 26)

Art

Canadian music in Cannes, No. 3, P. 4

Aviation (see also Grants and Awards)

Anti-hijacking plans, No. 4, P. 2

Canada signs hijacking treaty, No. 1, P. 3

Budget see Finance

Caribbean see External Aid

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC)
see Construction

Commonwealth (see External Aid and Visits)

Communications

Bell reaches six millionth phone, No. 4, P. 4

Constitution and Government

Change of Solicitor General, No. 2, P. 4

Construction (see also Grants and Awards and Hydro Power)

CMHC interest rate down, No. 4, P. 6

Federal aid for Quebec housing, No. 3, P. 3

Cost of Living

Family food finances, No. 4, P. 6

Economy see Finance

Eskimos see Northern Affairs

External Aid

Aircraft to Nepal, No. 1, P. 2

Mission to Commonwealth Caribbean,
No. 1, P. 5

Relief to Pakistan, No. 3, P. 3

Finance

Budget highlights, No. 1, P. 1

Canadian economy 1970, No. 31, P. 1

Fisheries (see also Health and Welfare)

Exclusive fishing-zones, No. 2, P. 1

France see Art

Government see Constitution and Government

Grants and Awards (see also Science)

Housing fellowships, No. 1, P. 3

Peru awards medals to Canadian pilots,
No. 1, P. 4

Health and Welfare

Canadian fish clean, No. 3, P. 4

Oral contraceptives report, No. 1, P. 5

World Health Organization appointee,
No. 2, P. 1

Hijacking see Aviation

Housing see Construction

Hydro Power

New Hydro plants - Mactaquac, N.B.,
No. 3, P. 3

Industry

Foreign firms in Nova Scotia, No. 3, P. 5

Inflation see Finance

International Joint Commission see Pollution

Labour

Trade unions, 1970, No. 4, P. 4

Meteorology see Northern Affairs

National Defence

Armed Forces in 1970, No. 4, P. 1

National Research Council see Pollution

Natural Resources (see also Hydro Power)

National parks record year, No. 4, P. 4

Northern Affairs

First Eskimo weather station, No. 3, P. 4

Nuclear Energy

Laser light measurement technique, No. 1, P. 4

Outer Space see Science

Photo Features

Winter carnival in Quebec, No. 4, P. 5

Pollution

IJC report on Great Lakes, No. 4, P. 3

NRC and pollution, No. 2, P. 5

Science (see also Meteorology and Nuclear Energy)

Moon craters honour Canadians, No. 2, P. 3

Solicitor General see Constitution and Government

Sport

National coaching association, No. 2, P. 4

Trade see Finance

Transportation

Traffic bylaw keeps pedestrians to the right,
No. 3, P. 4

Trudeau, Pierre Elliott

New Year's message, No. 2, P. 4

United States see Pollution

