



A CENTENNIAL DIRECTORY TO CFB COLD LAKE AND THE SURROUNDING AREA



Office of the BASE COMMANDER
CANADIAN FORCES BASE
COLD LAKE, — ALBERTA

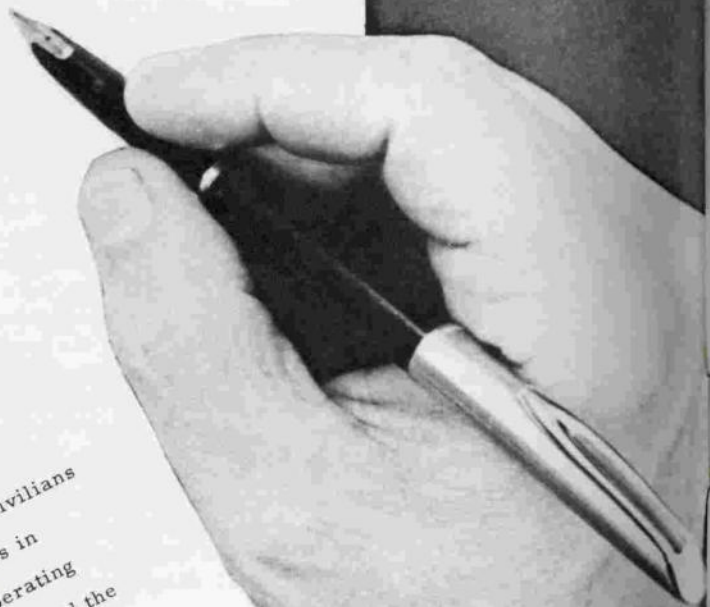


Office of the Base Commander
Canadian Forces Base
Cold Lake, Alberta

Welcome to Canadian Forces Base Cold Lake. It is my sincere wish that your posting or visit here will be a pleasant one. This Air Defence Command base was the first flying station built after the Second World War and is one of the largest Canadian Forces Bases in Canada. It is situated in northeastern Alberta 130 air miles from Edmonton.

At CFB Cold Lake there are nearly 7,000 servicemen, civilians and dependants, making it one of the eight largest communities in Alberta. This large base is necessary to support its own operating units - No.6 Strike/Reconnaissance Operational Training Unit and the Satellite Tracking Unit; and its lodger units - a Canadian Forces Hospital, 42 Radar Squadron, and the Aerospace Engineering Test Establishment's 448 Test Squadron.

I am confident that you will find the CFB Cold Lake community a congenial and pleasant place in which to live and work. We have some of the finest recreational facilities in the Service available and your only problem will be trying to take advantage of them all. A few may be reluctant to come to Cold Lake because of its semi-isolated location; however, experience has proven that many are reluctant to leave. Best wishes for an interesting and happy tour at CFB Cold Lake.



FROM THE EDITORS

Early in 1967, Canada's centennial year, a group of representatives from all sections and lodger units of CFB Cold Lake met to discuss projects that each could undertake in the spirit of the centennial celebrations. Squadron Leader R.H. Chilton, 448 Test Squadron's representative, proposed a Welcome Magazine and Directory as an appropriate project and committed the squadron to producing one; a commitment that was warmly received by the Base Commander and the other representatives present. Thus was this publication conceived.

This Welcome Magazine and Directory presents CFB Cold Lake as it is at the time of publication, in mid-1967. At this time, the organization and role of the Canadian Forces are changing rapidly, and these changes will be reflected in the base and its operations. The Canadian Forces have always had a strong reputation for adaptability; therefore we can be certain that they will emerge from the period of change with the determination to perform the tasks allotted to them to the best of their ability with the equipment and facilities at their disposal. Those selected to man CFB Cold Lake will be no exception. We hope that this magazine will help them to orient themselves quickly and will inspire them to participate enthusiastically in base activities both on and off duty.

A comprehensive magazine such as this one could not have been produced without the wholehearted support of the Base Commander, the Commanding Officers of 42 Radar Squadron, the Canadian Forces Hospital and 448 Test Squadron, and the section heads of CFB Cold Lake. Great tribute must also be paid to the contributing writers and editors of the many service and civilian agencies that submitted the articles which make up the contents of the magazine.

With minor amendments, we expect this magazine to remain reasonably topical for about two years. What then? The centennial year will be over, so another source of inspiration will be needed if a similar publication is to be produced. We trust that those who receive this magazine will find it sufficiently useful and enjoyable to read that they will want to see the idea of a Base Welcome Magazine and Directory continued. Surely then, someone will come forward to urge the production of a successor. To this person and to those who participate in compiling the new magazine, we who have produced this one wish success. May they learn from our mistakes and produce an even better:

Welcome to Cold Lake

Our Cover

Designed by Sid Beaudoin, our cover illustrates a unique event in the history of CFB Cold Lake - the "Straight Flush". The first five CF-104s produced in Canada were used for the Category 2 Weapon System evaluation, conducted at Cold Lake by 448 Squadron's predecessor, CEPE. Crests of the base and two of its lodger units also appear. The CEPE crest, now obsolete, represents 448 Squadron.

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Our Contributors

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Production Staff

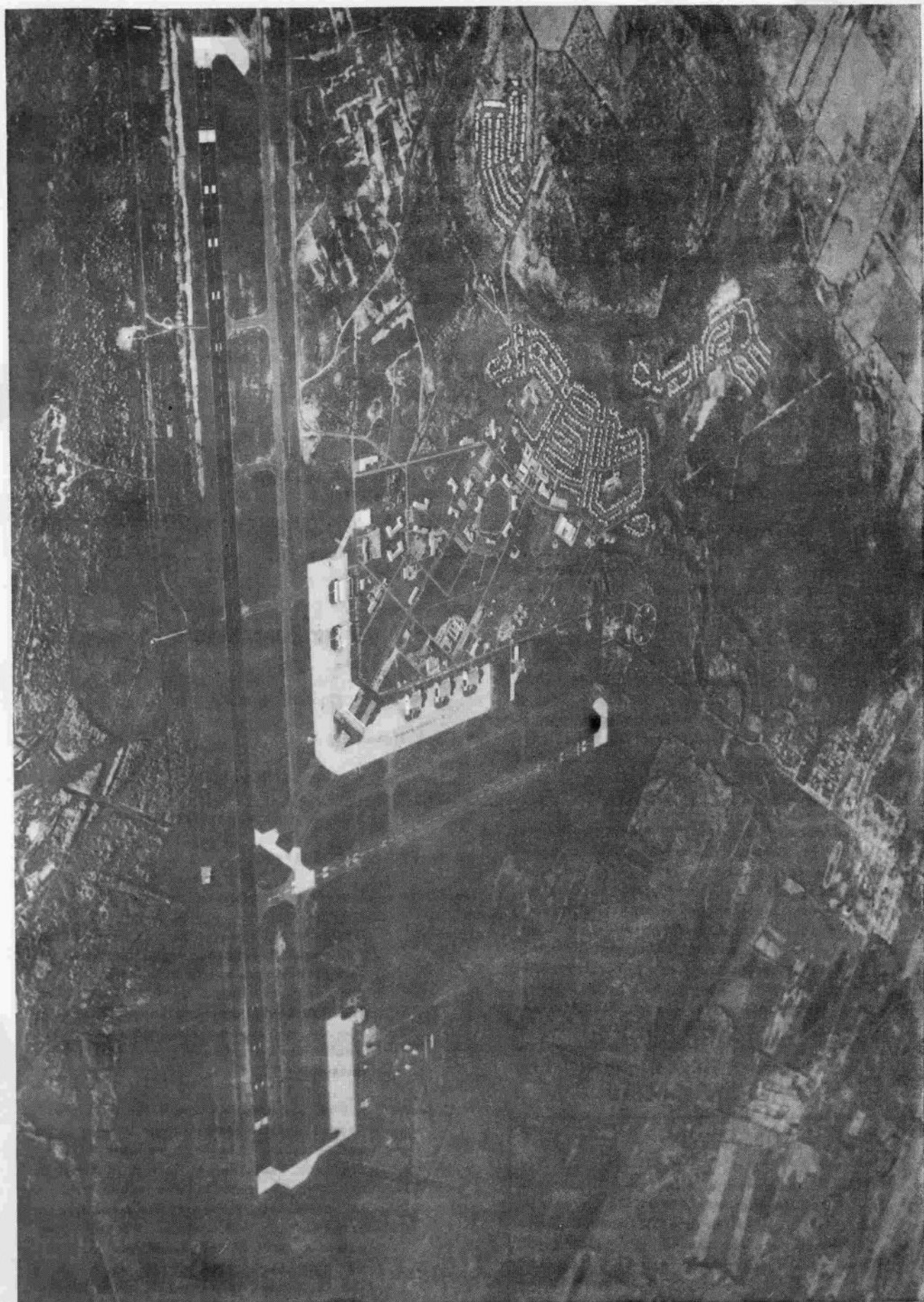
Typing: Mrs. Margaret Davies; Mrs. Pat Foster

Paste-Up: Matt Pearson

Cartoons: Ray Cryderman

Photos: Except where the source is acknowledged, the many fine photographs contained in this directory were produced by service photographers from the CFB Cold Lake and 448 Squadron photo sections, and by one or two public spirited individuals who kindly contributed prints for reproduction.

Articles: All of the articles about the base were produced within the various lodger units and sections. They represent the efforts of many individuals, too numerous to mention, who gave their selfless support to make this directory an informative and readable publication. Because they are not part of the base, but supplied valuable assistance anyway, we mention the Chambers of Commerce in Bonnyville, Cold Lake, Grand Centre, Edmonton, Calgary, Jasper and Banff.



Canadian Forces Base Cold Lake As It Is Today - Grand Centre at Extreme Right

CANADIAN FORCES BASE COLD LAKE

A Brief History

Post-war development of high speed aircraft and weapons very rapidly out-moded the World War II vintage weapon test ranges existing in Canada. Out of the resulting requirement for a modern range, the development of CFB Cold Lake evolved. In 1950, steps were taken to find an area large enough to handle the existing and future requirements of an air weapons range. After an extensive study it was decided that a 4,000 square mile tract of rough muskeg, timberland and lakes straddling the Alberta - Saskatchewan border and encompassing Primrose Lake offered the best location. The next step was the selection of a base site from which the aircraft could operate. Construction of RCAF Station Cold Lake, a few miles from the communities of Cold Lake and Grand Centre, started in 1952 and the base opened in March 1954.

Cold Lake has always operated as an operational training base. The first OTU to be stationed here was No. 3 All Weather (Fighter) OTU, which moved in from North Bay in April 1955. No. 3 AW(F) OTU trained crews for Canadian-based and 1 Air Division CF-100 interceptor squadrons until August 1961, when the unit moved to Bagotville, Quebec to make space for No. 6 Strike/Reconnaissance OTU, which currently operates from this base.

Base Organization and Lodger Units

For administrative purposes, the base is divided into three major sections: The Base Administrative Section under the Base Administration Officer (BAAdO); the Operations Section under the Officer Commanding Operations; and the Base Technical Services Section under the Base Technical Services Officer (BTSSO). Accounting is a staff function handled by a separate organization under the Senior Accounts Officer (SAO). The OTU is an integral part of the Operations Section, as is another practically self-contained operating unit, the Satellite Tracking Unit.

There are also three lodger units which receive accommodation, logistic and accounting services from the base: the Aerospace Engineering Test Establishment's 448 Test Squadron with its headquarters at CFB Uplands; 42 Radar Squadron; and the Hospital.

The Base Environment

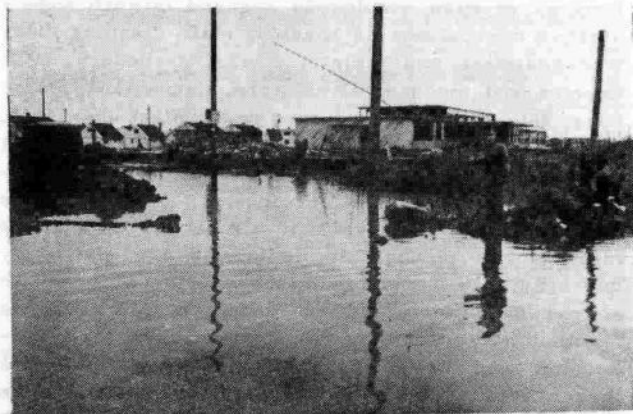
This magazine is intended to give those transferred to Cold Lake some idea of what to expect when they arrive. In the early days of establishing the base, it obtained a somewhat grim reputation as an isolated outpost offering few of the creature comforts and a murderous climate. At the time, this reputation was partly deserved, though it is surprising how many of

the pioneers of the era look back on it with some nostalgia. These pioneers left a tradition behind them of making the best of what is available and leaving something better for those who follow - a tradition that has been perpetuated by their successors.

Today the base offers some of the best accommodation and recreational facilities available to the armed services anywhere. The winter is still long and cold, but its impact has been softened by the many winter activities pursued under excellent conditions, such as curling, skating, skiing, bowling and other less energetic but equally enjoyable occupations. The summer, though short, transforms the whole area into a vast resort that offers swimming, boating, camping, fishing and all outdoor sports. In the fall, hunting takes over.

An excellent highway links the base with Edmonton, from which other first class highways radiate south through Calgary to the United States; west to the mountain park resorts of Jasper and Banff, and then on to Vancouver and the British Columbia coast; and east to Saskatchewan. The trip to Edmonton can be made in less than three hours by car. Other good all-weather gravel roads provide access to the local lakes and parks, and directly to points east from Cold Lake via Saskatchewan. These communications links, together with established bus and rail services to Edmonton, have effectively dispelled the sense of isolation that prevailed in earlier days. Unlike in the old days, many people who have completed their tour at Cold Lake request extensions, or express a preference for returning after completing a subsequent tour elsewhere.

The articles in this magazine attempt to describe the new environment in detail. The major base sections and the lodger units have made submissions that deal with their individual contributions towards making CFB Cold Lake the fine base that it is today. The local towns, and the cities most frequently visited by those on the base also have their say. We hope then, that the contents of this magazine will convince potential new arrivals that they can look forward to a most enjoyable tour in a place that offers everything. All that is required of you is participation.



As it Was in the Beginning

BASE ADMINISTRATION OUR JOB

RATIONS QUARTERS

The job of Base Administration is to provide the staff and facilities needed to direct and to perform the tasks associated with administering base security, civilian employees, spiritual welfare, personnel documentation, rations and quarters, married quarters, and a host of other activities which have to varying degrees a direct bearing on both the serviceman and his family.

In this article some of the functions of Base Administration are discussed. Other articles throughout this directory will provide you with a further insight into the tasks of this base function.

BASE ORDERLY ROOM

The Base Orderly Room is in the Headquarters Building, centrally located for the convenience of all, and is open daily from 0800 to 1200 hrs. This period was chosen so that inquiries can be handled effectively in the morning, the afternoon remaining available for the staff to catch up on their work and to be ready for the next day with their tasks completed.

The OR staff is eager to assist you in every way possible to ensure that your tour at Cold Lake will be pleasant for you and your family.

All airmen report to the Base Warrant Officer on arrival at the base and again for clearance when leaving. Most try hard never to see him again during the intervening period. His office is located in the Headquarters Building immediately across the hall from the Orderly Room. The BWO gives a short briefing on base routine and explains the various aspects of base organization to all airmen shortly after their arrival. Base detail rosters, leave passes and the personnel location system are controlled from his office, as well as single airmen's barrack accommodation and meal card issues.

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Civilians play a most important part in the operation of the base. At CFB Cold Lake there are several hundred civilian employees engaged in such widely diverse occupations as messing staff, cleaning staff, stenographers and typists, clerks, gardeners, MSE drivers and mechanics, painters, carpenters, plumbers, telephone operators and power plant operators. In addition, 448 Test Squadron employs a small core of highly-skilled technical officers and technicians in the various laboratories. Another unique aspect of this base is that almost all the civilian clerical and stenographic positions are staffed by dependants of servicemen, there being no adequate source of suitably trained people in this area. In common with most Canadian Forces Bases, the house-keeping and base maintenance organizations are largely staffed by civilian employees, whose efforts are in no small way responsible for the efficient functioning of the base as a whole.

The messing complex at the Cold Lake base covers a radius of approximately 70 miles. The messing-branch consists of six messing points: two sub-messes situated 40 and 70 miles from the base, at the Primrose and Canoe Lake ranges; messes for Officers, NCOs and Airmen; and messing in the hospital. Base messing has a double workload in that it also caters for entertainment held by the base Clubs and Messes. Base messing is capable of accommodating all base servicemen if it should become necessary.

Single or unaccompanied married servicemen and civilians who desire to live on the base are provided with excellent quarters. Charges for this accommodation, if applicable, vary with status; however, regardless of the rate imposed, they are considerably less than charges for similar accommodation in the local area.

NON PUBLIC FUNDS

The NPF organization at this base is a large operation. To serve you, the serviceman, and your family, we have established base institutes such as the Social Centre, Auto Club, and hangar and recreational area canteens. In addition the following services are provided by concessions on the base:

Beauty Salon	Grocery Store
Gift Shop	Mail Order Office
Bank	Tailor and Dry Goods Shop
Barber Shops	Laundry and Dry Cleaner
Pharmacy	

With the NPF services and concessions, the base provides its residents with facilities that meet most of their day-to-day needs. For a broader selection, the stores in the local towns offer competitive facilities, and further afield there is Edmonton for that periodic shopping spree and window-gazing session that the ladies enjoy so much.



Our Well Appointed Auto Club



Our MPs - Helpful and Courteous

SECURITY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

The military police, located in the guardhouse at the main gate, enforce security, good order and traffic regulations on the base. Military and civilian dependants, alike, can aid the military police by abiding by the base regulations.

Traffic Regulations

All new arrivals at CFB Cold Lake should familiarize themselves as soon as possible with base traffic regulations. These regulations are designed for the protection of base residents, and their violation can result in suspension of the offender's on-base driving privileges. Some of the more important rules concerning vehicles and pedestrians follow. Your cooperation in maintaining our base's excellent traffic safety record will be appreciated.

- Automobiles bearing the licence plates of another province **MUST** be registered in the Province of Alberta on arrival for the balance of the current year. A Province of Alberta driver's licence can be obtained upon presentation of a current driver's licence and payment of a fee of \$5.00. The licence is valid for five years and is renewable on the holder's birthday. You may be required to take a written and practical driver's test. For information, contact the Treasury Branch, Cold Lake, phone 247-3530. If a driver's test is needed, it would be advisable to obtain the handbook which contains material on which the examination is based. Licences may be obtained and vehicles may be registered at the Treasury Branch, Cold Lake. Further information regarding registration and driver's licences can be obtained from the guardhouse. Proof of financial responsibility (public liability and property damage insurance) is required before automobiles will be permitted on the base, and the Province of Alberta exacts a stiff extra charge for registering uninsured vehicles.
- Permanent base decals cannot be issued until Alberta licence plates have been obtained and affixed to the automobile.

- The main gate and the back gate on the Primrose Lake Road are the only authorized points of entry into this base.
- The speed limit on the base is 25 mph, except in the PMQ areas where the speed limit is 15 mph and the Trailer Park area where it is 5 mph. The limit on both base access roads is 40 mph.
- No person operating a motor vehicle is allowed to pass, from either direction, any school or passenger bus loading or unloading passengers or displaying a flashing warning light.
- Pedestrians in marked crosswalks have right of way over vehicular traffic.
- Motor scooters and bicycles operating during the hours of darkness must have a headlight and a tail-light or tail reflector.
- Motor vehicles must stop at all intersections marked by STOP signs.
- Motor vehicles must yield the right of way to the vehicle on the right upon approaching or entering unregulated intersections and must yield the right of way to all other vehicles at intersections marked by YIELD signs.

No matter how extensive the regulations governing traffic may be, they cannot provide for foolish or unthinking behaviour on the roads and sidewalks on the base. Parents are urged to teach their children proper safety habits.

Guests

Guests of base residents are welcome, but security considerations dictate that movements of people into and out of the base be under some measure of control. A few simple actions on your part will ensure that your guests are subjected to an absolute minimum of inconvenience. These actions are as follows:

- If you expect guests to arrive at Canadian Forces Base Cold Lake by bus, advise the military police either by phone (local 470) or in person, giving the name and other pertinent details of the visitor. If necessary, the MP will complete a guest pass. On arrival of the bus, the guest will be given the pass and permitted to proceed by bus to the bus stop at the Tom Boy parking lot. If you wish to meet the guest at the main gate, advise the MP so that the guest can be advised to leave the bus at the guardhouse. The military police are instructed to disembark all guests at the main gate if prior arrangements have not been made for them to continue to the Tom Boy bus stop. If your expected guests are not on the bus upon arrival at the bus stop, contact the MP as they may be waiting at the guardhouse.
- Advise the guardhouse staff when guests are expected to arrive by car. Your PMQ address, phone number and particulars of the expected guest will be required.

BASE ACCOUNTS

The Base Accounts Section is located on the second floor of the Headquarters Building. The aim of the Senior Accounts Officer and his staff is to give their customers the very best in efficient and courteous service. You can help to maintain this standard of service by kindly conforming to the following hours when using the various services offered:

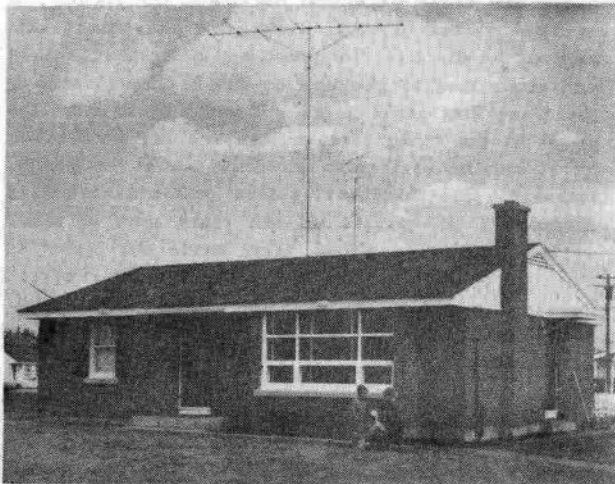
- Pay Enquiries - 1030 to 1200 hrs daily
1300 to 1330 hrs on pay days
- Claims - Members of the Accounts staff are available to provide you with assistance in completing travel claims and general allowance claims. An appointment is required and can be made by calling local 656.
- Cashier Services - 1015 to 1200; 1300 to 1400; and 1515 to 1700 hrs daily.
- M and I Enquiries - 0800 to 1200 hrs and 1300 to 1700 hrs daily.
- Supply Accounts - 0800 to 1200 hrs and 1300 to 1700 hrs daily.

Of course if you have an emergency that can't wait, drop in and see the staff at any time. They'll be happy to serve you.

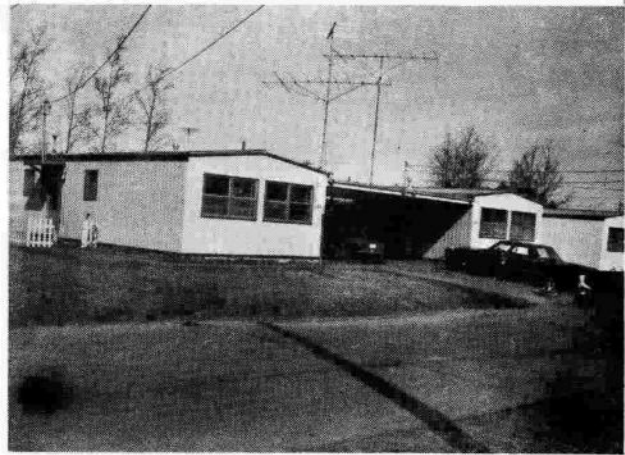
HOUSING

On-Base Housing

Assignment of on-base family accommodation is controlled by the Base Housing Officer, located in Building 66, the New Supply Building. Married Quarters are allotted strictly in accordance with CFAO 28-3. Those requesting married quarters are placed on a waiting list according to the date and time of receipt of their applications, whether personally or by message.



PMQ - Permanent Type



PMQ - Transportable

CFB Cold Lake currently has 1055 permanent married quarters; 555 of the older standard design, 300 of a more modern design, and 200 transportable homes. The transportable homes are equipped with refrigerator, range, automatic washer and dryer; all other PMQs provide a refrigerator and a range. The transportable homes have car ports and 270 of the standard PMQ homes have garages. Besides the permanent married quarters, there is also a base trailer park with 48 pads, which can accommodate trailers up to 50 feet long. DND provides standard services at each pad for a nominal fee.

Off-Base Accommodation

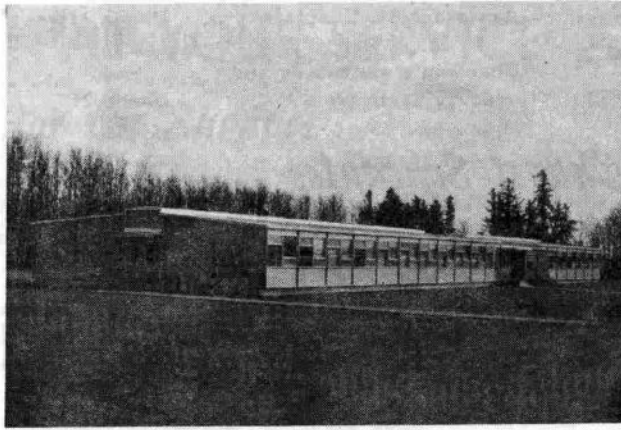
Some accommodation for service families can be found in the local towns of Grand Centre, Cold Lake and Bonnyville. Although off-base housing is limited and ranges from good to below standard, rents are not wholly unreasonable compared to other civilian locales throughout Canada.

The Housing Office, Local 232, operates a listing service for local accommodation; however, because of the high demand and short supply, most of the better units are advertised by word of mouth, and are secured on a "first come - first served" basis. Temporary accommodation, hotels, motels and trailer parks, can also be obtained in the three towns.

ODDS 'N' ENDS

BASE CHARITABLE FUND

Door-to-door canvassing by charitable organizations is prohibited on the base. To enable all to fulfil their obligations, a base charitable fund has been established and is voluntarily supported by military and civilian donors. Annual donations amounting to over \$9,000 are disbursed to local, provincial and national organizations as authorized by a committee headed by the Base Administration Officer. Further information will be supplied by the base chaplains on your arrival.



Medley - Our Transportable School

EDUCATION FACILITIES

Base Schools

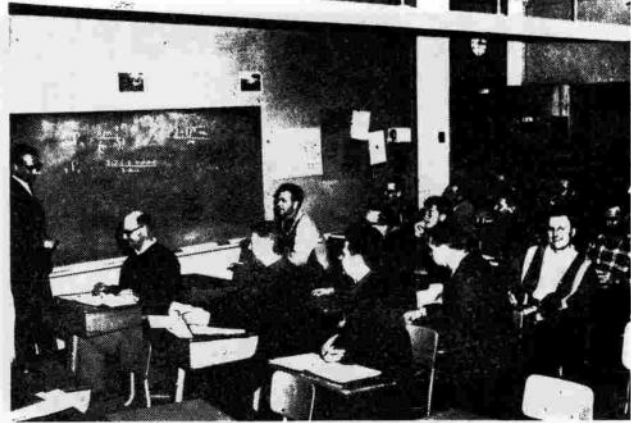
Four schools situated in the midst of PMQs cater to the educational needs of the service family resident on the base. Your children will enter modern, well-equipped, well-staffed schools from kindergarten through the twelfth grade.

The schools administrative staff consists of a school administrator and office staff. Each school has its own principal, vice-principal and school secretary. The instructional staff is composed of highly trained teachers certified by the Department of Education of Alberta. These teachers are hired by the Dependants' School Committee of the Biggin Hill School District 5029. There are, at present, 84 classroom teachers including specialists in home economics, physical education, industrial arts, business education, guidance and language.

The curriculum of the DND schools corresponds with that of all schools in Alberta, with senior matriculation at the Grade 12 level. Text books and some supplies are furnished free to the students. The home economics and shop classes are conducted in fully-equipped facilities for children in Grades 7 through 9.



Beaver River School



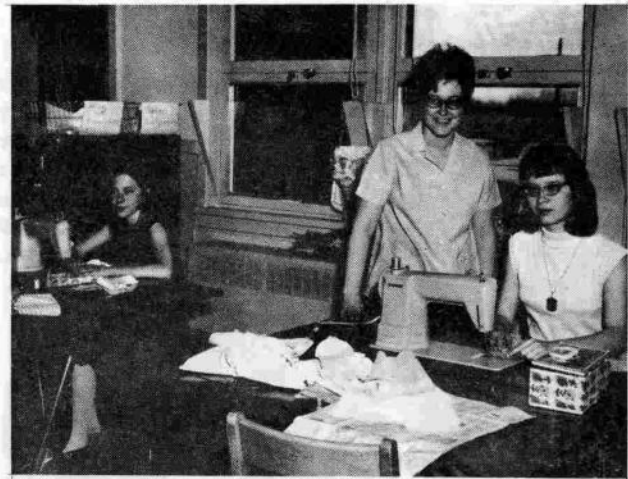
A Studious Group of Dads

In junior high school, extra-curricular activities include student union and extra-mural athletic programs. During the school year the playgrounds are available to children for all in-season sports. Entertainment programs, drama presentations, base tours at high school level, and dances are organized and chaperoned.

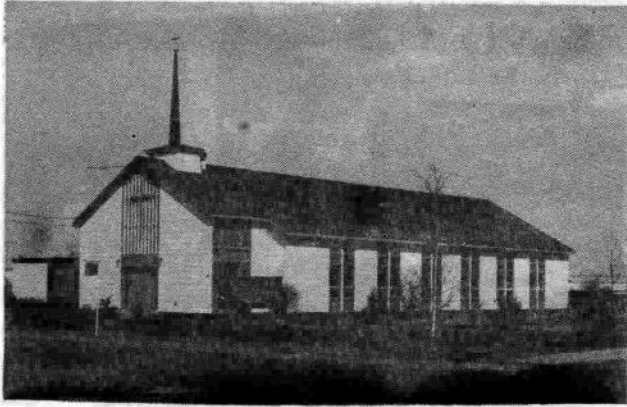
All queries concerning the school system should be directed to the school administrator at Local 347. Schools catering to all grades are available in the local towns and their curriculum is of the same high standard as that of the base school system.

For Self Improvement

Servicemen and their dependants who desire to further their education are afforded an excellent opportunity to improve themselves during their tour at CFB Cold Lake. Participation in an educational program will increase your capabilities while in the service and may also help you to realize personal benefits in later civilian life. Night school classes are available in such subjects as mathematics, social studies and English. Correspondence courses are also available. Further information is available from the Base Ground Training Officer at Local 350. The BGTO and his staff will be pleased to advise and counsel you concerning your educational interests and desires.



A Stitch In Time At Home Ec



Our RC Chapel

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

The religious program for the base is designed to provide all members of the military community with opportunities similar to those afforded by the various churches in civilian communities. Sunday services and masses are scheduled to give participants choices of hours for attendance. Bus service is provided from the various married quarters areas to the chapels for Sunday services.

As noted in the schedule which follows, there are also programs of religious education and instruction, chapel guilds and leagues, men's organizations, youth associations and fellowships, sacred music groups, and seasonal programs of religious significance throughout the church year. The Roman Catholic Chapel is located at the corner of Kingsway and Queensway. The Protestant Chapel is located at the junction of Queensway and Tamarac Crescent. You are invited to attend the service of your choice regularly.

Protestant Ladies Guild

The Protestant Ladies Guild meets on the first Monday of each month at 8:00 pm in the chapel annex. A variety of programs is scheduled for the monthly meetings. Guild members assist the chaplains on the base and engage in welfare activities.

Catholic Women's League

The Catholic Women's League, open to all Catholic women of the parish, meets in Studio A of the Norliter Building on the first Monday of each month after 8:00 pm mass. Meeting programs cover religious instruction and discussion, and the planning of such league activities as the collection of clothing and personal items for the needy families of the area.

Chaplains' Offices

The Chaplains' offices are located in BB24:

Protestant Chaplains - Phone 255

Senior RC Chaplain - Phone 254

Assistant RC Chaplain - Phone 218

Chaplain's secretary and orderly room - Phone 217

Chapel Schedules

PROTESTANT

Sunday Worship	8:30, 10:00 & 11:30 am
Nursery facilities are offered at service times.	
Sunday School	8:30, 10:00 & 11:30 am
Sacraments - Lord's Supper	
Anglican Church of Canada	1st Sunday 11:30 am 4th Sunday 8:30 am
United Church of Canada	3rd Sunday 8:30 am
Young People's Association	Sunday 6:00 pm
Sunday Evening Fellowship and Bible Society	8:00 pm
Membership Classes	As announced
Ladies Guild	1st Monday 8:00 pm
Men's Club	2nd Thursday 7:30 pm
CGIT	Monday 6:15 pm
Junior Choir	Wednesday 7:00 pm
Senior Choir	Wednesday 7:00 pm
Baptism	By appointment

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Masses	
Sunday	8:00, 9:15, 10:30 am and 12:00 noon
Wednesday	5:15 and 8:30 pm
Saturday	9:00 am and 4:30 pm
1st Friday	5:15 and 8:30 pm
Confessions	Before each Sunday and Wednesday Mass
	Saturday 4:00 - 5:30 pm
	1st Friday
	4:30 - 5:15 pm and 8:00 - 8:30 pm
Baptisms	By appointment
Catholic Women's League	1st Monday 8:00 pm
Knights of the Altar	Normally 1st Sunday at 1:00 pm



The Protestant Choir

AT YOUR SERVICE

For the Shopper

A modern shopping centre is located on the base for the convenience of servicemen, their dependants and DND employees.

- Gift Shop:

1:00 pm - 6:00 pm Mon
10:00 am - 6:00 pm Tues-Wed-Fri
10:00 am - 9:00 pm Thur
9:30 am - 5:30 pm Sat

- Ladies' and Men's Wear:

12:00 noon - 6:00 pm Mon
9:00 am - 6:00 pm Tues-Wed-Fri-Sat
9:00 am - 9:00 pm Thur

- Groceteria:

11:30 am - 6:00 pm Mon
10:00 am - 6:00 pm Tues-Wed-Fri
10:00 am - 9:00 pm Thur
9:00 am - 6:00 pm Sat

- Mail Order:

12:30 pm - 5:30 pm Mon
9:00 am - 5:30 pm Tues-Wed-Thur-Fri
9:00 am - 12:00 noon Sat

- Dry Cleaners:

8:00 am - 5:00 pm Mon to Fri
9:00 am - 12:00 noon Sat

- Pharmacy:

1:00 pm - 6:00 pm Mon
10:00 am - 6:00 pm Tues-Wed-Fri
10:00 am - 9:00 pm Thur
9:00 am - 4:30 pm Sat



Our Social Centre - With Shoppers' Mall in Foreground



Recreation Centre and Theatre - With More Shopping

- Beauty Salon:

9:00 am - 6:00 pm Tues-Wed-Sat
9:00 am - 9:00 pm Thur-Fri

- Kiddie Bar/News Stand:

11:00 am - 9:00 pm daily

- Barber Shop:

9:00 am - 6:00 pm Mon-Tues-Wed-Fri
9:00 am - 8:00 pm Thur
9:00 am - 5:00 pm Sat

- Snack Bar:

10:00 am - 11:00 pm Mon to Fri
10:00 am - 10:00 pm Sat
12:00 noon - 11:00 pm Sun

- Service Station:

8:00 am - 10:00 pm Mon to Fri
9:00 am - 6:00 pm Sat
9:00 am - 3:00 pm Sun



Fill 'er Up Please

Banking Service

A branch of the Toronto-Dominion Bank is located immediately west of the Recreation Centre and offers full banking facilities. The bank is open for business from 10:00 am to 3:00 pm Monday through Friday, with an additional period, 4:30 pm to 6:00 pm, on Fridays only.

Credit Union

The Credit Union, located in the Norliter building, is a cooperative association of servicemen and civilians. It offers a convenient outlet for profitable use of insured savings and a source of insured low cost loans. Promotion of thrift and solution of or assistance with credit problems are the Credit Union's main purposes.

Post Office

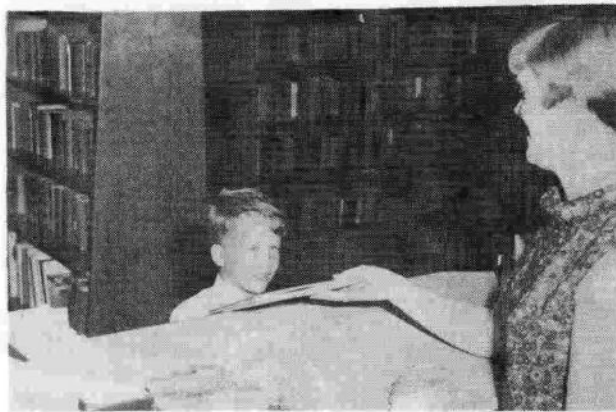
A federal post office is located on CFB Cold Lake, offering a complete postal service Monday through Friday from 8:30 am to 5:30 pm, and on Saturday from 8:30 am to 12:00 noon. Mail can be delivered to base residents through lock-type boxes located in the post office lobby, which is open from 8:00 am to 8:00 pm daily; living-in members may obtain their mail through the mail facilities of the various messes.

Nursery School

The Mary Poppins nursery school is located in Studio A of the Norliter building, offering service on five days a week to CFB Cold Lake parents. The nursery school has a stock of toys and other playthings to entertain your children during your absence. Call the nursery school for rates and hours of service.

Legal and Welfare

Specialist officers of the legal and welfare branches visit the base each month. Legal assistance, within the limitations of current regulations, and assistance with personal problems with which servicemen and their dependents may find themselves burdened may be obtained. Your unit PAdO will arrange appointments.



The Bookworm



CHCL - The Voice of Cold Lake

CHCL Radio

CHCL, located on the base, provides a local radio service wholly staffed and maintained by members of the CFB Cold Lake community. Programming is arranged to provide for all ages and tastes. The station disseminates local news, announcements of base activities and urgent personal messages, as well as providing a full range of entertaining and educational programs. Anyone wishing to become a radio announcer or administrator can obtain an opportunity to do so by calling Local 184. We don't pay much but we can offer you good fellowship, lots of fun and worthwhile training in radio work.

Dry Canteen

This base institute is ideally situated in the foyer of the Airmen's Mess building across the hall from the base Mail Room. The dry canteen provides cigarettes, tobaccos, and items for personal toiletry and grooming. Open from 11:00 am until 1:00 pm and 3:30 pm until 6:30 pm on weekdays, and from 10:00 am until 2:00 pm on Saturdays, this institute provides a constant flow of service to "living-in" servicemen of all ranks.

Library

The base Library and Reading Room is located adjacent to the Snack Bar in the Recreation Centre. It offers a wide selection of fiction, non-fiction, and professional reading material and is open at the following times:

Monday to Friday	- 1:00 pm to 3:30 pm
	6:00 pm to 9:30 pm
Saturday	- 1:00 pm to 5:00 pm
Sunday	- 1:00 pm to 4:00 pm
	6:00 pm to 9:00 pm

ON BASE FUN

Officers' Mess

The CFB Cold Lake Officers' Mess provides a pleasant, up-to-date atmosphere in which officers and civilians with officer status may relax and enjoy their off-duty hours.

The mess boasts a large patio with barbecue facilities, spacious upper and lower lounges, a dining room, and a games room. The well appointed Copper Room provides for both stag and casual dress requirements.

The mess entertainment calendar schedules dancing to records or combos, bingo, weekly showings of current motion pictures, and family nights featuring cartoons for the youngsters and excellent dinners for the whole family. On special occasions humorous skits are provided by local mess talent. Delicious charcoal-broiled steak dinners are served piping hot from the patio charcoal grill in season.

Competitive games nights take place regularly, with an appropriate duffer's trophy going to the losing team. Both formal dress balls and costume parties are held throughout the year, the various formations on the base vying to see who can provide the most festive decorations to suit the theme or mood of the occasion.

The mess committee and staff extend a sincere welcome to you and hope that you will use and enjoy your mess facilities. Besides the monthly mess calendar mailed to all members, a bulletin board at the main entrance to the mess proclaims all scheduled activities for the month, as well as listing the mess committee executives.

Sergeants' Mess

Regular mess activities in the Sergeants' Mess include dancing, the showing of current motion pictures, bingos, and the Friday evening social gathering amongst a host of other entertaining and enjoyable occasions. For those interested in indoor games the mess has pool, darts, cards and shuffleboard.



The Senior NCO's Social World



Swinging Club 41

The Senior NCOs' Wives Club hold regular meetings on the mess premises.

The Sergeants' mess committee and wives club welcoming committee have made it their job to see that your introduction and stay in the mess will be most pleasant.

Corporals' and Airmen's Club

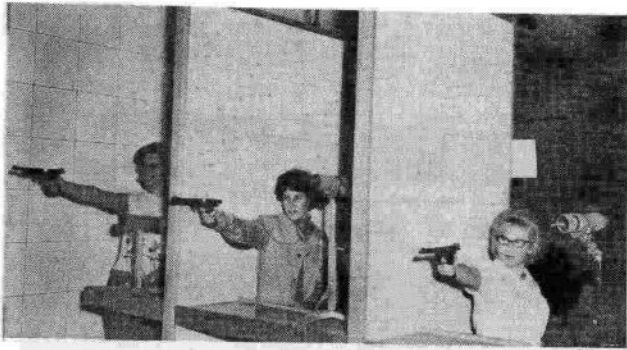
To those of corporal and aircraftsman rank, Club 41 will be your "home-away-from-home". This large modern building is located behind the base Headquarters Building, close to the barracks for the convenience of living-in members. Regular entertainment coupled with up-to-date bar service provide a relaxing atmosphere for off-duty hours. Complete with dart boards, pool tables, shuffleboard and dance floor, and a well-furnished television room for those desiring a more restful form of relaxation, Club 41 rates high in standards of service and comradeship.

Mess and Club Movies

There is a free show in the Officers' Mess on Sundays commencing at 8:00 pm, in the Sergeants' Mess at 8:00 pm on Wednesdays, and in Club 41 at 8:00 pm on Mondays and Tuesdays.



NEVER MIND "TAKE ME TO YOUR LEADER" -
YA DON'T GET ON WITHOUT A PASS!



Deadlier Than the Male?

RECREATION FACILITIES

Interested in recreation? We hope so, because we're pretty proud of our recreational program and want to tell you something about it. CFB Cold Lake recreational facilities are at least comparable, and in most areas superior, to those of any Canadian community of a similar size. For your off-duty recreational enjoyment we offer a wide variety of constructive and creative activities ranging from skiing to cleaning the spark plugs on your automobile.

Base Recreation Office

We in the recreation office do not feel that we are doing you a favour by providing recreational activities for your use. We are aware that we are a service organization and are here to serve you.

Your opinions on improving our facilities are important to us; therefore we are always on the lookout for ideas that will help us to improve and expand the recreational program. If you have any ideas that may assist us, or if you feel that another type of activity should be included in the program, why not give us a call. Better still, drop in and discuss your ideas with us personally. Our office is located just off the gymnasium floor in the Recreation Centre.

With conditions changing from season to season and year to year, a detailed schedule in this information directory would be impracticable. We do publish a weekly Recreation News which provides schedules of daily and forthcoming events and activities.

The base Recreation Office maintains a complete supply of sports equipment for your use. A modern gymnasium with facilities for basketball, volleyball, badminton, weight training and judo, as well as many other sports is available for your enjoyment. The gym is located in the Recreation Centre next to the base shopping centre.

Indoor Rifle Range

The rifle range, located in the Recreation Centre, is open every evening from September to June for inter-section, recreational, Air Cadets, and ladies' pistol and rifle shooting. Teen-age dependants may take part in rifle shooting but are prohibited from pistol shooting by range regulations.

Winter Sports

The Roundel Arena provides an excellent sheet of ice for winter sports and is used for a wide range of activities. Instruction in figure skating is held every Saturday during the winter months; and the arena is open for pleasure skating for two periods each week. Broomball and hockey are both played in the arena. Inter-section hockey teams in "A" and "B" leagues and an inter-mess league provide a wide scope for players of varying abilities to take part. An all-star team is organized to play exhibition games against other units and local teams. Three open air rinks, located in the school grounds, are provided for PMQs.

Summer and Fall Sports

Inter-section tackle football is played each fall and culminates in the annual CFB Cold Lake Grey Cup, complete with selection of Miss Grey Cup and parade floats. We hope to see you there either as a player or out supporting your team.

The base has one soccer pitch on which inter-section games are played once a week. A base team does exist but, as there is no league in the area, activity is confined to exhibition games only.

The base has a very active softball program. With inter-section, airwomen, PMQ women, base team, community and inter-mess leagues there is ample opportunity for all interested to play this game.

Track and field equipment is provided at the Recreation Office and instruction is given if required.

Table Tennis and Billiards

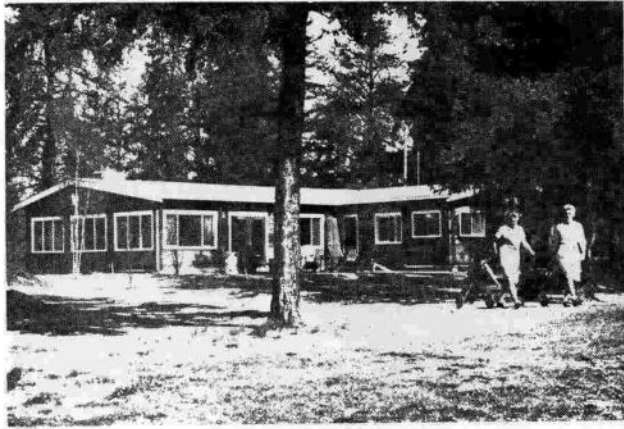
Table tennis and billiards are set up in the lower lounge of the Recreation Centre. Equipment for the lower lounge is available at the bowling alley office.

Bowling Alley

We have six five-pin bowling lanes with automatic pin setters in service. A wide selection of house balls and shoes is available. League and open bowling are featured at the bowling alley.



The Ladies Show Us How



The Nineteenth Hole

Golf and Country Club

The Canadian Forces Base Golf and Country Club offers an excellent nine-hole course which boasts grass greens. Whether it's once, twice or oftener around the course, the new clubhouse will afford you a post game opportunity to relax with the best of furnishings and appointments, fine bar service and light lunches. The club pro shop carries an excellent selection of items to meet your golfing needs. Golf clinics conducted early in the season present an opportunity for the tyro to learn the rudiments of the game or for the more experienced golfer to polish up the finepoints of his own style. Memberships are reasonable as are greenfees for the non-member.

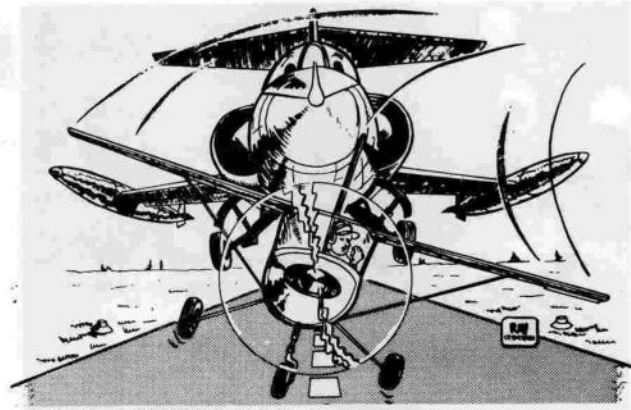
Curling Rink

The curling rink, located in the Roundel Arena, has nine sheets of ice which see action in Men's, Women's, Mixed and High School leagues from October to April. Approximately 15 bonspiels take place each winter, the annual "Palmspiel" being the highlight of the curling season. The curling club room, with its modern furniture and excellent bar service, provides every opportunity to talk over that extra end or last rock; or to just chat and finish off an evening of sport.

Flying Club

The Base Flying Club operates with three light aircraft; two Fleet Canucks and a Cessna 172. Those who are interested in obtaining or who hold a Department of Transport pilot's license are invited to fly with the club.

The club provides a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to those who wish to learn to fly. The instruction cost is reasonable and, for those eligible, a government rebate of a large portion of the fee further reduces the cost to bargain basement level. You will learn from first-class instructors, dedicated to getting you off the ground and opening up an era of pleasure flying in your future. Today's light aircraft are designed to be uncomplicated and easy to handle. The instruction you will receive will teach you the airmanship that makes flying them safe.



Wood Working Shop

The woodworking shop has five individual work tables. All the required hand tools and many materials are available from the shop supply room. Among the power tools available are table saws, band saw, mortiser, drill press, lathe, sander and jigsaw. Portable power tools are also available. This is the place to build that boat that will take you out where the lunker fish are.

Ski Club

Each winter sees many headed out of the back gate to gather for a day or evening of excitement and thrills on the base ski hill. Facilities at the ski hill include a tow and chalet. Light refreshments are available at the chalet. Skis and boots may be rented by those not having their own equipment. The ski club offers many enjoyable hours of recreational or instructional skiing.

Polar Square Dance Club

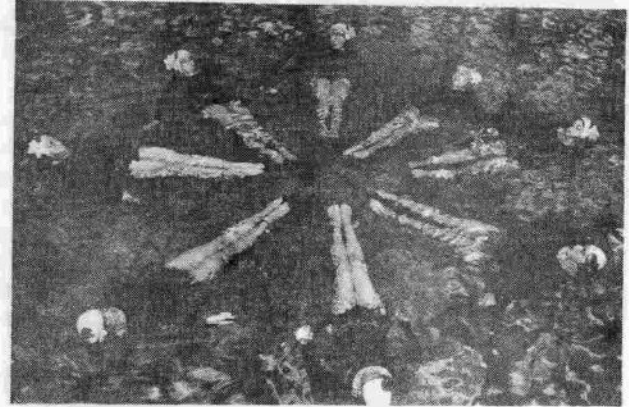
The "Polar Squares" is an active group who, besides providing instruction and opportunity to those interested in the wholesome activity of square dancing, frequently play host to visiting square dance clubs. For further information on this activity consult the Base Recreation News or call local 184.



Swing Your Partner



In The Swim



Dare You to Dive Through the Middle

Photo Club

If you are an amateur photographer or would like to learn photography, you will be interested in the Photo Club. Dark room and work rooms equipped with up-to-date equipment are located in the Norliter Building.

Social Centre

The Social Centre is host to the many and varied social events held at CFB Cold Lake. The Social Centre is in operation seven days a week with "mixed" social events and gatherings: square dancing; bingos; visiting entertainment groups; section parties; bonspiel banquets; just to mention a few that are catered to by the facilities of the Social Centre. This very well lighted and ventilated hall can provide relaxation and fun for groups of from 50 to 500.

Sailing

For those interested in sailing, a dock is provided at Marie Lake. Cold Lake also provides exciting opportunities for this sport.

Auto Club

A service station and auto hobby club is located near the main gate. Equipped with up-to-date auto tools and equipment, the shop is staffed with ample qualified personnel to assist you with hobby or repair work.



I'm Afraid it's a Valve Job

Swimming

The excellent indoor pool located in the Recreation Centre provides open swimming on a year-round basis. Fall, winter and summer instructional programs are held, open to all servicemen and their dependants. Qualified instructors provide Red Cross and Royal Lifesaving Society training programs. Details on pool schedules are available from the Recreation Office or in the Recreation News.

Theatre

The base theatre, located in the Recreation Centre, normally runs a different feature each day. There are two shows nightly except on Saturday. The Saturday and Sunday matinees usually feature a special program for the kiddies. Many features are recent releases and, when popular demand warrants it, these will be held over for two or three days.

Drama Club

People interested in any aspect of this fine art are provided with opportunities to take part. For further information call local 184.

Art Club

An active group of novice and experienced artists work together in the Art Club. Lessons are given in oil and pallet work, and a display of members' work is exhibited at the annual Crafts and Hobby Show on the base.



Another Dab Here - I Think

WEATHER FACTS

Climate records for the Cold Lake area are very short, covering just the 14-year life of the base itself. But they show some interesting results:

- Which has the colder January, Cold Lake or Winnipeg? The records show that Winnipeg is the colder, by a couple of degrees on the average.
- Which has the most wind, Cold Lake or Regina? Regina is much windier. In fact the blizzards and wind storms that are well known on the prairies are seldom experienced at Cold Lake.
- Which has the warmer summer temperatures (July), Cold Lake or Edmonton? Cold Lake has, by a couple of degrees on the average.

These records show that Cold Lake's climate is quite moderate compared to other prairie centres. In common with all continental areas, it has wide variations in temperature, low humidities, little cloud and lots of sunshine. Add an abundance of lakes, and you can see why it is an area of increasing popularity as summer holiday country.

The climate is also suitable for agriculture, though admittedly Cold Lake is on the northern fringe of agricultural activity. Coarse grains, forage crops and beef cattle are most favoured because the growing season is somewhat unreliable for wheat. The soil is mostly grey wooded or dark grey wooded. Gardens do well, and the station garden plots are a show place every year. Fertilizers are, of course, a necessity in these soils.

The only weather records for this area prior to the establishment of the air base were those taken at the climate station at Iron River, some 30 miles to the west. A 10-year record is, however, considered fairly representative for a locality, so our 14-year record at the base, from 1953 through 1966, provides a useful picture:

Mean July temperature	63° F
Mean January temperature	-1° F
Mean annual temperature	34° F
Mean annual highest temperature	89° F
Mean annual lowest temperature	-40° F
Highest temperature on record (July 1964)	97° F
Lowest temperature on record (January 1954)	-55° F
Mean annual precipitation (total)	18.26"
Mean annual rainfall	13.31"
Mean annual snowfall	51.2"
Mean frost free period	122 days
Mean date of last Spring frost (32° F)	17 May
Mean date of first Fall frost (32° F)	17 Sep
Mean date of beginning of effective growing season	1 May
Mean date of end of effective growing season	8 Oct
Mean annual length of effective growing season	160 days



ODDS 'N' ENDS

Public Transportation

Bus and rail services to Edmonton are available daily. Buses depart from the Tom Boy parking lot on the base, and trains from the CNR station in Grand Centre. Because bus and train departures and arrival times are subject to changes, it is suggested that the appropriate agencies be contacted for the exact schedules.

Arriving By Road?

Although many of the roads in the Cold Lake area are not hardtopped, recent road improvements have made the base readily accessible by car throughout the year. The following routes will bring you to CFB Cold Lake:

From the East

- From North Battleford on Highway 4 to Goodsoil via Meadow Lake; or turn off Highway 4, 26 miles

from North Battleford, onto Highway 26 to Goodsoil via Loon Lake, and west to CFB Cold Lake.

- From Vermilion north on Highway 41, right on Highway 28A to Bonnyville and on to CFB Cold Lake via Highway 28.

From the West and South

- Proceed from Edmonton on Highway 28 past Ashmont to the junction of Highway 28A. Turn left and continue on through Bonnyville to CFB Cold Lake.

As road conditions vary throughout the year, we suggest you contact an appropriate agency as to the best route to follow. Have a good trip and drive safely.

**USE YOUR ASHTRAY
PREVENT BUSH FIRES**

BASE OPERATIONS

The many and diverse activities of a large air base such as ours have one basic purpose - to support its operational units. The activities of these units, No. 6 ST/R OTU and the Satellite Tracking Unit - both parts of the Base Operations organization - are described in separate articles in this magazine. Base Operations, however, encompasses more than these two operating units. It includes the operational support functions that contribute to making the tasks of the operators feasible and safe, and to making your life here happier and more comfortable. It is these functions that are described in this article.

The Guiding Lights

The brilliant rotating beacon that illuminates the clouds when night flying is in progress is symbolic of the activities of Air Traffic Control - the outfit that polices the airways in the vicinity of this busy airfield. The navigational and radio equipment of this section penetrate the barriers of distance, darkness and bad visibility to guide our pilots safely to and from the runways.

The operation of Air Traffic Control units at different bases varies only slightly and the unit at Cold Lake is no exception. The staff is devoted to making flying operations as safe as possible and to assisting the Operational Training Unit in producing high quality CF-104 pilots.

CFB Cold Lake Air Traffic Control is responsible for the control of all aircraft arrivals and departures. In exercising this control the staff handle approximately 67,000 aircraft movements per year. They make use of a variety of navigational aids in providing a safe and orderly flow of aircraft traffic.

The prime navigational aid used is radar. This aid ensures adequate control of air traffic during day and night, and under all weather conditions. Other navigational aids are Tactical Air Navigation and non-directional beacons.

The component sections of Air Traffic Control are:

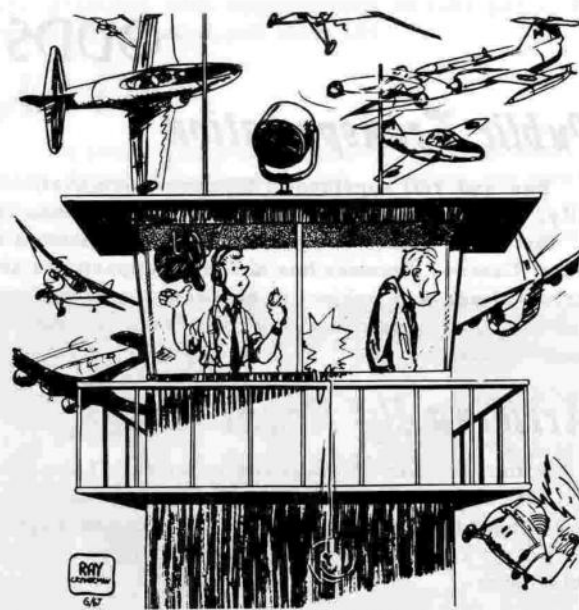
- The Flight Planning Centre, which is responsible for processing all aircraft flight plans and keeps current aerodrome facility information as well as current flight planning documents.
- The Control Tower, which controls all circuit traffic and movements on the airfield.
- The Radar Terminal Control Unit, which is responsible for the control of all air traffic and for actual or practice instrument approaches and landings within the Cold Lake Terminal Control Area. This unit can safely guide an aircraft down to land in ceilings and visibilities as low as 200 feet and one-half mile respectively.

If you are an arrival at CFB Cold Lake, we wish you a pleasant stay; if a departure, we wish you a safe journey.

Bug Spray, Flying Classroom, Air Ambulance - Base Flight Has It.

The tasks performed by Base Flight aircrew and their aircraft are many and varied. The Dakota aircraft with the peculiarly elongated nose which you may have seen flying in the area is operated by Base Flight; those early morning, low level Dakota flights over the base which may have disturbed your slumber are in support of the air spray program carried on by Base Flight; the time you flew down to Edmonton with your family and that seriously ill youngster flown out to Edmonton for emergency medical treatment - both you and he were in the tender hands of Base Flight; of the hours logged on that air search in the area, many were logged by Base Flight.

The peculiar Dakota with the CF-104 nose, "Pinocchio" to many, is an airborne classroom which simulates the CF-104 radar installation and provides CF-104 student pilots with an introduction to the system. Several pilots can receive training in the course of a single flight, eliminating the many individual CF-104 missions that would be needed to accomplish the same training on the operational installation. Yet another use for the old goony bird!



AW, COME ON RASHLIEGH - WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF WE ALL SAID "TO HECK WITH IT!"

Transportation to and from Edmonton for servicemen and their dependants is provided by Base Flight using a Dakota aircraft operating a twice weekly scheduled flight to Edmonton Industrial Airport.

Less regular activities include aeromedical evacuation flights to Edmonton, approximately 40 per year; and air spray and air search exercises.

Whether your stay at CFB Cold Lake is as a student or permanent staff member we are sure that at some time during your stay Base Flight will be working for your benefit.

T-Birds Too

The Base Jet Flight, or T-33 Flight, housed in No. 6 hangar, comprises a fleet of nine T-33 aircraft and the aircrew and technicians to operate and maintain them. The aircraft are used chiefly by 6 ST/R OTU students for instrument and IFR procedure training and by the staff of 6 ST/R OTU to maintain their proficiency in instrument flying and procedures.

The flight may be called upon to participate in search and rescue activities. Two of the aircraft are equipped with search and rescue air homing instruments which provide an invaluable aid in locating lost aircraft. It also provides aircraft for communication or transportation should the need arise.

And Whirly-Birds

The drone of a helicopter at Canoe Lake Range heralds the welcome arrival of our H-34 from the Base Helicopter Flight with the people and materials needed for maintenance of the range's manned target site. Fifteen unmanned targets in the weapons range are serviced in this manner by the Helicopter Flight. In addition to weapons range support, the officers and aircraft of this flight have amongst their tasks a requirement to participate in search and rescue work. This includes location and rescue of survivors from downed aircraft, carrying out mercy flights, and rendering assistance to civil authorities during emergencies or ground searches. To round out its commitments, the Helicopter Flight is also called upon to provide such miscellaneous services as airlifting inspection and investigation teams, salvage crews, fire fighting crews and service photographers. These are the ups and downs in the lives of the officers and men who man the Base Helicopter Flight.



What About the Weather

Dial 666 for the latest weather report! Yes, CFB Cold Lake has big-city weather services. Or listen-in to CHCL, the base radio station, for regular broadcasts direct from the weather office. A 'special' for pilots is the aircrew weather briefing on CHCL at 6:25 a.m. on weekdays.

With a staff of some 15 Service meteorologists and a half-dozen Department of Transport weather officers, the Base Weather Office can meet almost any usual request for weather service, day or night, seven days a week.

And some unusual ones too. The Cold Lake Meteorological Section proudly participates in the only radiosonde program operated from a Canadian air base, the only rocketsonde program in the Canadian Armed Forces, and the only bird activity forecast program in the world (1966). Handling unusual requests has become a specialty of this section, by necessity. The requirements of 448 Test Squadron alone keep several staff members busy. Any one of the many new projects that the squadron undertakes each year may require special meteorological support. These demands present a unique challenge to meteorology technicians at Cold Lake.

Visitors are welcome at the Meteorological Section, if notice is given in advance. Tours by classes of school children are regular events. An imposing array of gadgetry greets the visitor - instruments such as the ceilometer for measuring cloud heights electronically, communications equipment such as the facsimile machine that prints weather maps right off the telegraph wire from Montreal, and pictures of the current weather received locally from weather satellites in outer space, to name just a sample.

For Exercise! For Exercise!

Exercise Red Alert! So starts a series of actions and reactions which meld together swiftly and smoothly to see all essential posts and shelters manned, decontamination crews at the ready and non-essential personnel taking shelter. All of this is not accomplished without considerable organization and training. To this end the Nuclear Defence Section provides annual training on the effects of nuclear weapons, and defensive measures to be taken by Base, 448 Squadron and 42 Radar Squadron personnel. In addition the Nuclear Defence Section organizes the allocation of emergency shelters and the training of the shelter control staffs.

It can be a bore, we know! But it behooves any fighting service to remain in top shape in all aspects of its activities. Self-protection, the restoration of essential services after an emergency, and the prevention of penetration by saboteurs are all part of our job. Exercises high-light the loop-holes in our self-defence system.

THE OPERATORS-6 ST/R OTU

Introducing Ourselves

So you have been transferred to the Operational Training Unit - welcome aboard. For some of you Cold Lake is "old hat" - you have already served a tour at the base. For others, Cold Lake will be a new experience. The purpose of this article is to introduce you to No.6 Strike/Reconnaissance Operational Training Unit (6 ST/R OTU), whose role it is to train pilots for the Canadian Forces CF-104 Squadrons in 1 Air Division, Europe. By providing a bit of history, some information on the school organization, and a brief outline of the course we hope to acquaint you with what you can expect at work and at play during your stay with us.

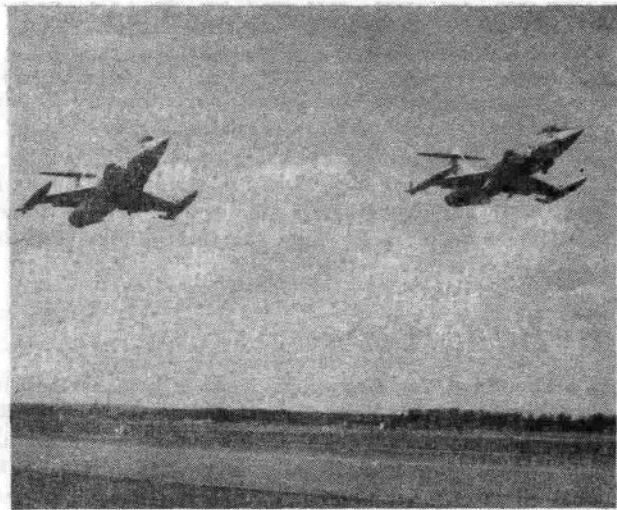
No.6 ST/R OTU was formed in preparation for the acquisition of the CF-104 Starfighter. This aircraft, a version of the Lockheed F-104, was built to replace the F-86 Sabre in 1 Air Division, Europe in fulfilment of Canada's commitment to NATO. A small group of officers was sent to the United States to be checked out on the new aircraft, returning to Cold Lake to form the OTU, under the command of Wing Commander K.C. Lett, on October 1st, 1960. During the next few months this small nucleus OTU staff was busy working up the training syllabus.

Getting off the Ground

Meanwhile, the aircraft started to roll off their respective production lines. Two versions of the basic type were being produced for the OTU; the dual CF-104D and the single-place CF-104. All of the CF-104Ds were manufactured by the Lockheed Aircraft Company at their plant in Palmdale, California; the CF-104s were manufactured by Canadair Ltd. in Montreal. One of the highlights during this period was the arrival at Cold Lake of the OTU's first aircraft, CF-104D 12635, which was ferried in from the Lockheed plant by W/C Lett. The remaining OTU aircraft were all flown to Cold Lake from Palmdale and Montreal by OTU staff, who hold many fond memories of these trips which were a pleasant break from their normal routine.



CF-104D - Practice Bombs on Pylons



Mission Airborne

By Spring 1961, two instructor courses had been trained and the OTU was ready to accept the first squadron course, which arrived in June. This course graduated on 21 November 1961, and the graduates formed the first two CF-104 squadrons in 1 Air Division based at Zweibrucken, Germany.

The Staff - The Planes

The staff members at the OTU are all highly experienced jet fighter pilots with many thousands of hours flying time behind them. All are ex-CF-104 squadron pilots and the majority have served previously on F-86 and CF-100 squadrons. Two exchange positions at the school are filled by USAF pilots. The men filling these slots are highly qualified Tactical Air Command aircrew with either Korean or Vietnam combat experience.

No description of a flying unit would be complete without a rundown on the aircraft used. The CF-104 is a single place, high performance fighter bomber. It is probably the most complete weapon system in the Canadian Forces today. The aircraft is capable of flying from sea level to over 60,000 feet. Its J-79 engine, which develops over 15,800 pounds of thrust, can push the aircraft along at Mach 2 at 35,000 feet. The aircraft has one of the most unique configurations of any of the century series fighters. Its extremely thin, razor sharp wings span only 22 feet, and its length is over 58 feet. An inertial navigation system and an air-to-ground radar system give the CF-104 an all weather low-level navigation and bombing capability. The aircraft is equipped to carry the latest nuclear and conventional weapons.

The Course

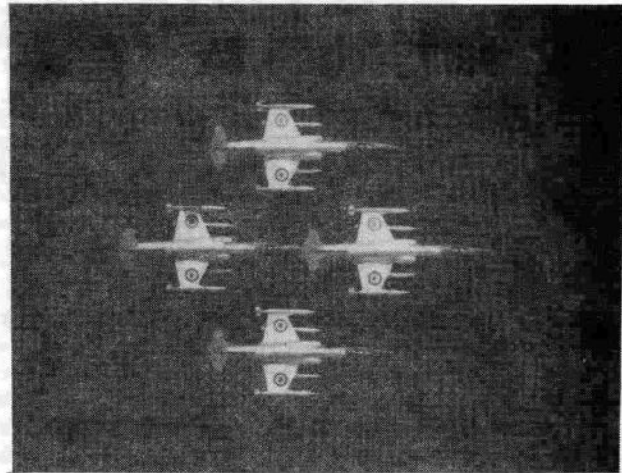
The fact that many thousands of miles separate the CF-104 training and operational environments dictates that the OTU fall under the administration of Air Defence Command rather than 1 Air Division.

Extremely close liaison between the OTU and I Air Division ensures, however, that our training is as realistic as possible so that very little indoctrination training is required when a graduate reaches the European theatre of operations.

The 6 ST/R OTU course consists of flight line and ground school training, "dove-tailed" so that each aspect is adequately covered in ground school before the course members are exposed to it on the flight line. As the course is constantly under revision, a listing of the exact number of hours devoted to each of the various academic subjects and flying phases would soon be out-of-date. The following "broad brush" description of the course should adequately introduce potential course members to the training to which they will be exposed.

The course lasts twenty-four weeks, the first three of which are spent undergoing a fairly intensive ground school course on the technical and handling details necessary to check out on the CF-104. During this period training starts on the NASARR Dakota - a Dakota aircraft equipped with the CF-104's inertial navigation and radar systems. This aircraft provides an excellent slow speed, airborne classroom with which to introduce the complexities of this equipment.

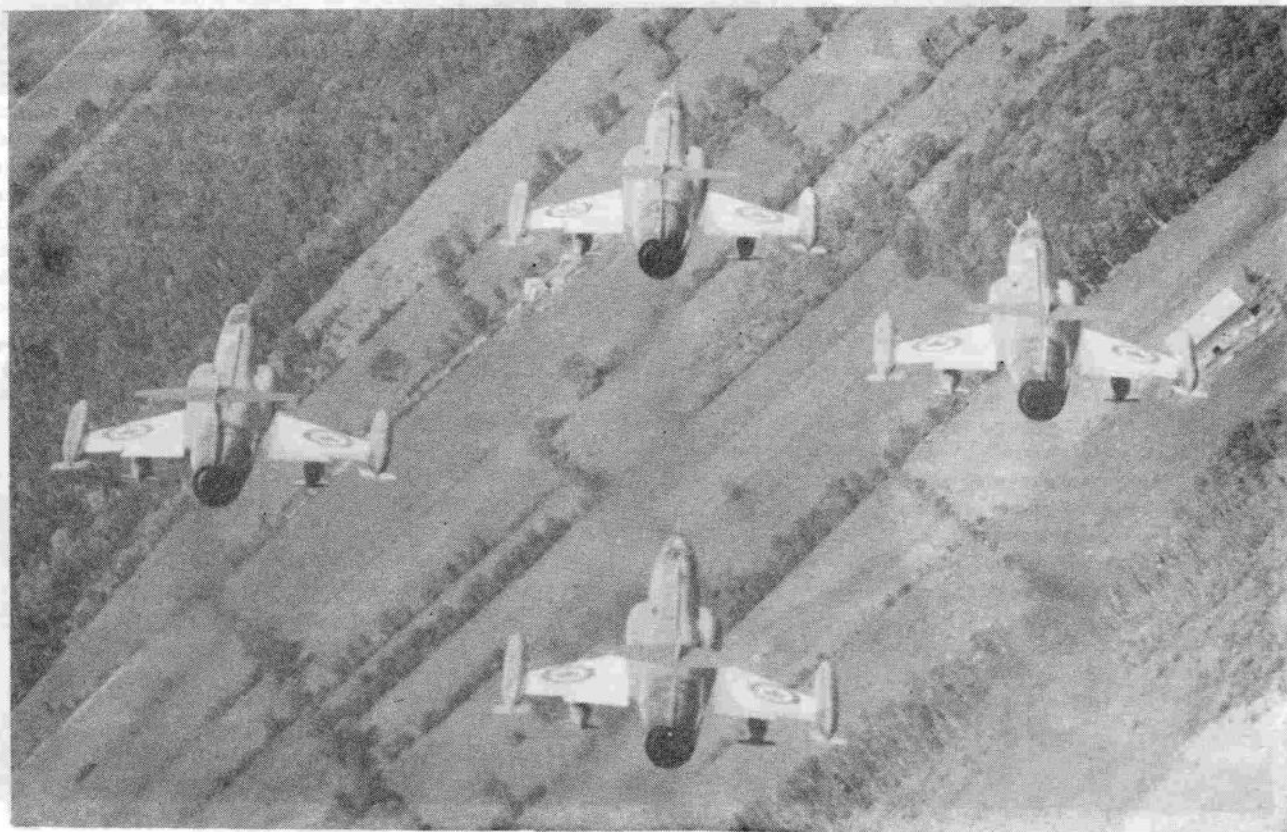
The fourth to the eighteenth weeks are spent half days in the classroom and half days on the flight line. The ground school continues with navigation and radar systems operation, weapons, and intelligence. On the flight line four CF-104D trips are given prior to solo, followed by several solo handling missions which give the pilot the experience and confidence necessary



Birds in the Bush?

before entering the next phase of his flying training - formation. The CF-104 is a relatively simple aircraft to fly and only three or four formation trips are necessary before a pilot is ready to fly tactical formation to and from the bombing range. Visual bombing is the real "fun" portion of the course. The aircraft can be aggressively flown in the bombing pattern and much confidence in yourself and the aircraft is gained from this phase of training. Also, if you are good, there is much liquid refreshment to be won from the bombing competitions that develop between the members of your flight.

Some time during the first half of the course approximately one-third of the participants will be



CF-104s in Box Formation

selected for reconnaissance (recce) training. Instead of the nuclear weapons training that is given to the potential strike pilots the recce candidates are given training in their own role. This entails study of tactical photographic techniques and equipment, mission planning, and learning all the essential elements of information required for the various types of tactical targets that will be encountered in Europe.

The last six weeks are spent full days on the flight line. By this time course members are proficient in visual and radar low-level navigation. The pilots selected for the strike role spend the last phase of their course perfecting their visual and all weather navigation, ending each mission with a bomb drop on a tactical target in the range area; the recce pilots fly visual recce missions against a variety of targets selected prior to each mission.

In all, the course comprises approximately 90 hours of CF-104 single and dual flying and 200 hours of ground school. There are also 32 hours of T-33 flying to maintain instrument proficiency. The majority of the T-33 syllabus is flown mutual on week-ends, allowing course members an opportunity to visit with their families.

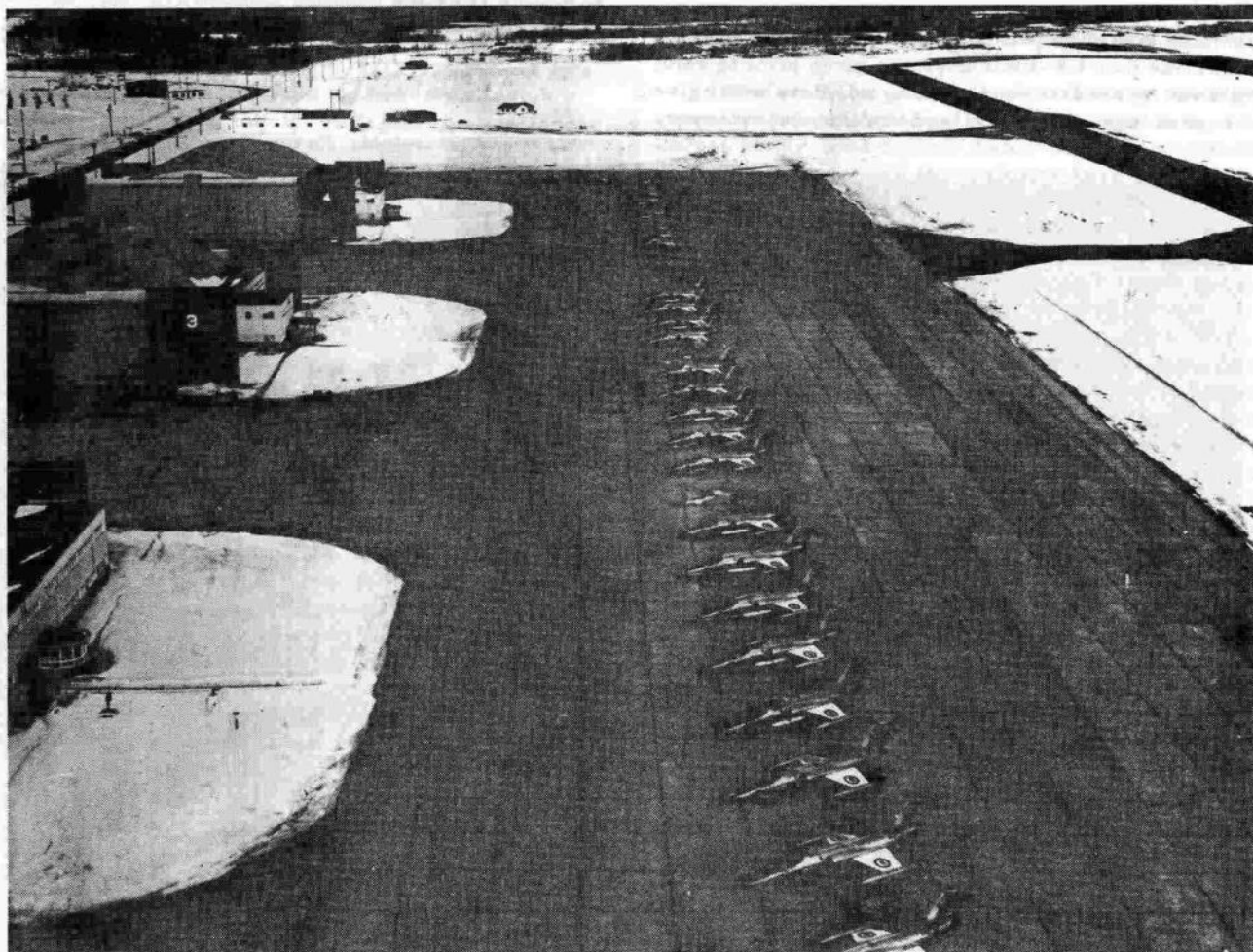
The course at the OTU is demanding and entails a considerable amount of work but it is probably one

of the most interesting and satisfying courses a pilot will come up against in his Service career. All is not work though. Individual courses organize their own Dining-In Nights and there are the usual TGIF skits and games in the Mess. The OTU enters hockey, football, and softball teams in the station intersection leagues, and course members are invited to join in and take a few bumps along with the instructors for the glory of our noble organization. Also, the station recreational facilities are excellent and if you are a duck hunter - well it's paradise. The course winds up with a Mess Dinner where a trophy is presented to the outstanding course member. This trophy is highly coveted and the competition for its possession is quite keen.

Destination Europe

All of the 1 Air Division bases are located in Germany. The strike pilots can expect to go to either of the strike bases located at 3 Wing Zweibrucken and 4 Wing Baden Soellingen. The recce graduates are transferred to one of the two recce squadrons based at 1 Wing, Lahr.

We hope the information contained in this article will give you a better idea of what you can expect at 6 ST/R OTU. We have no useful hints to offer for those joining the OTU except be prepared to work hard and have a good time.



On the Line - Ready For Your Course

SATELLITE TRACKING UNIT

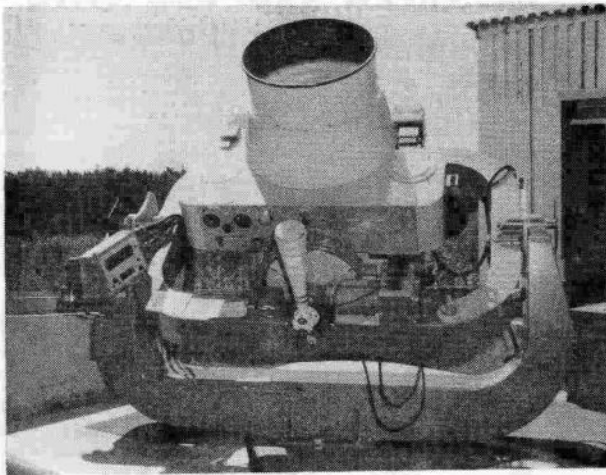
Our Mission

It is not generally known that CFB Cold Lake has one foot firmly planted on the threshold of space. We are home to a unit that has a unique function in the Canadian Armed Forces - that of helping NORAD to keep track of the multifarious assortment of hardware being hurled into the heavens in man's quest for more knowledge of his environment and to detect any launched with a more sinister intent.

The mission of the Satellite Tracking Unit is to obtain positional information on earth orbiting objects, payloads and debris alike. This information is used by the Space Defence Centre at Colorado Springs to calculate accurate orbits on all man-made objects in space. While the Satellite Tracking Unit is an Air Defence Command unit, it is operationally controlled by NORAD and works directly for the USAF Space Detection and Tracking System.

How We Do It

Our entire operation centres around one camera and one clock. Sound like a simple operation? Not really! Satellite images are recorded on film by means of the Baker-Nunn Satellite Tracking Camera. The camera, weighing approximately three tons and standing over seven feet high, is a modified F-1 Schmidt tracking telescope motorized for variable speed tracking. Our clock is a precision electronic timing system which measures time to an accuracy of five decimal points of seconds. Satellite tracking is not a random search for man-made objects in space, but a pre-planned operation. Information is provided in the form of elevation, azimuth and track angles. In addition, angular velocity, which is the relative speed of the satellite with respect to the camera, is provided. These settings are then used to accurately align the camera and pick up the object in space. While the camera is tracking, the clock is recording precise time on the film. As the camera "sees" the satellite by recording the sunlight reflected from the object and



The Stargazer

position is found with reference to a known star background, tracking operations are strictly a night-time function. The processed film is read and the information obtained is forwarded to the Space Defence Centre, where it is used to up-date available information on objects in space.

The Job

As a Photography Technician with SATTU you can expect to be employed on the operation and maintenance of the mechanical and optical portions of the system. As a Radar or Radio Technician you will work on the electronic aspects of both the clock and the camera. All trades participate in tracking operations and film reading at one time or another.

With seasonal variations in hours of darkness at this latitude, long winter nights and short summer nights, the hours in which the camera can be operated vary considerably. Although total working hours balance out over the entire year, you will find that you have ample opportunity to pursue recreation of your own choice during the summer.

The Future

At this time the camera is located at Primrose Lake Evaluation Range with the main office located in 6 hangar at CFB Cold Lake. In the fall of 1967 the unit is expected to move to a new location on the base itself, and will occupy a building tailor-made for satellite tracking operations.



The Cool Pool

The lake from which our base takes its name, Cold Lake, lies on the Alberta-Saskatchewan border about 200 miles north-east of Edmonton. It is a large body of water indeed, 134 square miles in area. More than half of it is over 150 feet deep and more than a quarter is over 250 feet deep. The deepest sounding made during one survey was 369 feet. It is truly a cold lake, having inshore temperatures of about 60°F at the height of summer, except at certain shallow beach resorts where the temperature permits swimming. In winter, of course, the lake freezes to a depth of about 3 feet. The temperature at great depths remains in the 40°F to 50°F range throughout the year. The lake is very pure, providing drinking water for the base and the towns of Grand Centre and Cold Lake. Angling for lake trout used to be a major attraction, but has fallen off in recent years. Signs of recovery are becoming apparent, and meanwhile there are some fine northern pike to be caught.

The lake offers a real challenge to the sailboat enthusiast, with exciting moments of gunwhales-down sailing in choppy water.

BASE TECHNICAL SERVICES

Technical Support Is Big Business

The aeroplanes and the men that fly them are the reason for the existence of this base -- they are why we are here. But, let's face it, those sleek, powerful machines might just as well be in the junkyard without the technical skills needed to get them airborne and the facilities for maintaining and operating them.

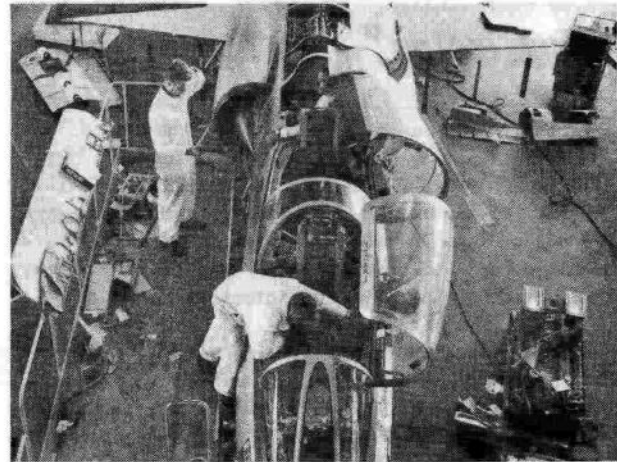
And what about the people needed to support those aeroplanes? They have to be sheltered and kept warm too. They want water when they turn on a tap, light when they press a switch on a wall, roads to drive on, and vehicles to carry them and the tons of goods that they consume. They need a fire service to protect their buildings. They also need supplies to maintain their aeroplanes, vehicles and homes, and to feed those who live in barracks.

What organization exists to provide the wide variety of skills and equipment to meet the myriad of demands on resources that these requirements represent? The Base Technical Services organization - that's who! - and we're going to tell you something about ourselves.

Base Aircraft Maintenance

At the time of writing, there are five types of aircraft on this base; CF-104, CF-104D, T-33, H-34 and Dakota. It is Base Aircraft Maintenance that is responsible for delivering enough of these aircraft in a serviceable condition to meet the operational program - a complex operation indeed, and one that taxes to the utmost the skills and resourcefulness of the men that staff the section. This gargantuan task is accomplished by men and their equipment supported by workshops and other facilities distributed throughout hangars 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6.

No. 1 hangar is the nerve centre of the maintenance operation. Here the Base Aircraft Maintenance Officer and his administrative staff control the movement of aircraft into the various maintenance facilities and compile the reports and statistics relating to the flying and maintenance programs. Inspection, repair and modification of the CF-104 fleet are undertaken in this hangar by the Aircraft Repair Organization, backed up by the facilities of a Mechanical Support Section consisting of the Engine Bay, the Workshops, and the Ground Support Equipment and Safety Systems shops, and by those of the avionics and photo laboratories. Other organizations, such as Aircraft Technical Research and Investigation, the Avionics Technical Information Centre, and Quality Control perform support roles, including aircraft incident and accident investigations, defect reporting, special projects, up-dating technical publications, and improving maintenance procedures and standards.



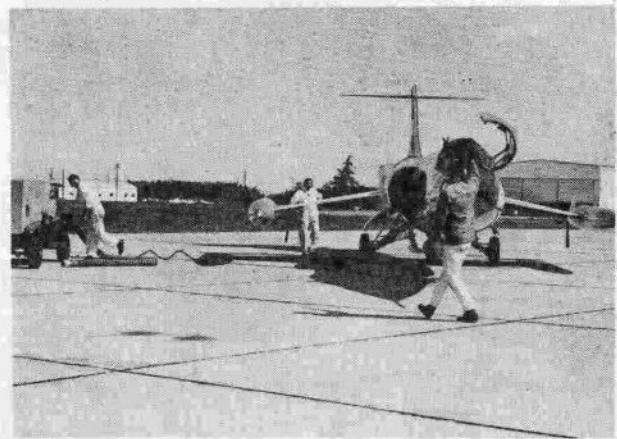
Where Does this Piece Go?

First line servicing of the OTU's aircraft is done in Nos. 2 and 3 hangars and on the flight line. Here the line crews prepare the aircraft for flight, assist the pilot during engine starting and pre-flight preparations, and perform the turn-around operations, such as refuelling, re-arming, and minor repairs after they return from their missions. Rain or shine, snow or blow, the line crews put their aircraft on the line and ride herd on them any day or night that the weather is fit for operations.

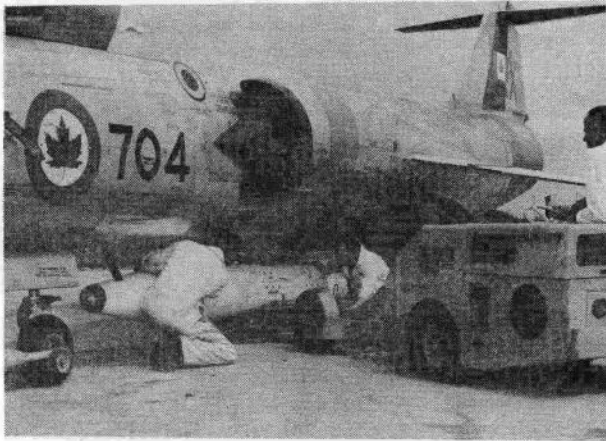
Maintenance of the H-34A helicopters, T-33s and Dakota aircraft used for search and rescue, instrument check flying, communications and navigation training is performed by the Base Flight maintenance organization located in No. 6 hangar. This section is also responsible for receiving and dispatching visiting aircraft, and for rectifying any faults on these aircraft during their stay.

The Gun Plumbers

The Base Armament organization, directed by the Base Armament Officer, is responsible for avionics, weapons and photographic support of aircraft operations. Technicians of this section man the avionics



Thumbs Up With Heads-Up Line Crews



Bombing Up

and photo laboratories, service, load and arm the weapons - practice bombs and dispensers for training missions performed by the OTU - and maintain the complex CF-104 flight simulator.

The Crystal Ticklers

Base Telecommunications, headed by the Base Telecommunications Officer in No. 2 hangar, supports activities of a widely diverse nature. Technicians provide maintenance services for airborne telecommunications equipment from shops located in Nos. 1, 3 and 6 hangars. Others service ground communications equipment such as radio transmitter and receiver stations, land-lines, radio navigation beacons, intercommunications and public address systems, as well as radar terminal control and navigation aids (RATCON and TACAN). Teleprinters, telephones and other associated communications facilities are manned 24 hours a day by operators from Base Telecommunications. To accomplish these diverse functions, men trained in four technical trades and one operator trade are employed, some of them on occasion as far from base as the Canoe Lake and Primrose Lake ranges.

Base Construction Engineering - Gives You The Works

The activities of the "works and bricks" department are also diverse and demanding. Apart from the important work of keeping us all comfortable and happy in the various places where we work, live and play, BCE looks after fire prevention and protection; property management and acquisition; planning, design and construction of new buildings and facilities; land clearing; and general property maintenance on and off the base. Their responsibilities extend over a large geographical area encompassing the base, 42 Radar Squadron, Primrose Lake Evaluation Range, Canoe Lake Range, the ground/air transmitter/receiver sites near Ardmore and the town of Cold Lake, the beacon site, and the base pump-house located in Cold Lake.

BCE is staffed by service engineering officers and tradesmen and by civilians, but much of the work



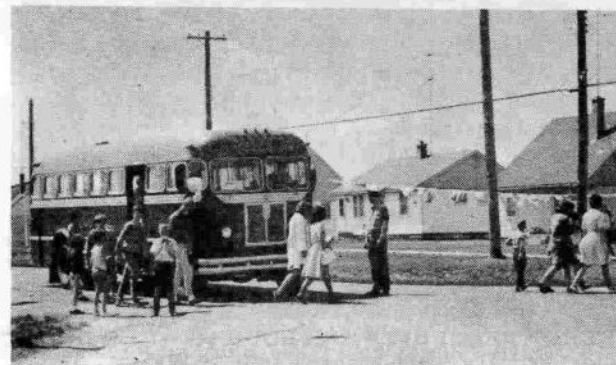
is done by local businesses under standing service contracts. PMQ furnace repairs, domestic appliance repairs and maintenance, street lighting maintenance, and water mains repairs are examples. Other contracts may be raised for specific tasks, such as painting projects, bulk fuel tank cleaning and high voltage power line replacement, that may be beyond BCE's capacity at any particular time.

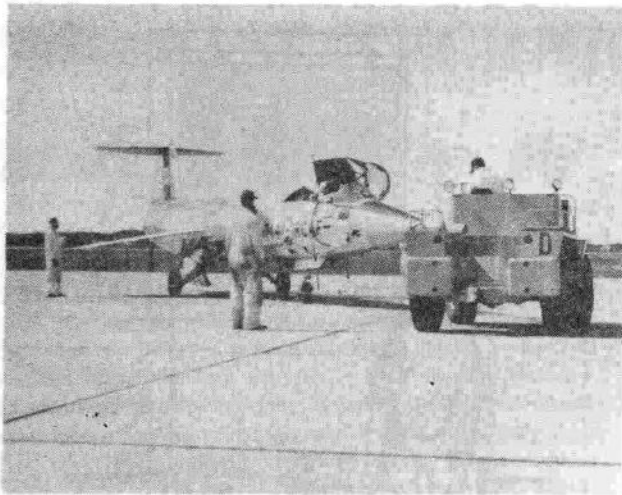
Have Truck - Will Travel

Meet the Wheels! -- the Transportation Section at this base is one of the largest to be found at any air base belonging to the Canadian Forces. The transport inventory includes vehicles ranging from Ski-Doo type snow buggies to specialized tracked carriers. In fact, non-fighting vehicles of almost every code can be found here.

The trade advantages of belonging to this section are numerous:

- For Engineering Equipment Operators, extensive road maintenance and other projects are undertaken during the summer. These permit operators to become proficient on graders, bulldozers, front-end loaders, back-hoes, drag-lines and other excavating and construction equipment. During the winter, most of the time is absorbed in snow-clearing operations.

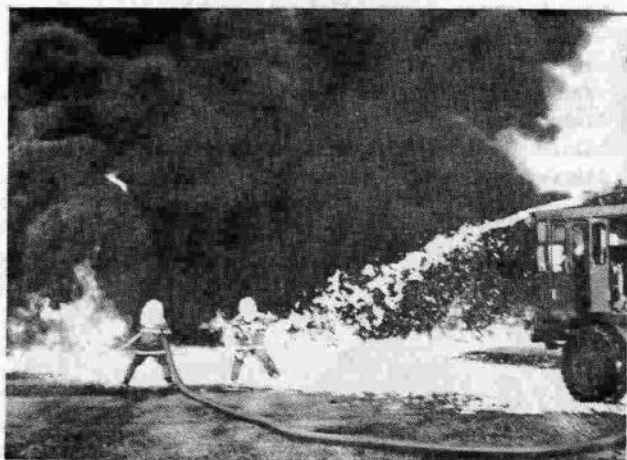




- For the Transport Operator, all of the normal equipment is available, and any-one showing potential is indoctrinated into the Operator Engineering Equipment field.
- For Vehicle Technicians, an excellent opportunity exists to expand their trade knowledge on the various types of equipment. Normally, technicians are rotated periodically through the various subsections for this purpose.

Some operators and technicians will do a short tour at Primrose Lake, which is located about 30 miles from the main base. A technician is also stationed at Canoe Lake, the OTU bombing range, where he services and repairs the three pieces of transport equipment and maintains the stationary power units. The Canoe Lake technician is normally changed weekly, being flown in and out by helicopter as there is no road.

The social activities of the Transportation Section are many and varied. We have periodic section parties, golf and curling tournaments, and enter active teams in a variety of sports. Our wives participate in many of these activities. We hope that this brief outline will assist you in getting pre-acquainted and assures you that the geniality of this section is unsurpassed.



NO TIME FOR THINKING WHEN THE CRASH ALARM SOUNDS. ABOVE AND RIGHT, CRASH CREWS KEEP THEMSELVES AND EQUIPMENT HONED TO READINESS.



Complete Your Education

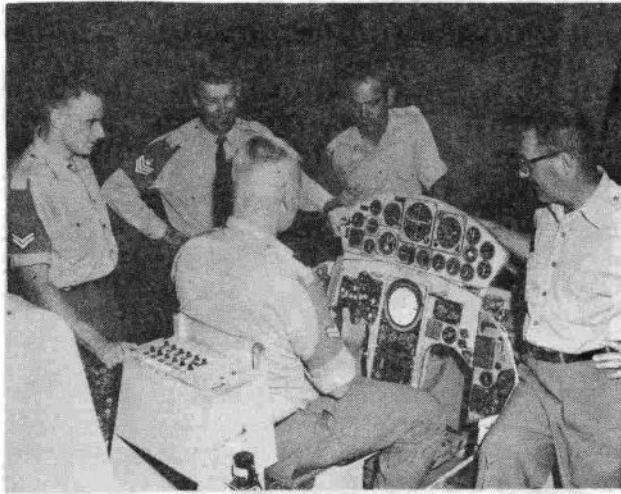
The Ground Training Section is the trade advancement centre for the base. Here trade study material is issued and trade and qualifying examinations are written and administered. Also, tradesmen considering re-muster to another trade have their initial interview in this section.

We are ready and eager to assist you in other ways, too. Information and counselling is available to those interested in furthering their education. At CFB Cold Lake this is accomplished primarily through correspondence courses, but night school classes in a number of subjects are also available as discussed elsewhere in this magazine. For those nearing compulsory retirement age, retiring for medical reasons, or in the last year of a short service commission, information on rehabilitation services is provided. This may involve general counselling, preparation of career resumés or placement on the circulation list for job opportunities provided by CFHQ.

10 (FTTU) Ways to Success

Formed at CFB Cold Lake in April 1961, 10 Field Technical Training Unit is housed in Building 84. Its role is to provide specialty training for tradesmen





who are to be employed on the CF-104 aircraft, and familiarization training for CF-104 aircrew.

The FTTU training program is ably handled by a staff of competent instructors, the administrative work being looked after by the Officer Commanding, the Deputy Officer Commanding, and a clerk. The instructors are divided into two main groups: the first under the Aircraft Training Superintendent, who supervises the airframe, aero-engine, safety equipment, munitions and weapons, and photo courses; the second under the Avionic Training Superintendent who supervises electrical, instrument, communications, radar and armament systems courses. The courses range in duration from three to twelve weeks.

The school is well equipped with training aids covering all aspects of the trade specialties, and also has a CF-104 complete with its associated ground handling equipment. Our training program seems to attract a great deal of interest as the school is usually on the "tour list" for visitors.

Another Essential Service

We have all experienced the frustration of being stopped cold on a job well on the way to completion because some small, seemingly insignificant item is broken or missing and we do not have a replacement handy. Just think of the myriads of tasks that are undertaken on a base like ours every hour of the day, and of the logistics problem involved in trying to make sure that the majority of them are finished without delay. Try to imagine the variety of parts in equipment ranging from lawn mowers, through several types of aircraft to a massive stationary plant. Add to these the food needed to sustain those who eat in the messes, the uniforms and special clothing we wear, the furnishings and equipment for the barracks, offices and hangars, and you get some inkling of the complexity of the logistics task of keeping a base like this one running. Logistics - an expressive word with an all-encompassing meaning - the business of Base Supply.

The key to the supply operation is Stock Control, located in 1 hangar. Here a complete record is kept of all items in stock and in use on the base - some

70,000 of them. The section processes all of the requirements of user sections, involving 500 to 600 items a day.

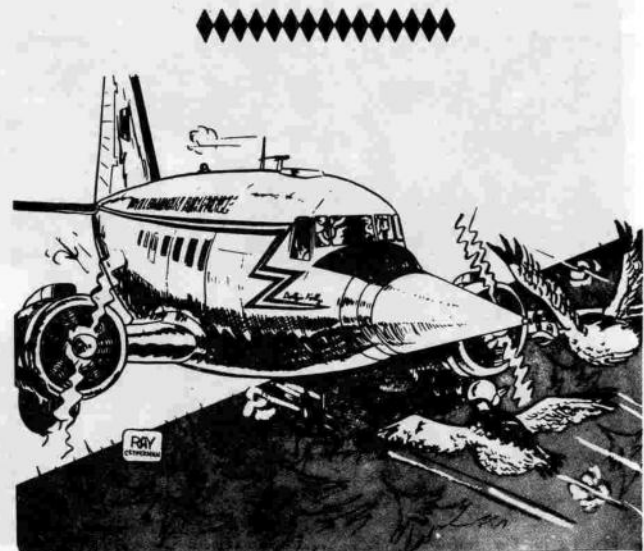
A major activity in the supply system is handled by the Aircraft Maintenance Supply Group located on the first floor of 1 hangar. A "free issue" area permits the maintenance technician to serve himself with low-cost small parts, such as nuts, bolts and rivets. Similar outlets are maintained at the Base Transportation Section, 3 and 6 hangars, the flight simulator room, 448 Squadron in 7 hangar, and at 42 Radar Squadron. There are also fourteen outlets where low cost stationery and cleaning materials are issued over the counter.

To speed the delivery of items not on hand at the various outlets, a Forward Supply System is used. Users call in their needs to a forward supply clerk, who makes out the vouchers and passes them to the applicable supply group. If the items are in stock, the order is filled and delivered by the forward supply driver to the section concerned - how's that for service!

Issues and receipts are dealt with in Building 66, where all incoming and outgoing shipments are handled. Incoming shipments amounting to 80 to 100 tons are processed here; outgoing shipments are significant also. In the same building, items for repair are routed to appropriate agencies and those for disposal through Crown Assets are processed.

Facilities for dealing with personal items such as uniform and special clothing, including flying and protective clothes, are provided by the Clothing Stores on the second floor of 1 hangar.

In short, the Base Supply system is organized to give the utmost service to those who keep the base functioning and performing its operational task. Our staff of servicemen, servicewomen and civilians will handle your needs and queries with courtesy and dispatch at all times.



DON'T BE SCARED - IT'LL NEVER CATCH US.
IT'S JUST ANOTHER GOONY BIRD
DISGUISED AS PINOCCHIO.

YOUR COMMUNITY COUNCIL

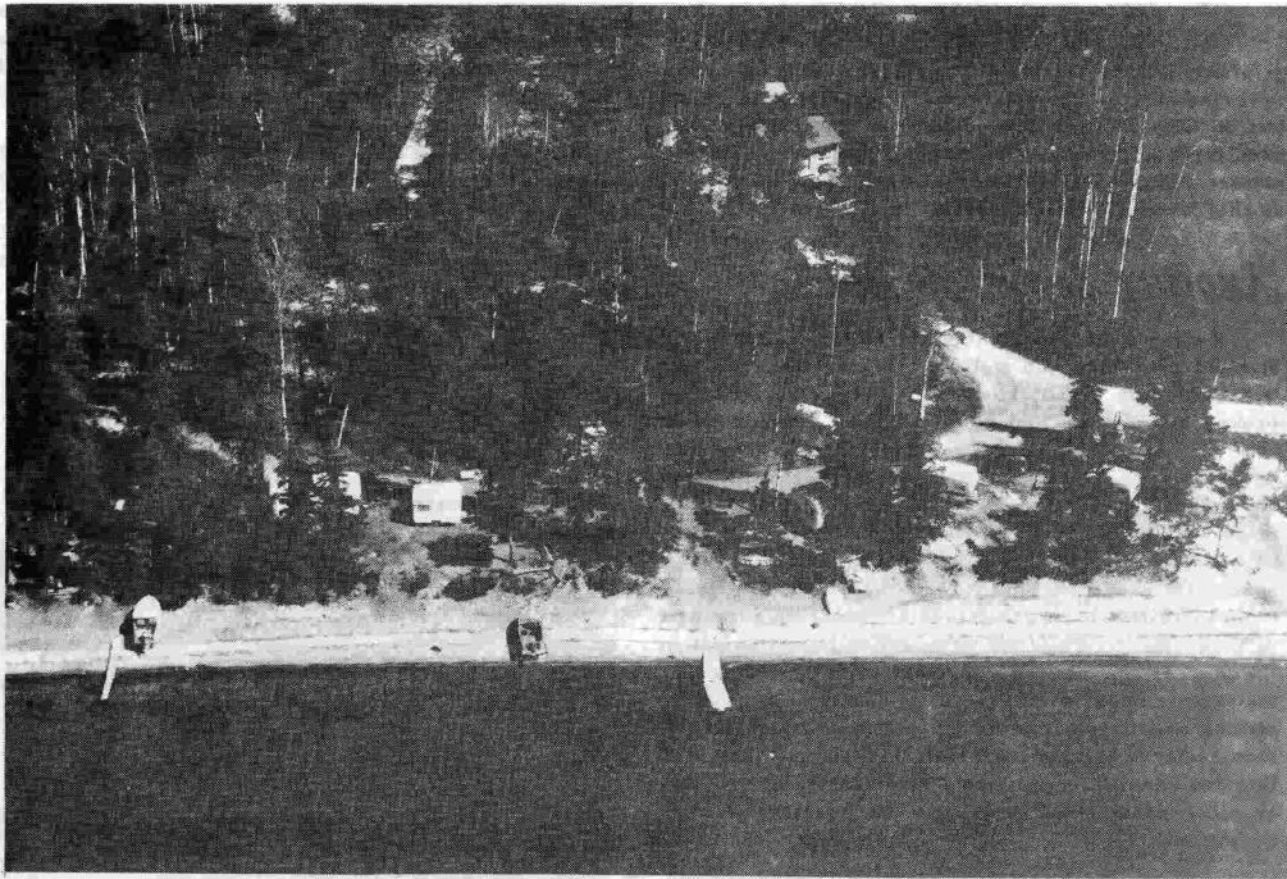
Every town of any consequence has a corporate body elected by its citizens to manage the day-to-day affairs of the community in the best interests of all. Our community at CFB Cold Lake is no exception; we have our Community Council, composed of 21 aldermen elected by popular vote in individual wards. The council is headed by a Mayor and a Vice-Mayor appointed by the Base Commander. The Base Recreation Officer is an ex-officio member. The construction of the council is thus representative of the type of community in which we live. We are entirely contained inside the base boundaries, living on DND property, therefore the responsibility of the Department of National Defence for protecting its property and maintaining good order in the community is recognized by the appointment of representatives of the Base Commander to lead the council. The democratic right of citizens to run the affairs of their community, within the limits imposed by the circumstances of its location, is recognised by the free election of representatives.

The Norlite Community Council provides facilities for married servicemen and their families that are normally available in civilian communities, but cannot be financed through either public or non-public funds. Council activities are financed out of income from monthly and radio bingos and an annual Polar Carnival, and by a small monthly assessment on PMQ residents.



Base Girl - Cyndy Fallis - Chosen Alberta's Teen Queen. Judy Killoran, Last Year's Queen, Also from the Base, Does the Honours.

The council tries to foster community spirit by encouraging the sporting and social activities of our residents. Its policy is to help people to help themselves by providing financial assistance, but not outright financial backing to the many aspects of community life. When organizations have genuinely done their best to raise funds to support their programs, and when those programs appear to be worthy of assistance, your council will step in and give



Marie Lake Campsite - Your Own Playground

any needed support. For example, the council provides financial support to the following activities:

Supervised playgrounds are set up during the summer months. Supervisors are trained in crafts and games, and the children who attend are well occupied for about seven hours each day.

Minor baseball and minor hockey league teams are organized and coached by public-spirited citizens of the community. The council provides equipment and other financial support not covered by registration fees.

Financial support is given to development of the Marie Lake campsite about 15 miles north of the base. Facilities here include picnic tables, a beach, a changing house, trailer and tent sites, and a small general store.

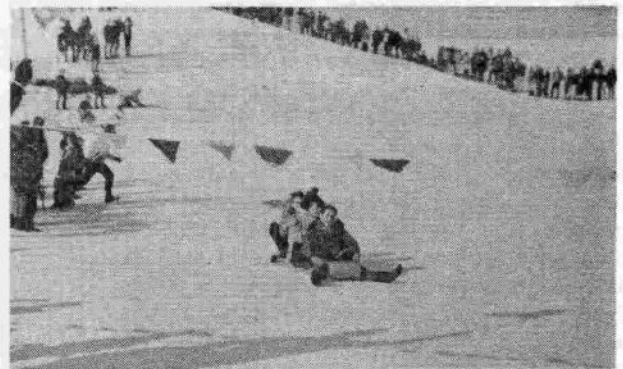
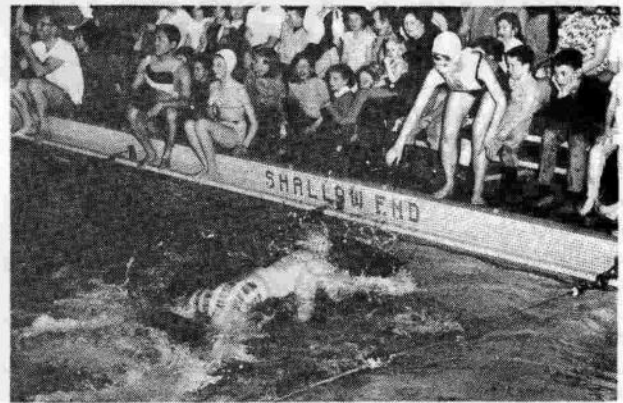
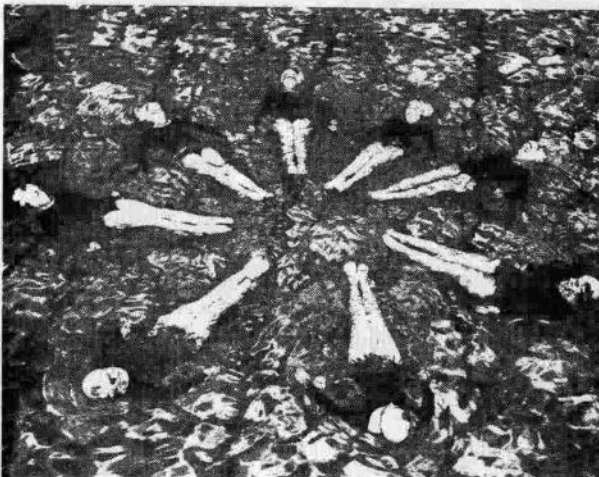
A parkland along Marie Creek is being developed. This is a long-term project including plans for clearing the underbrush and creek itself.

Bowling for pre-teens and teens is encouraged by some financial subsidization.

Teen Town of the North, an organization representing teen-agers' interests in the community, is supervised by one of the aldermen. In return for financial support when needed, the teens are often called upon by the council to assist in council projects.

Other activities supported wholly or in part by the council are: family service counselling; Cubs, Scouts, Brownies and Guides; figure skating; totlots; bicycle safety courses; and annual bursaries.

Each year in February or March a week-long winter carnival is held. Eight divisions made up of servicemen and their families compete in various games of skill and daring. Several dances, a parade, a queen contest, and competitions involving well over a thousand people make this a memorable week. The Polar Carnival is becoming a popular annual event on the winter scene - a colourful affair with wide participation. And isn't that really the key to community spirit? - participation!



Polar Carnival Fun

Left: In the swim with Cold Lake's winter water ballet. Above (top to bottom): Two budding lumberjacks make short work of the tall timber; Air bed race thrills the crowd; Tobogganers cross the finish line; A fine carnival float with a centennial theme.

448 TEST SQUADRON

AEROSPACE ENGINEERING TEST ESTABLISHMENT

How It All Began

In these days of rapidly advancing technology, the nation's armed forces wage a continuous war against obsolescence. From the moment a new weapon - be it a complex advanced fighter-bomber aircraft or a simple pyrotechnic marker - leaves the design board, advances are already in progress that will make it obsolete. Nevertheless the new equipment must be fitted into the prevailing defence environment, and must be continuously improved as this environment changes to stave off that inevitable time when it can no longer perform any useful purpose. Acceptance of new equipment into the armed forces inventory and the continuous updating that follows its introduction must be accomplished by specialized test agencies properly equipped to undertake this sort of work. For aircraft and associated equipment used by the Canadian Armed Forces, the test agency is the Aerospace Engineering Test Establishment, formerly the Central Experimental and Proving Establishment, with its headquarters at CFB Uplands. Testing of aircraft in their role as weapon systems, of the weapons themselves, and of the ground support equipment used in association with them is the specialty of AETE's 448 Test Squadron stationed at CFB Cold Lake.

The origin of the AETE can be traced back to 1920, when the Air Board established a test and development unit. Through the years, the work of aircraft weaponry testing has become steadily more complex and the test establishment has changed to keep pace with it. In 1951, consolidation of test activities resulted in the formation of the Central Experimental and Proving Establishment (CEPE). It is the crest of this establishment that is shown on the cover of this magazine. The CEPE organization evolved into a parent unit based at Uplands and a detachment at Cold Lake, with a floating element of flight test and acceptance teams assigned to contractor's plants throughout Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom and Europe. The latest change in the establishment's organization and name occurred in 1967 as a result of the unification of the Canadian Armed Forces. The new test establishment consisting of the parent unit at Uplands, Experimental Squadron 10, the maritime test agency operating from CFB Shearwater, and 448 Test Squadron at CFB Cold Lake, became the Aerospace Engineering Test Establishment under the direct control of Canadian Forces Headquarters.

As the unit has evolved, so has its ability to test equipment of increasing complexity, and today the AETE remains capable of meeting the stringent demands of modern aerospace equipment testing. The Cold Lake element of this establishment, 448 Test Squadron, continues to specialize in weaponry aspects of testing, but its unique equipment is being used ever

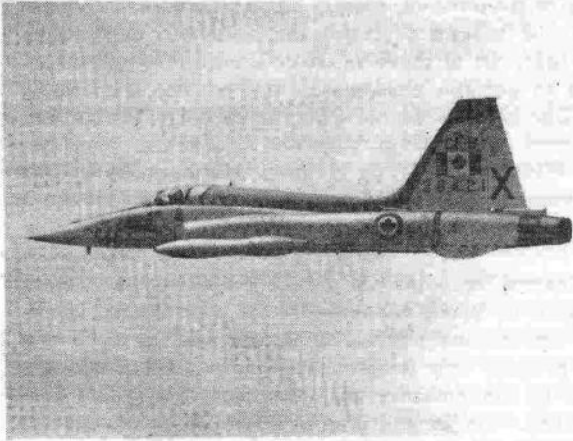
more frequently for testing in other aerospace fields. Its test projects are assigned by Canadian Forces Headquarters through the medium of project directives issued through the parent unit.

Under its previous identity as a CEPE Detachment, 448 Squadron's association with Cold Lake has been a long one. It started on April 24th, 1954, when an RCAF team accompanied by some engineers from Avro Aircraft Ltd. came to the newly constructed airfield to establish facilities for evaluating the CF-100 Mk IV Canuck all-weather interceptor then being introduced to the RCAF. This Canadian designed and built interceptor, equipped to perform what was at that time the advanced tactic of radar-controlled lead collision interception with air-to-air rockets, required the establishment of a new test environment of great complexity. Out of this requirement was born the Primrose Lake Evaluation Range, usually known as the PLER. This range, built around a panhandle-shaped bay on Primrose Lake near the southern boundary of the Cold Lake Air Weapons Range, consists of a group of photo-optical measuring equipment, radar installations and trials control facilities unique in Canada, creating a test environment that is matched in few places in the western world. Indeed, besides being used continuously for testing on behalf of the Canadian Forces, the range is being used by test teams from as far afield as the United States, the United Kingdom and West Germany. Past and planned programs for updating its complex equipment ensure that it will remain in the forefront as an aerospace equipment test centre; therefore servicemen and civilians assigned to 448 Test Squadron face an interesting and challenging future.

For the next few years the major pre-occupation of 448 Squadron will be with the introduction of the CF-5 tactical support aircraft into the Canadian Forces, with assessing the performance of this



Our First Major Assignment - CF-100 Evaluation



Our Latest Task, the CF-5

aircraft in association with the many types of weapons that it will be required to carry, and with its continued development to improve its capability for reconnaissance and tactical ground support. Testing and development of weapons and equipment currently in use or still to be developed will take place concurrently, so we can look forward to a busy period of project activity with an ever-widening scope.

The Lodgers

448 Squadron is a lodger unit at CFB Cold Lake with its own Commanding Officer. Although not self-accounting, the squadron is self-administered under the direction of its Commanding Officer, drawing on CFB Cold Lake for accommodation, accounting, supply and other specialized services. In spite of the fact that the squadron in its past and present form has operated under a variety of commands, usually different to that of the base, the quality of base support and the degree of cooperation has always been of the highest order. Certainly there is intense rivalry between the squadron and the base units, but this rivalry is friendly in the extreme and contributes greatly to morale on both sides.

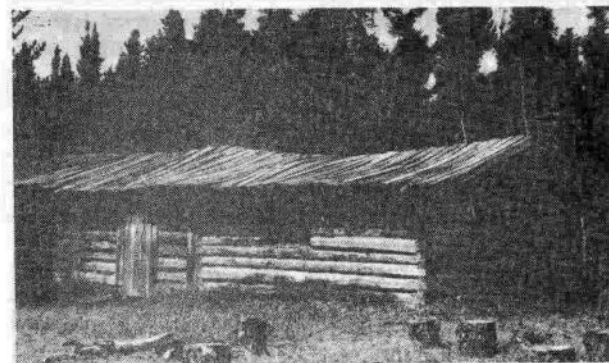
448 Squadron's operations are centred on No. 7 hangar at the extreme north end of the flight line, with support functions housed in the Data Processing Centre immediately across the road from No. 7 hangar, a standard armament building to the north of the Data Centre, and the Coseley hangar a little further north. At the PLER, about 30 miles north of the base, a base camp and specialized buildings house messing and sleeping quarters and test support facilities.

Our Administrators

The squadron is manned by over 300 servicemen and civilians. To handle the administrative aspects of such a large lodger unit, 448 Test Squadron has its own Personnel Administration Officer and Orderly Room staff. The administration section performs all of the duties normally handled by base orderly rooms, including maintenance of personnel records and control of movements. Its staff provides a friendly, helpful service to all servicemen and civilians attached to the

Early PLER Pioneers Really Roughed It

Top to Bottom: Access Wasn't Easy; Existing Buildings Made Crude Accommodation in Early Base Camp; Functional But Draughty "Comfort Station".



squadron. Anyone assigned to the squadron who arrives at CFB Cold Lake in normal working hours should contact the Squadron Orderly Room immediately. Although it is generally a beehive of activity every person is assured of personalized service with a smile. Those arriving outside of working hours should report to the Base Duty Officer or Orderly Sergeant, as appropriate, and should contact the Squadron Orderly Room as soon as possible on the following day.

How We Operate

The operating functions of 448 Squadron are divided between four major sections: the Projects, Range Instrumentation, Operations, and Technical Services sections. The operations of these four sections are tightly coordinated and there is the utmost cooperation between them. There has to be -- the ever-changing demands of test activities require the single-minded efforts of everyone to assure safe operation, effective use of the expensive, complex equipment, and timely production of accurate, meaningful test results.

Where Projects Begin And End

The whole of 448 Squadron is engaged in supporting test activities, so it is perhaps a misnomer to call one part of our organization the Project Section. The name has, however, been given to the section where project activities begin, are progressed through their various stages, and end. The Project Section, under the direction of the Senior Project Officer, is staffed by two groups of project engineers; one specializing in armament testing and the other in aircraft systems and equipment testing. A project support group performs data processing, technical reporting and administrative tasks.

Most of the project engineers are officers possessing engineering degrees or specialist engineering training. Project engineers generally perform a coordinating role in the conduct of test projects. They analyse assigned projects to determine the test requirements, the facilities needed to perform the tests, the test methods that will yield the information desired, and the programming necessary to ensure that the work will be completed in time. They funnel the specialist help available from the remaining sections into their projects so that the desired results will be produced with minimum wastage of effort and resources. They specify design requirements for the specialized equipment used, and may actually design some equipment. To perform these tasks, they must have, and they get unstinting cooperation and assistance from the specialists in the other sections of the squadron.

Supporting the project engineers is a group of contractor-employed civilian men and women staffing the Data Processing Centre. These highly specialized data processing engineers and computing assistants are responsible for processing and analysing the huge quantities of information collected by the various data gathering agencies during tests. Miles of film from the range phototheodolites and airborne and ground instrumentation cameras; reels of magnetic tape bearing

information transmitted by telemetry or recorded directly from instrumentation sensors; rolls of specially sensitized paper on which are recorded continuous traces depicting the behaviour of systems under test; all of these must be scrutinized and interpreted to get the answers to the questions posed by those who have to decide whether or not to accept new equipment or developments and those who must use them effectively. The project engineer bases his assessment of the equipment he is testing on the work performed by the Data Processing Centre staff.

Testing is pointless unless the results are made available to those responsible for purchasing, modifying, developing and using equipment. At the end of each project the project engineer must produce a report to disseminate the information that has been extracted. He is assisted in this task by the staff of the Report Section. Two talented ladies use special typewriters to produce reports in a form ready for printing. A service draughtsman produces drawings for illustrating reports and modification procedures, or for use by the workshops and laboratories when manufacturing test equipment. A civilian administers the section and edits the reports.

The many and varied administrative tasks in the Project Section are performed by an Administration Clerk. These include the preparation of statistical and periodic reports, administration of a small technical library, control of issues of project stationery and equipment, typing and filing of project documents, and a host of associated jobs. He is a busy man with little time to be bored, and the work that he does is appreciated.

Home On The Range

In the West, one tends to associate "the range" with wide-open spaces -- with cattle contentedly turning grass into beef. Well the deer play here - but not the antelope - and that's about as near as we get to "Home on the Range". We place a very different connotation on the words. Our range is a weapon test range - and it is superbly equipped for the job. It has muskeg and bush, and wildlife abounds - but the grazing is definitely sub-standard and the antics of the modern high speed jets that periodically buzz the place would scare the hide off of any cattle browsing in the vicinity.

Much of the squadron's testing of aircraft and airborne weapons must be done in a tightly-controlled airspace, and a major portion of the information that a project engineer hopes to glean from a particular project can only be recorded by instruments on the ground. The job of providing this airspace and ground instrumentation, and of maintaining and operating the test control and data recording equipment, falls to the men of the Range Instrumentation Section. The PLER is their working territory.

Work at the range calls for knowledge and skills unique in the Canadian Armed Forces. The equipment used to control the aircraft and to record test information is highly specialized, affording an opportunity for tradesmen to broaden the scope of their knowledge in the electronics and optical fields. Those assigned

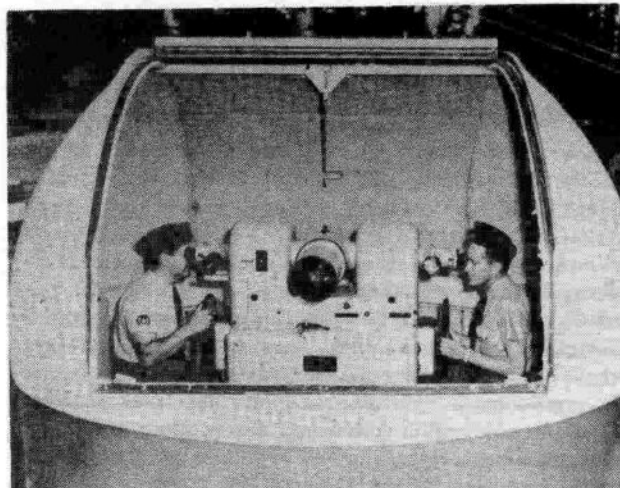
to the Range Instrumentation Section find themselves attached to Optical Instrumentation or Electronic Instrumentation. These titles may sound as if they define and limit the types of work that these sections do -- not so; those employed at the range must be adaptable and resourceful because the variety of work to be done is limitless. Don't worry though, you will be adequately trained for the job and it has lots of compensations.

At intervals of one to three miles around the U-shaped perimeter of the Primrose Lake panhandle are the nine eyes of PLER - the phototheodolites. These eyes, PLER's *raison d'etre*, constitute a capability unique in Canada, that of producing accurate information from which we can determine the position in space, at any given instant, of objects flown, thrown, ejected, projected, shot or dropped in the airspace above Primrose Lake. Over 80% of the data obtained in testing at PLER is of this space-positional type - things like pitch, yaw, spin, altitude, airspeed, acceleration, store separation sequences, trajectory and impact position - all to a degree of accuracy that locates an object within a two-foot sphere of probability at 10,000 feet altitude. Such accuracy is used as a standard against which even sensitive and precise aircraft instruments are compared.

A phototheodolite is a triumph of mechanical, optical and electrical technology. Simply speaking, it is a motion picture camera with a telescopic lens mounted in a turret-like cupola. Each frame of film that it takes shows, besides the object being tracked, reference crosshairs, synchronization and timing marks, and the direction in which the instrument is pointing (azimuth and elevation). By combining the information obtained from two or more (preferably more) phototheodolites simultaneously, the position of the object being tracked can be calculated with great accuracy. By making these calculations from photos taken at successive intervals throughout a period of time, the path of the object can be plotted and studied at a convenient time after testing has been completed. Phototheodolite films are scrutinized in the Data Processing Centre on special film readers and the information extracted using these machines is fed into a computer, which performs the calculations with great rapidity.

Phototheodolite operators usually sight the object to be tracked through small telescopes, and operate the rotation and elevation controls to keep the object in view; however, on occasion, radar tracking may be employed. All of the phototheodolites are electronically connected to the PLER radars so that they will find and follow anything that the radars are tracking. Thus, the eyes of PLER are helped to pick up the aircraft that they have to track at greater ranges under unfavourable visibility conditions.

Besides the phototheodolites, there is other optical instrumentation in the form of mobile or portable cameras that can be moved to surveyed locations and aimed in a known fixed direction to get close-in shots of rocket ground launches. These cameras can be remotely controlled by the same signals that fire the rocket. Accurate measurements

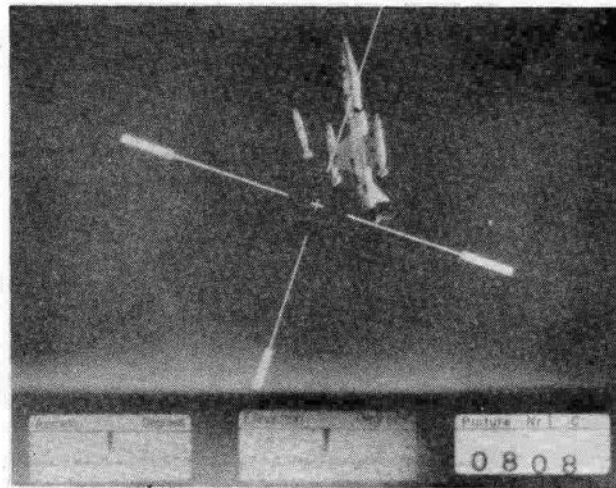


The 'Eyes' of PLER

of rocket characteristics can be made with the film from these cameras.

The operation and maintenance of PLER's complex optical-electrical-electronic camera systems demands skill and know-how of the photo and radio technicians who work with them. The precision of the cameras must be preserved by calibration and repair, which may be done in the workshops at PLER Base Camp, at the site itself, or in a mobile workshop that carries test benches and tools to the job.

The reader may rightly infer that camera and radio technicians employed at PLER have to be Jacks-of-all-Trades. This is true of almost everybody who works at PLER, but the technicians of Optical Instrumentation have the most bizarre demands made of them. They may find themselves using chain-saws, ice augers, hatchets, shovels, survey transits and carpentry tools in the process of preparing PLER to meet the widely-varying requirements of different flight trials. Huge floating and land-based targets are built, painted and accurately placed; marker lines are cut through thousands of yards of bush; and the land drop zone is kept clear of new growth and debris. With the help of the CFB Cold Lake Base Construction Engineering detachments at PLER Base Camp, Optical Instrumentation has the overall responsibility for



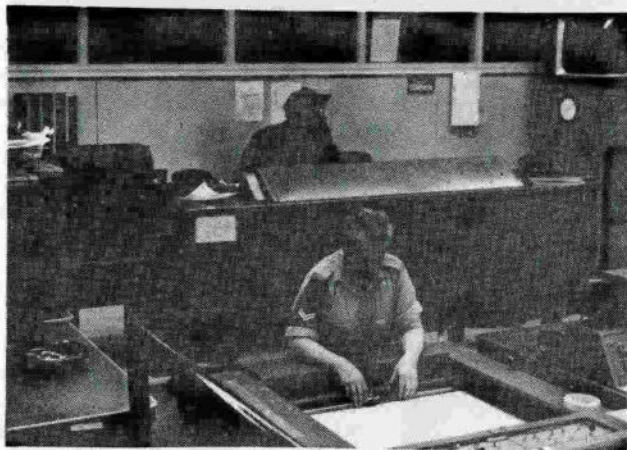
What A Phototheodolite Sees

range preparation, for if PLER is compared to a photographer's studio, then range preparation is the counterpart of the photographer's arrangement of props and back-drops.

On Primrose Mountain, 400 feet above the lake surface, is the Trials Control Centre building. If the phototheodolites are the eyes of PLER, then Trials Control and its associated radar and transmitter-receiver sites perform the functions of the brain and nervous system, electronically coordinating and controlling activity at PLER both in the air and on the ground. It is the task of Electronic Instrumentation's technicians to assure that this brain and nervous system is in tip-top operating condition whenever it is required for project operations. This task encompasses three distinct functions; telemetry, radar and communications.

For certain types of flight and rocketry trials, the project engineer must rely on telemetry to transmit information measured by instruments aboard the test vehicle. The staff of the telemetry ground station operates and maintains the equipment that processes and records this information and re-transmits it to the Data Processing Centre at the base for processing by the computer. They are also responsible for providing an accurate time standard against which all records can be compared and correlated. An electronic clock, accurate to within a few thousandths of a second a day, is part of the telemetry ground station's equipment, and its coded time signal is recorded on every foot of film, magnetic tape and strip-chart paper recorded at PLER.

Tracking radars located a short distance from the Trials Control building provide the essential control of aircraft in the PLER airspace. These radars are electronically connected to plotboards in the Trials Control Room, where electrical signals move pens across scale maps of the PLER to show the changing positions of the airborne vehicles being tracked. In this way, precise control of one or two aircraft can be achieved, and aircraft control officers in radio contact with the pilots can guide the aircraft along pre-determined paths on the maps - paths that are sometimes crucial to the success of a flight trial. The tracking and plotting system must be kept operative, ready for any trial that may demand its use -- more work for Electronic Instrumentation.



Trials Control Room - the Nerve Centre

We can now begin to see just how involved a flight trial at PLER can be. Communications becomes vitally important, as persons involved with one aspect of a project must be in contact with several others, some perhaps thirty miles away at the base, who are involved with other aspects. Communications between machines are equally important, with electrical signals and waves coursing the length and breadth of PLER continuously. The hundreds of miles of wires and cable can indeed be likened to nerve chains. Looking after the many transmitters and receivers of all types, the telephone system, a teletype link, the launch pad firing mechanism and all their interconnecting cables is the demanding job of PLER's Communications Technicians. They have a full-time job.

A great deal of the day-to-day activity at PLER is not directly concerned with testing aircraft and weapons. Several detachments from base support sections provide services at the PLER. One such service, vital to most testing at PLER, is the provision of reliable observations of the air mass above Primrose Lake; its winds, temperatures, pressure, cloud cover and range of visibility. These measurements and observations, made with the aid of balloons carrying instruments and radio transmitters up to 100,000 feet, are provided by the weathermen at the fully-equipped Meteorological Building on Primrose Mountain.

Another service is the provision of a firefighter and firefighting equipment at Base Camp, including a fire truck, protective clothing, and lots of back-carried waterpumps. Besides providing protection for PLER's buildings, the portable equipment is available to the range staff, who would be called out to control any brush or forest fire initiated by weapons detonated in the land drop zone or in the surrounding uncleared area.

The men at PLER eat very well, thanks to a fine kitchen and dining hall run by the Base Food Services Section. And there is a Supply Section that provides the myriads of spare parts for all the complex and unique equipment at the range. There is a Construction Engineering detachment, that does the many plumbing, carpentry and electrical chores around PLER, and provides electric power from three 150,000-watt diesel generators. There is a Mobile Equipment detachment



'Chow Time' at PLER

whose operators and mechanics keep the trucks, jeeps, buses, snowmobiles, bulldozers and other wheeled and tracked vehicles rolling over the many miles of road at PLER, and keep those roads passable in all kinds of weather. A Marine Section is important to PLER, operating several boats and a barge from a dock at the shore of Primrose Lake. This section has the duty of moving floating targets and markers out on to the lake, anchoring them in exact positions, and recovering various test objects dropped or ejected from aircraft. Of course, the fishing is good in the lake in the summertime, but that can't be called an official duty of the Marine Section or any other section at PLER.

Our Flyers And Controllers

What's on the schedule for today? A T-33 will be on the range to do an air-to-ground rocket shoot at 0900; a CF-104D on a fuel flow project flight at 0900 - that will require an observer in the back seat, no range time on that flight; the chopper will be required to move some targets to new locations in the drop zone - 0945 to 1030 has been allotted for that; there will be an atmospheric sounding rocket shoot at 1200 and if the morning T-33 mission is successful the next mission on that project will be flown at 1330. The schedule winds up with a CF-104 intercept practice, using a T-33 for target, at 1430. Looks like another busy day for the fighter controllers and pilots of 448 Squadron Operations Section.

While every day is not this busy, many are. All of this activity requires positive control and direction, and it is the Operations Section that is responsible for control of all operations conducted at Primrose Lake Evaluation Range. Fighter Controllers provide direction and control of airborne test missions involving:

- air-to-ground bombing, rocketry and gunnery;
- air-to-air intercepts for practice and live missile firing.

Other aspects of the controllers' job are the control of rocket and missile ground launches and the development and supervision of operational range safety procedures.

The majority of test and development projects assigned to 448 Squadron culminate in airborne trials. Squadron pilots, half of whom are graduates of a recognized test pilots' school, carry out all of the flying arising out of project commitments and other requirements. All pilots must be qualified on both the C-47 and T-33, used for project support flying, and on either the CF-104 or CF-5, the primary test aircraft, or the H-34 helicopter.

Project test flying can only be described as completely diversified, including airborne systems testing, all types of armament tests - guns, rockets, bomb delivery - and aircraft handling trials. Project support flying involves chase missions, providing transport throughout Canada and the U.S. for project liaison visits, and in a secondary role, conducting air evacuation and search and rescue missions in con-

junction with CFB Cold Lake aircraft.

The pilots are busy people and they get plenty of flying time. No less important is their responsibility for advising the project engineers in planning the flying aspects of project activities.

The Technical Empire

The aircraft used in those test operations you have just been reading about did not just fortuitously materialize all fired up and ready to go. They had to be prepared for the job - modified to carry new weapons and to perform new functions; inspected, ground tested and maintained to make them safe to fly; and specially equipped and armed for their test role. The squadron's Technical Services Section had to be on the job.

The Technical Services Section is the largest section, with almost 70% of squadron strength, and we believe that the tasks carried out by the section provide the highest possible level of interest. Technical officers, civilians with highly specialized skills and service technicians of 22 trades make up the Technical Services Section. They are assigned responsibility for a very diverse variety of activities such as aircraft maintenance, installation of recording instrumentation, environmental laboratory work, calibration of test and measurement devices, ground and air photography, munitions and weapons, armament systems and supply.

Technicians of the Radar Systems, Communications Systems and Weapons Air trades are employed in the Avionics Section. A tradesman in this section, besides carrying out normal maintenance and servicing of aircraft, can be called upon to test, design and develop new techniques and new equipment applicable to his trade area. For example, the Radar Systems technician provides project support by ascertaining that aircraft radars and sight systems meet the specifications given by the manufacturer, and by suggesting and incorporating modifications designed to improve the systems. Responsibility for telecommunications installed on test aircraft, and for the fabrication and evaluation of prototype modifications, has been assigned to the Communications Systems technicians. Projects involving the evaluation of weapons assigned to the air element of the Canadian Forces to assure their compatibility with the delivery system, their airworthiness and their effectiveness are supported by the Weapons Air technician.

If you are a service photographer posted to 448 Squadron for employment in the Photographic Section, you can be assured of a tour of duty that will be both interesting and challenging.

During a normal tour you should see employment in at least two of the three sub-sections which make up the Photographic Section:

- Photo Services, besides providing the normal ground photography required at most units, becomes involved with the production of printed circuit boards, motion picture footage for both

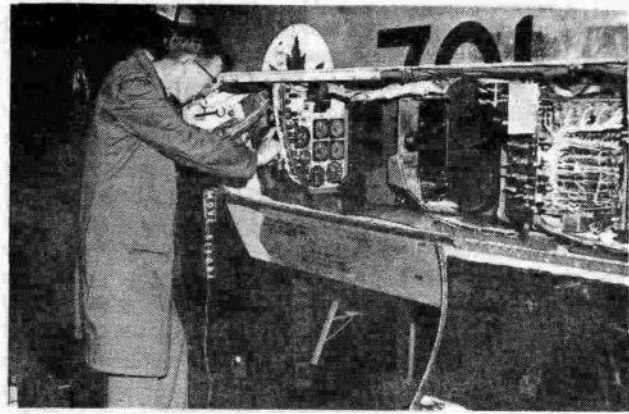
documentary and data acquisition, duplication of motion picture coverage, and the extensive use of 35mm colour film in a wide variety of applications. In addition, other unusual short term projects are undertaken in assisting with the squadron's evaluation and testing role.

- Employment in Air Photography will see you working primarily in and around the CF-104 Starfighter aircraft. However, there will be occasions when you will be required to install and to service cameras in other jet and piston types of aircraft, and occasionally you will be working with the aircraft of other services or nations. Air photography as it applies at this unit is used as an information gathering device to provide the facts and figures needed to resolve problems or to evaluate the effectiveness of an activity occurring in or around the aircraft. To accomplish this, you will fly as a chase photographer in aircraft types ranging from helicopters to supersonic jets, and work closely with other trades in the design and installation of photographic systems.
- Our Continuous Processing Laboratory is well equipped to process all of the motion picture film, both black-and-white and colour, air film, and black-and-white and colour recording papers exposed by the squadron. Modern high-speed continuous processing machines coupled with some of the most up-to-date quality control equipment makes this laboratory unique in the Canadian defence establishment. Through this laboratory we offer the squadron a fast and efficient photographic processing service to meet the requirements of its role.

Because we are continually up-dating our facilities and photographic equipment, no attempt has been made to describe our equipment in detail. Through a job rotation program you will be exposed to tasks and equipment which are new and unique in the service, and we are sure you will find your work enjoyable and rewarding.

The salient characteristic that distinguishes the maintenance department at 448 Squadron from all others is the capability for simulating, monitoring, recording and analysing the complex processes and events that occur in test aircraft or test set-ups. This capability is provided in part by the officers, civilians and service tradesmen who staff the Test Instrumentation Laboratory, the Environmental Laboratory and the Calibration Centre of the Laboratory Facilities Section.

Assignment to the Test Instrumentation Laboratory will probably involve you in the design and installation of measuring devices for use in test aircraft or ground test rigs. You will also be required to provide means of recording outputs from these devices in forms suitable for analysis. The measuring devices and recorders are used to produce information from which engineers can accurately determine the facts about movement, pressure, flow, voltage or other parameters, so that they can answer the questions posed by the originators of test projects.



Instrumentation Sees All, Records All

Should your assignment be to the Environmental Laboratory, you'll soon become an expert in shake, rattle and roll. Not the dance - but the simulation of a variety of environments in which a system or item of equipment may one day find itself. The accelerometers, temperature chambers, vibration tables and a host of other equipment contained in this laboratory are capable of simulating almost any condition to be encountered on land and sea, or in the air. In addition, you will be required to calibrate devices designed to produce continuous measurements of changes in an environment; for example, you may have to calibrate the output of a pressure sensing device with varying gaseous pressure.

How accurate can you be? Extremely accurate if your work is in the Calibration Centre. You work with equipment which provides standards traceable to the National Standards; either directly for calibration purposes, or indirectly through accurately and precisely calibrated test equipment. Your work here will permit other 448 Squadron sections to perform calibrations on measuring devices to the precision required to assure that accurate information is obtained during flight and ground testing. The Calibration Centre also calibrates and repairs test equipment and instruments from Canadian Forces units throughout Western Canada.

Responsibility for the maintenance of squadron aircraft rests with the staff of the Aeronautical Engineering section. With an aircraft inventory comprising CF-104, CF-104D, T-33, Dakota and H-34 aircraft, and a variety of shops - airframe and aero-engine, safety systems, instrument and electrical, refinishing, ground servicing equipment, metal and carpentry - maintenance is indeed a complex operation requiring the combined efforts of all concerned.

Aside from the normal maintenance and servicing aspects of aircraft operation, the majority of trades become directly involved with project support in one form or another, spending a good portion of their working day in the design, fabrication, modification or installation of special project equipment. No matter what the trade or what the project assigned, whether it be evaluation of a new navigation system, modification of an aircraft fuel flow system, preparation of wiring diagrams or compiling of modification leaflets, the ingenuity, knowledge and skill of the tradesmen is constantly called upon.

SCOUTING AND GUIDING

His

The opportunity for a scouting adventure awaits all boys at CFB Cold Lake. The base boasts eight Cub Packs, four Scout Troops, a Venturer Company and a Rover Crew.

CFB Cold Lake is situated in real scouting country; lakes, woods and wide open spaces provide Cubs and Scouts alike with the chance to hike and camp the year round. Camp Vanier, situated on the shores of Bear Lake, is operated by the Beaver Valley District and during the summer becomes a home away from home for Cubs and Scouts in the Cold Lake area. In addition to Camp Vanier, the Rover Crew have refurbished an old trapper's line shack on the Beaver River, within the confines of the base, which is available for a variety of scouting activities ranging from campouts to the conducting of courses. All of these activities are supervised by adult leaders and Rovers.

The Venturer Company, recently formed, has embarked on a new and varied program allowing boys in the 14 to 16 age group to pursue their special skills.

The Rover Crew is very active in community and scouting service projects on and off the base, including such activities as winter camping courses for Scouts, assistance during the annual Polar Carnival, and Scout training and leadership.

The wide and varied skills found among tradesmen on Canadian Forces bases provide ample opportunities for boys to receive training in conjunction with their scouting programs. With the kind cooperation of such men as the staffs of the Fire Hall, Recreation Centre and Hospital, excellent training and guidance is provided to all Scouts.

You will find scouting at CFB Cold Lake among the best in Canada. We look forward to seeing you whether you be of Cub, Scout, Venturer or Rover age.

Hers

The Guiding movement on Canadian Forces Base Cold Lake is a very active one, with eight Brownie Packs, five Guide Companies and two Ranger Flights involving approximately 350 girls aged from seven to eighteen. Along with groups in Grand Centre and Elk Point this movement constitutes the Beaver Valley District of the Alberta Council of Girl Guides of Canada, which in turn is part of the National Council of Girl Guides of Canada. Though directly associated with the national and provincial organizations, the CFB Cold Lake group is completely self-supporting through funds raised by the Local Association of Brownies, Guides and Rangers and grants, when necessary, from the Norlite Community Council. Liaison with the Provincial Council is through a District Commissioner, who coordinates all activities

and provides advice and assistance when needed. The Local Association of Brownies, Guides and Rangers is made up of interested members of the community, primarily mothers with children in the movement.

The Guiders (Leaders) of the various packs, companies and flights are volunteers. An indication of the size and importance of the movement on the base is indicated by the fact that a minimum of 35 to 40 women are required as Guiders each year. The Guiders, who are responsible for imparting the principles of the Guiding movement to the girls, are most important to the success of the Guiding program. They bring to the girls a varied program of activities designed to foster responsibility, citizenship and good character. Brownies involve girls from age seven to ten, who meet once a week for one or two hours. Teaching is by means of fun and pack activities, with tests, games, songs, stories and pack ceremonies stimulating the imagination. Special emphasis is placed on helping at home.

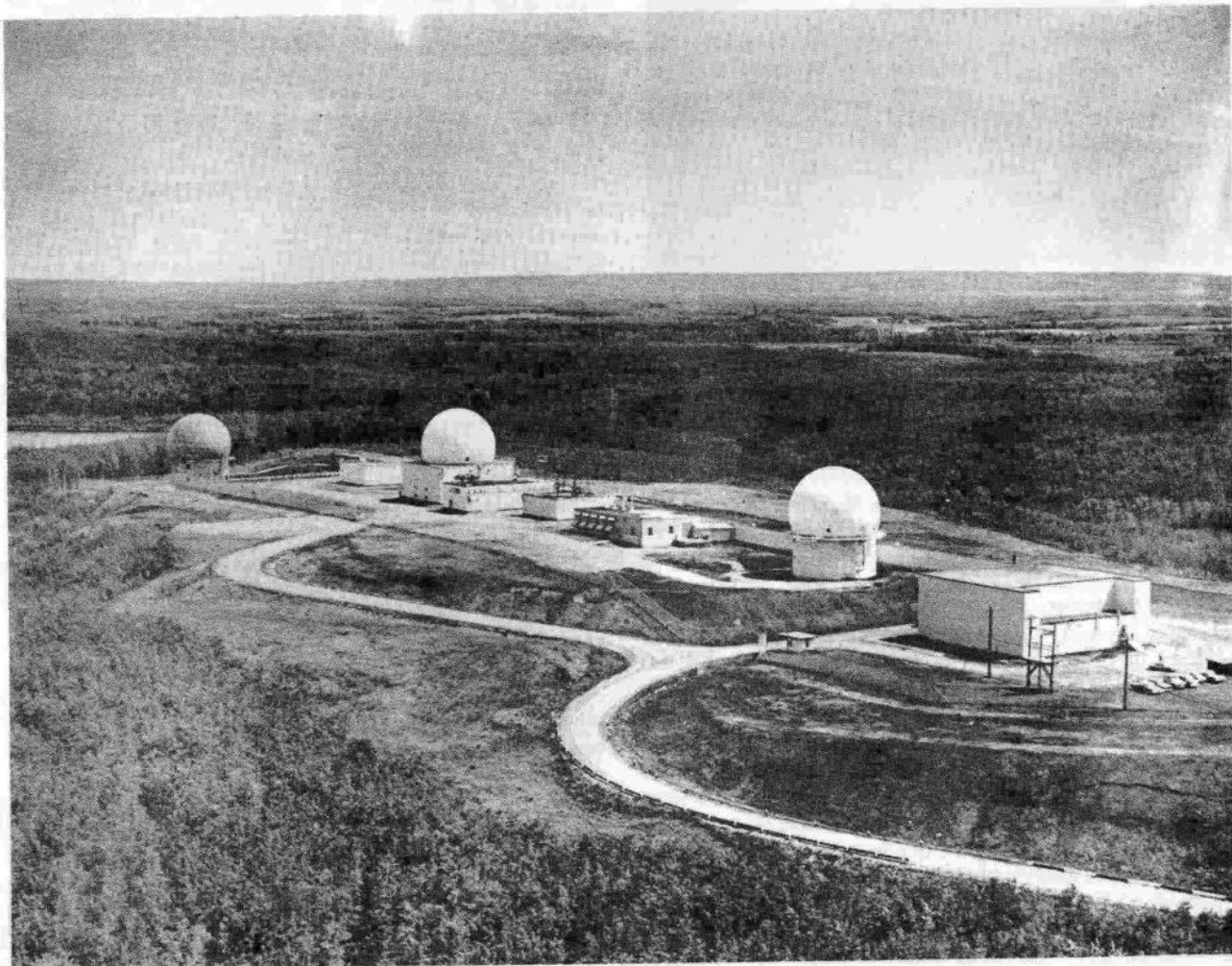
Guides involve girls from 10 to 14, with opportunities for individual initiative and assumption of responsibility. Tests and proficiency badges are designed to develop character under "four signposts" -- intelligence, health, handicraft and service to others. The Guide year is topped off with a seven-day camp at Camp Vanier, which is shared with the scouting movement on the base.

Rangers involve girls from 14 to 18. Rangers are urged to serve the community through organizations such as welfare centres, day nurseries and hospitals, and to broaden their interests to include citizenship, international friendship, art and literature, first aid and home nursing, woodcraft, homecraft and health. Tests demand a sustained effort and an adult approach.



FOR FIREMAN'S BADGE, BOY SCOUTS
MUST KNOW HOW TO PUT FIRES OUT
AS WELL AS START THEM!

42 RADAR SQUADRON



Prominent Landmark

The radar domes housing 42 Radar Squadron's three radar antennae can be seen as one approaches the area from Highway 28A. Perched on one of the few prominent hills in the vicinity, 42 Radar Squadron is situated between the towns of Grand Centre and Cold Lake, and is approximately 5 miles east of CFB Cold Lake.

Although an independent squadron with its own commanding officer, 42 Radar Squadron receives support services from CFB Cold Lake. We feel fortunate indeed to receive excellent construction engineering, supply, transportation and administrative support from the base, as well as first-rate messing, housing and recreation facilities. Our proximity to CFB Cold Lake provides many benefits, giving us the advantages of a large base while retaining the independence and esprit-de-corps of a small unit. How many other radar squadrons can claim this?

The purpose of the unit when it opened as 42 Aircraft Control and Warning (AC and W) Squadron in June 1955 was radar control of the CF-100 all-weather

fighters operated by 3 Operational Training Unit stationed at Cold Lake. Equipment at that time consisted of an AN/FPS-3 Search Radar and an AN/FPS-502 Height Finder. In 1956, a Fighter Controller School was established, offering a proficiency course for trained Fighter Controllers, and by 1961 the complete Fighter Controller course was being given here; however, when 42 AC and W subsequently became an operational Air Defence Command unit, all fighter controller training ceased.

In preparation for joining the Air Defence System, an additional Height Finder Radar was installed and the original radar equipment was replaced by more modern and sophisticated sets. Also installed at the same time was a diesel power plant, providing an in-house source of constant and reliable electrical power.

October 1962 saw the incorporation of 42 AC and W into the Great Falls Air Defence Sector and hence NORAD. Prior to this the squadron was a lodger unit of the Cold Lake base; now it became an operationally independent squadron with a full-fledged Commanding Officer, responsible to the Air Officer Commanding, Air Defence Command.

Vital SAGE Link

Initially the operation was a manual one, but automation was not far off. A SAGE Annex, housing an AN/FST-2B Digital Data Processor was soon added, and, after satisfactory completion of demanding and thorough tests on this processor and the radar equipment, the unit became part of the SAGE system in April 1963 and became known forthwith as 42 Radar Squadron. That this squadron was the first radar site in Western Canada to be SAGE'd is noteworthy.

As a NORAD Surveillance Site, the primary function of 42 Radar Squadron is to provide warning of air attack to NORAD. Data from our radar equipment is passed to our parent Direction Centre at 28th NORAD Division, situated at Malmstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana. We are one of thirteen Radar Squadrons constituting 28th NORAD Division. Of the thirteen, five are Canadian. Although we are operationally controlled by 28th NORAD Division, administrative control is still vested with Air Defence Command at North Bay, Ont. As we are the most northerly site within the division, we are heavily relied upon by 28th NORAD Division for early warning data. In fact, we are one of the most northerly heavy radar sites in NORAD.

Support for OTU

A supplementary role of the squadron is providing flight following and surveillance for the CF-104 Starfighters operated by 6 Strike/Reconnaissance OTU. This role, assumed in February 1965, consists of monitoring the CF-104s as they pass through the supersonic corridor at Primrose Lake, as well as providing any other necessary air surveillance assistance. Although this role makes use of the same radar data as the SAGE role, no major problems have arisen. Trained fighter controllers are established to maintain the supplementary role, hence we have the capability as well as the equipment to perform intercepts against enemy aircraft should the need arise.

Complex Equipment

Except for a Ground Air Transmitter Receiver Site located 17 miles east of the main site, 42 Radar is self-contained. The equipment found at the site is identical to that found at low power ground air transmitter receiver sites and is used to provide air-ground-air coverage for 28th NORAD Division's use. Because of the abnormally great distance from the Squadron to the site, microwave communication is used. This facility is unique among Canadian radar squadrons.

Being a non-frequency diversity radar site, we are equipped with the standard non-frequency diversity allotment consisting of two height finder radars and one search radar. Squadron radar technicians competently service the radars and associated equipment, while air defence technicians capably attend to the operations requirements. The Ground Air Transmitter Receiver Site equipment and the associated microwave communication system are ably serviced and main-

tained by our radio technicians.

Although some of the administrative functions and record keeping tasks are performed by CFB Cold Lake, we do have a PAdO and Orderly Room to look after squadron staff and administration. The people who operate our power plant and provide refrigeration and mechanical support are supplied by the Base Construction Engineering section. Regular transportation from the Base to the Squadron and the Ground Air Transmitter Receiver Site is provided by the Base Transport section.

Reporting In

Anyone posted to 42 Radar Squadron is requested to report on arrival to the Base Orderly Room to obtain messing and housing information. Those reporting-in during off duty hours should contact the Base Duty Officer or Orderly Sergeant, as applicable, and report to the Base Orderly Room on the next working day. The 42 Radar Squadron Orderly Room should be contacted at the earliest possible opportunity.

Lots to Do - You're Welcome

The facilities afforded by CFB Cold Lake provide an almost unlimited variety of organized activities for all age groups. Nonetheless the squadron does hold independent social and athletic functions. Dances and gatherings held periodically do much to "knit" squadron members together. Sports tournaments, such as golf, curling and fishing are seasonally held and are well attended. These are as social in nature as they are athletic, hence skill is not a requirement and is, indeed, at times a liability. Squadron sports teams compete in virtually all base leagues and have represented us well. Squadron members are also prominent on teams representing CFB Cold Lake.

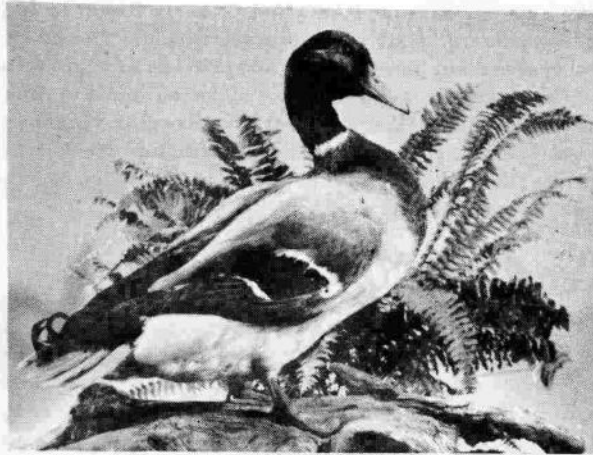
We feel that 42 Radar is in all aspects a top-notch squadron and that new arrivals will be taken up with the fine spirit and high morale of the Squadron. To those posted to the Squadron we offer our sincere greetings and hope to see you soon. To those who are not, but are eligible for posting to heavy radar sites, may we recommend our Squadron as a very desirable posting. Finally, to those who do not fall into either category, but who are located in or happen to pass through the immediate area, we extend a warm invitation to drop in and see us.

ODDS 'N' ENDS

PETS

Your pets are welcome on the base provided they are kept under control and are not allowed to roam at will. Regulations concerning pets are enforced. Dogs must be licensed, and all pets of the four-legged variety require a rabies vaccination. A veterinarian visits the base monthly.

HUNTING AND FISHING



'Quack! Quack!'

Wildlife Management

Except in areas governed by federal legislation for the protection of migratory birds and the commercial fisheries and federal regulations dealing with the export of game, all rules and regulations concerning wildlife are governed provincially. With these limitations, Alberta is responsible for the management and administration of all her resources in the field of wildlife. Scientific game management came to Alberta about a decade ago. To the sportsman, game management means the annual harvest of wildlife during hunting seasons with the assurance that adequate breeding populations will be maintained to produce another harvestable crop in succeeding years.

Alberta Wildlife

Good game management has provided Alberta with an abundance of wild fowl, game and fish for the hunter and fisherman. Migratory game birds such as geese and ducks are abundant in season, as are such non-migratory birds as grouse, partridge, pheasants and turkey. Swans, cranes, snow geese and all birds of prey are protected. The hunter should be capable of identifying all species to ensure the continued protection of these birds.

Big game such as moose, bison, elk, caribou, deer, antelope, bighorn sheep and mountain goats are found in varying habitats throughout the province. Bobcat, lynx, cougar, wolf, bear, fox and coyote constitute the main fur-bearers. For the angler, the province can boast of trout, char, grayling, whitefish, pike, pickerel and perch.

Much of the game mentioned has been taken in the area surrounding CFB Cold Lake. The moose and deer population provides good hunting and elk will be seen occasionally.

Ducks are plentiful in the immediate area, and good goose shoots may be had within reasonable driving

distance from the base. Spruce and ruffed grouse, partridges and sharptails provide excellent hunting in season.

For the fisherman, the local lakes and rivers provide plenty of excitement. With the exception of char and grayling, all of the fish mentioned are resident in the local area. The youngsters will be pleased to know that a short bicycle ride from the back gate will take them to the Beaver River for some excellent fishing for pickerel and pike.

Licences

Provincial and federal licenses are required for hunters and fishermen. The small investment for a license will provide many hours of sporting pleasure in return, and will further the cause of game conservation and management. Licenses may be obtained at the Department of Lands and Forests office in Cold Lake.

Sportsmen's Association

A Fish and Game Association exists on the base for all servicemen and their dependants. Membership in this association provides hunting accident insurance, automatic entry into all fish and game contests sponsored by the association and an opportunity for meeting people with mutual interests. An archery range is operated under the sponsorship of the association, as are skeet shooting and hunting dog trials. One of the highlights of the year is the association's annual Wild Game Dinner. A variety of dishes of wild game, fowl and fish is presented which will delight the tastes of the hunter-gourmet.

HUNTER TRAINING

To ensure that all sportsmen may avail themselves of Alberta's great harvest potential, the Alberta Department of Lands and Forests has developed a Hunter Training Program. Under this program,



potential instructors throughout the province are trained and examined in such subjects as big game; migratory and upland bird game; survival; first aid; fishes; rifle shooting and archery; safety; and general prohibitions. Upon successful completion of the course, each instructor graduate is presented with a crest and an instructor identification card, whereupon he assumes an obligation to help in the instruction of others. Hunter training instructors are a dedicated group, all members of organized hunting and fishing associations, who give willingly of their time to assist with the instruction of student hunters.

Student hunters who wish to qualify as trained hunters must be at least 14 years old and are required to attend a minimum of 22 hours of classes conducted by qualified instructors. At the end of the course, a passing mark of 70% in a written examination entitles the successful candidate to a crest and a certificate.

With the increasing population and automation comes more money and more time for recreation, with the result that more people are turning to nature for their recreation. However, the population of our wildlife has not increased in relation to the growth of the hunting population. All too many people take it for granted that Alberta's wildlife is so plentiful that game management and conservation are just a nuisance. In other words they do not understand why we have game laws, limits and seasons. The hunter training program is geared to teach sportsmen management, conservation, game laws, and identification and habitat of wild species so that the hunter may better enjoy this form of outdoor recreation.

In so-called wilderness areas like Alberta, sportsmen forget that over 90% of wildlife is to be found on privately-owned land. Landowners are now faced with literally hundreds of sportsmen in their area where once there were but a few, therefore good sportsman-landowner relations are of prime importance -- otherwise vast tracts of good hunting and fishing lands will be closed. One of the first objectives of the hunter training program is to foster this good relationship.

Every year more and more deaths and injuries are attributed to accidental shooting. With the ever-increasing numbers of hunters afoot, firearm hazards are becoming a problem to be reckoned with. Teaching of the proper care and handling of weapons and prevention of accidents are other goals of the hunter training program.

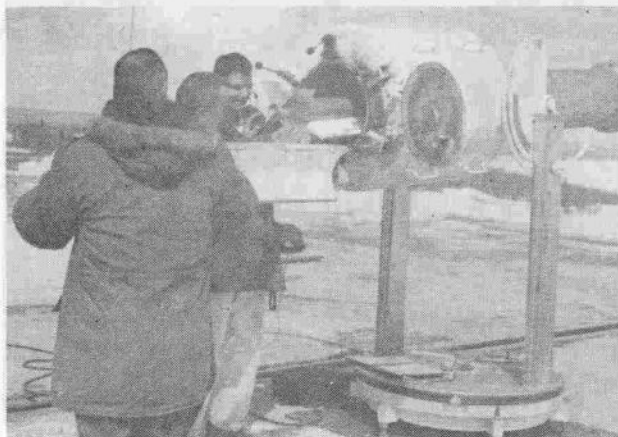
If you are still wondering why you should take a hunter training course, perhaps it would be worthwhile to mention that in some provinces you are now required to complete it before you are eligible to obtain a hunting license, especially if you are a newcomer to that province or if you have never held a license there before. This law will probably be put into effect in Alberta eventually.

PRIVATE FIREARMS

All privately owned firearms kept on the base must be registered with the Military Police. In addition, occupants of base single quarters are required to store their firearms in the Base Armament Section.

UPPER ATMOSPHERE SOUNDING

CFB Cold Lake plays a significant role in a U.S. sponsored program of high altitude atmospheric investigation by conducting launches of Arcas rockets three times a week from the Primrose Lake Evaluation Range. Our meteorologists combine forces with launching crews from 448 Squadron to fire the rockets under all weather conditions and to record the signals transmitted by the radiosonde payloads as they descend by parachute.



COLD LAKE'S CANADIAN FORCES HOSPITAL

CFB Cold Lake supports a population representative of that of a sizable town. This population of servicemen and their dependants would place an unupportable burden on the medical resources of a semi-isolated rural area unless some provision were made for self-contained medical care. The need has been met by establishing our own hospital, the Canadian Forces Hospital Cold Lake, a lodger unit at this base. This article will familiarize you with the hospital, its staff and the medical services they provide, and will tell you how to obtain proper medical care for yourself and your family.

The Hospital

The hospital itself is located on the base at the intersection of Kingsway and Queensway. Although we are only rated as a 50-bed hospital, in an emergency we could accommodate up to about 65 patients.

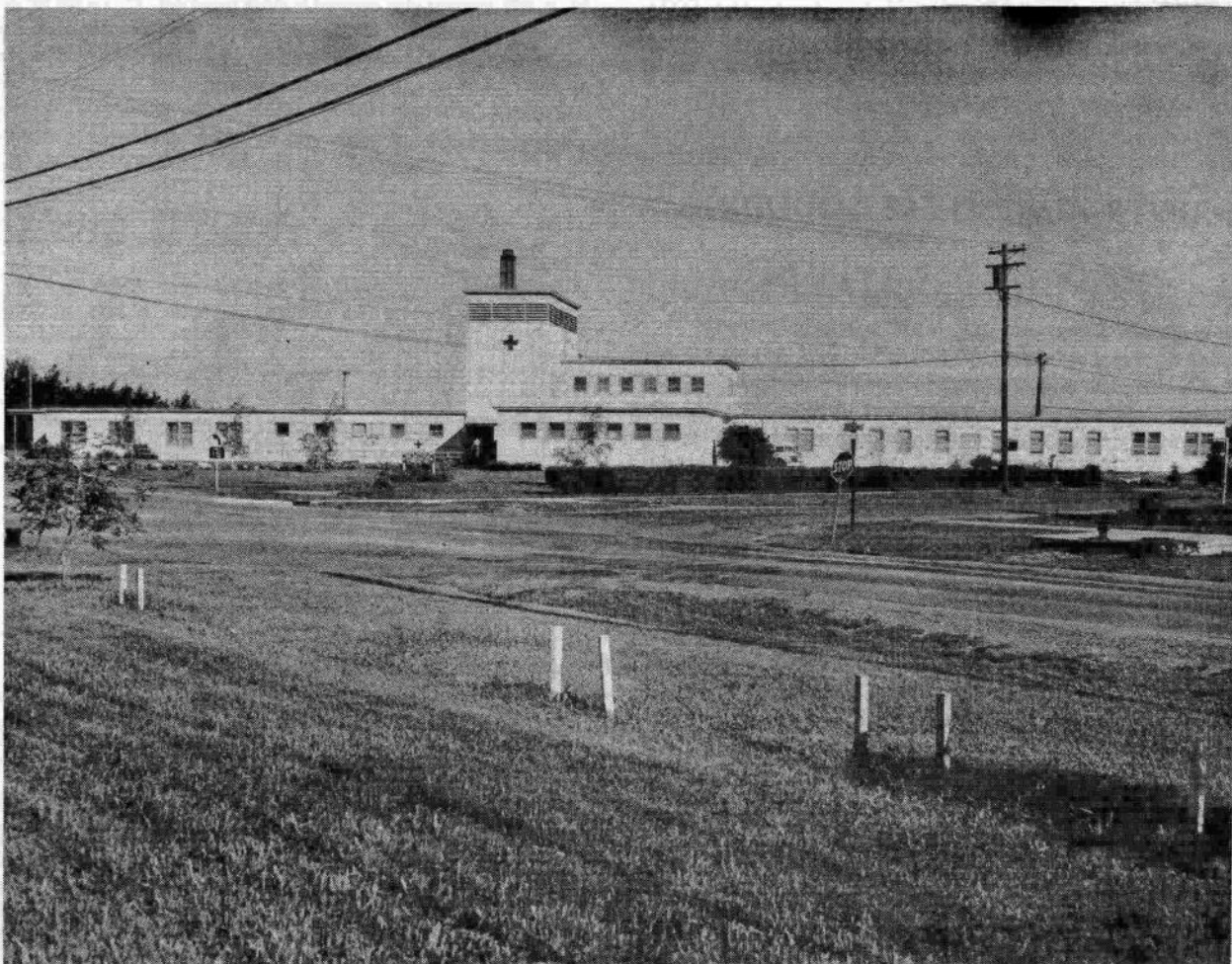
Entrance to the hospital for out-patient visits during normal working hours should be gained through

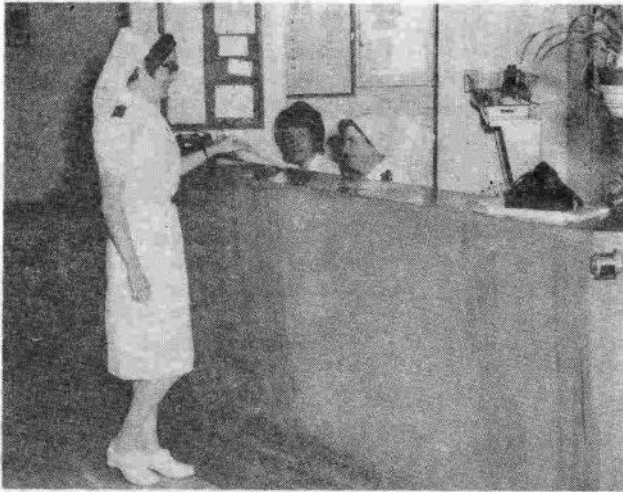
the out-patient entrance, closest to barrack block 48. This entrance is closed outside normal working hours. Visitors and others entering the building after normal working hours are requested to use the main hospital entrance facing the parking area. For your convenience, we have provided a hospital directory board and a map inside the main entrance to assist you in locating the area or department desired. Parking space is available diagonally across the corner from the RC Chapel.

THE AMBULANCE ENTRANCE IS
AN EMERGENCY ENTRANCE ONLY

The Staff

The hospital staff is a fine example of unified services in action. Although unification of the Canadian Armed Forces has only recently been implemented generally, the medical services commenced unification on January 1, 1959, being referred to as the Canadian Forces Medical Service (CFMS). Unification





of medical units and of the three services is obvious at our hospital from the variety of uniforms worn by the staff, and will remain noticeable until such time as a common uniform is introduced.

At the time of writing, there are eight doctors on the staff, four of whom are specialists; one in surgery, one in obstetrics/gynaecology, one in anaesthesiology, and the other in medicine. Our medical staff in the Out-Patient Department, known as the MIR in the service, offers a variety of services, including allergy, pre- and post-natal and surgical clinics. Specialists in ear, nose and throat diseases and paediatrics visit our hospital from Edmonton and hold clinics at frequent intervals.

Our hospital also performs a training function. We have an instructional staff which undertakes the training of service medical and nursing assistants. Courses are conducted throughout the year at two training group levels:

- A course in basic nursing procedures, lasting eight weeks, for assistants who are new to the medical services;
- A six-month course for the more advanced assistants.

Our hospital is invaluable for instructional purposes because of the varied services which it provides.

Our Patients

We provide medical care to servicemen, their dependants and entitled civilians (base school teachers, contractor technical representatives, civil servants and their dependants). Emergency treatment only can be provided to others, but their personal physicians are responsible for all other care.

Medical Insurance, Invoicing

Everyone is strongly advised to have adequate medical insurance coverage for himself and his dependants. Inquiries about Group Surgical-Medical Plan (GSMIP) dealing with initiating an assignment,

changing the amount of coverage, etc, should be made through local 214 during normal working hours. Queries relating to in-patient invoicing are made through local 107; out-patient invoicing inquiries are handled through local 677.

Obtaining Treatment

You can obtain medical attention for yourself and your dependants by appointment or by attending sick parades as follows:

- Officers other than aircrew, Senior NCOs and Airwomen - by appointment made during normal working hours through the appointment desk, local 684.
- Aircrew - by contacting the flight surgeon in 2 hangar, or through local 681 for appointments.
- Other Servicemen - by attending sick parade at 0730 hrs on normal working days. No appointment is necessary.
- Dependants - by calling local 684 for an appointment.
- Medicals for Release, Overseas Transfer, Remuster, etc - by appointment obtained through local 677.
- Medical Care Outside of Working Hours - by calling local 678 (see "Emergency Attention").

An afternoon sick parade is held on normal working days at 1530 hrs for dependants and others who have been unable to obtain an appointment for a particular day but who feel that their condition warrants their being seen the same day. First of all, a call should be made to local 684 in the usual manner for an appointment. If no vacancy exists and the condition makes attention that day essential, the appointment desk clerk will advise you to attend the 1530 hr sick parade. This time was chosen so that any necessary laboratory or X-ray investigations can be carried out during normal working hours when the hospital is fully staffed.

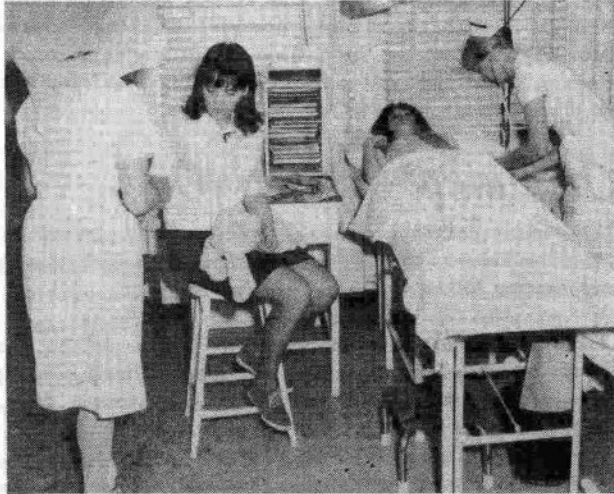
IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO KEEP AN APPOINTMENT PLEASE NOTIFY THE APPOINTMENT DESK OF CANCELLATION.

House calls cannot be made as in some civilian practices, and only with certain Emergency 555 calls will a doctor be able to accompany the ambulance. A much more satisfactory examination can be carried out at the hospital.

Emergency Attention

A medical officer is on duty during silent hours and on weekends and holidays for any emergency which may arise during his period of duty. The times of emergency sick parades outside normal working hours may be obtained by telephoning local 678.

For EMERGENCY telephone calls ONLY, at any



time during the day or night, local 555 is used. An extension to this number in the Base Transportation section is monitored and an ambulance is promptly dispatched if indicated. A standard charge is made for use of the ambulance by anyone other than a member of the Canadian Forces.

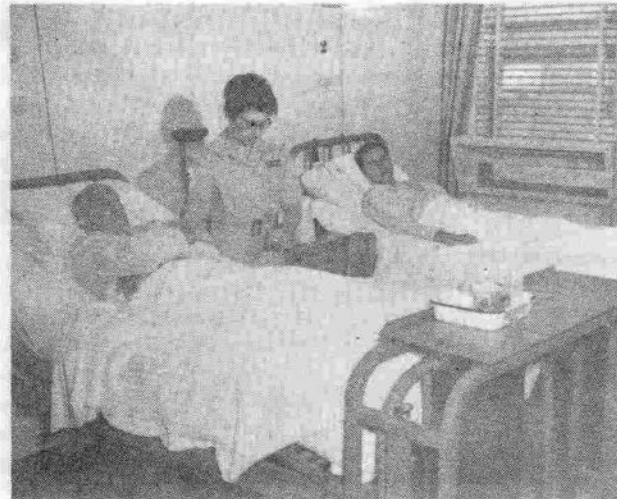
Special Medical Services

Hospital Pharmacy

Sorry - only prescriptions issued to members of the Canadian Forces may be filled at the hospital pharmacy. Dependants and civilians are required to have their prescriptions filled at one of the local civilian pharmacies. If it is essential for dependants or civilians to have prescriptions filled outside of normal drugstore hours, information on which telephone number to call is available at the male ward desk, local 678.

Paediatrician

A paediatrician visits the base hospital when there are a sufficient number of patients to be seen. Persons wishing to have their children referred to the paediatrician should make an appointment with one of the hospital staff doctors, who will arrange for any required X-ray or laboratory investigation.



Ear, Nose & Throat Specialist

A specialist visits the base hospital from time to time to see patients and to perform ear, nose and throat surgery. Members of the Canadian Forces must be referred to the specialist by one of the base hospital staff doctors. Dependants and entitled civilians wishing to make an appointment should telephone local 684 during normal working hours.

Radiologist

A Canadian Forces radiologist visits the base hospital approximately every two weeks to perform certain X-ray procedures requested by the medical officers.

Optometrist

An optometrist from Edmonton visits the base from time to time. Announcements concerning his visits are made through the local radio station, CHCL, the recreation news, daily routine orders and notice boards. Dependants and civilians wishing to make an appointment with the optometrist while he is on the base should contact local 260 on the days announced. Other optometrists visit Grand Centre and Cold Lake approximately once a month. Dependants wishing to see one of these optometrists should arrange their own appointments when advance notice of their visits appears in the windows of the local stores.



Members of the Canadian Forces must have the appointment with the optometrist arranged through the hospital, local 677, or be seen first on sick parade. Any inquiries by servicemen concerning spectacles (e.g., repairs) should also be made through local 677.

Referrals

It may prove necessary to refer patients to Edmonton for certain investigations not available at the hospital. Travelling expenses may be claimed for dependants referred to a specialist in Edmonton by one of our medical officers. The dependant, or the serviceman responsible for the dependant, should present proof of the visit to Edmonton (a note from the specialist concerned) to the hospital orderly room and complete the necessary form. Any inquiries regarding these visits should be made through local 676.

Visitors

Visitors are welcome at the hospital during the specified visiting hours. Children under 14, however, are not permitted to visit patients on the wards, and in the Maternity Ward it's husbands only. Visitors are requested to enquire at the Ward Desk before visiting patients. Visiting hours are:

Daily	7:00 pm - 8:00 pm
Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays	2:30 pm - 3:30 pm 7:00 pm - 8:00 pm

Help Wanted

From time to time, we have vacancies for Registered Nurses. Qualified wives of servicemen and civilians interested in working in our hospital are requested to contact the Matron at local 193 for further information.

The Royal Canadian Dental Corps maintains No. 13 Dental Clinic at CFB Cold Lake to provide dental treatment for servicemen, their dependants, and resident civilians. The clinic is situated in Barrack Block 24. When completely established, the clinic will be staffed by the Officer Commanding and five other dental officers, a clinical therapist, a dental hygienist, seven dental assistants, three laboratory technicians and an administrative NCO.

The clinic accords priority in treatment to servicemen. Treatment given to dependants is on a cost-recoverable basis, being paid for through a pay deduction system actioned by the Base Accounts Officer. Treatment of resident civilians is limited to emergency treatment for the relief of pain and discomfort.

Comprehensive dental care is available from the

Our Telephone Number

The hospital is contacted through the base telephone switchboard, number 248-3311. Locals for various staff members and services are as follows:

EMERGENCY AMBULANCE	555
APPOINTMENT DESK (Normal working hours)	684
MEDICAL CARE DURING SILENT HOURS	678
Doctors' Message Desk (Normal working hours)	676
Senior Medical Officer	670
Flight Surgeon	681
Matron	193
Clinical Instructor	108
Wardmaster	194
Pharmacy	680
Physiotherapy	106
X-ray	128
Laboratory	682
Operating Room Suite and C.S.R.	671
Hospital Food Services	285
Wards - Male	678
- Female	191
Hospital Administration Officer	675
NCO i/c Hospital Orderly Room	676
Medical Boards, Out-patient Invoicing, Glasses	677
Admission and Discharge	107
In-patient Invoicing	107
Hospital Supply	679
Hygiene Technician	679

If you wish to contact a medical officer during normal working hours, call the message desk, local 676. The nature of your problem will be passed on and the doctor will contact you at his earliest convenience.

BASE DENTAL SERVICES

clinic, including most aspects of restorative and prosthetic dentistry. For certain orthodontic and surgical problems, patients are referred to specialists in Edmonton.

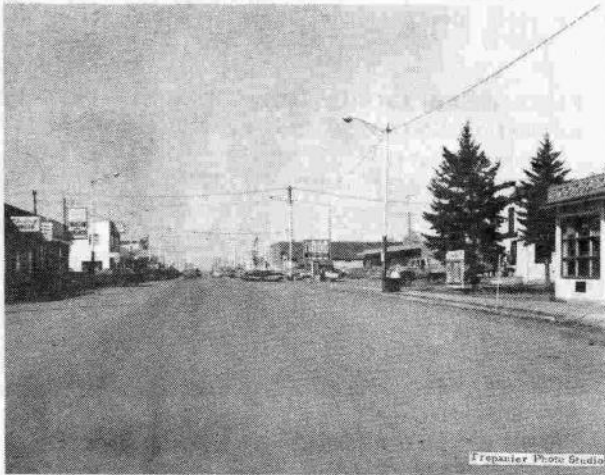
To obtain dental treatment, servicemen and dependants attend a dental parade:

8:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. Monday through Friday

Dental inspections and treatment for the relief of pain are accomplished at this parade. Follow-up appointments are allotted to patients following dental inspections.

Emergency dental treatment can be obtained during non-working hours, on Saturdays and Sundays, and during holidays by phoning local 678.

GRAND CENTRE



Grand Centre's Main Street

Pioneers Faced Hardship

The history of Grand Centre began not in Northern Alberta, but rather in the older, settled area of the Canadian east. There, tradition dictated that the best parents were those who were able to set their children up on farms of their own. As populations increased and cities grew larger, this became more and more difficult to do. Consequently, it wasn't very long before families began moving west, where land was cheap and there was plenty for everyone.

By the end of the first two decades of the twentieth century, a number of settlers had won their way to the general vicinity of Grand Centre. Names like Poirier, Dery and Bibeau tell the story - of the prolonged periods without supplies, of the tedious ride by wagon, of long severe, cold winters spent in primitive log cabins, and of the excitement and dangers of pioneering a new area.

The 1930s produced drought conditions in southern Alberta, and many farmers found themselves deprived of their livelihood. Many of these people, attracted by

the cheap, good, fertile land, moved north, and the Grand Centre area received its share of these modern pioneers. This was also the time of the depression, and people were ready to chance their fate in a new and still largely undeveloped area.

In 1935 a new era began with the opening of a store and creamery in Grand Centre by Mr. Bailey and his sons-in-law Messrs Brady and Toppenburg. This new development, together with Mr. Holt's garage which earlier had operated a commercial business serving the railroad construction crews, meant that the development of a commercial site was under way.

For the next few years development was slow, and in 1939 World War II was upon us and those who had suffered during the depression were only too willing to enlist. Lives were lost from this area as well as others, but the war also meant an improved economic situation. Railroad ties, lumber, fish, hogs, cattle, grain - all were required, and with such a ready market jobs were soon plentiful again.

Until the fifties, though, Grand Centre was still very much a subsidiary centre to the commercial sites of Cold Lake and Beaver Crossing. In 1952, however, the Canadian Forces Base, as it is now known, began to be constructed and almost overnight Grand Centre became what it is today.

Base Heralds New Era

The site for the base was selected by Mr. O.G. Kelly and a party of surveyors and advisers to the Department of National Defence. As RCAF men and their families moved in, Mr. L. Libbert, in an attempt to entertain them, arranged several Stampedes. On June 11, 1955 the base staff reversed the procedure and entertained the community and surrounding districts with Air Force Day activities. Since then, Air Force Day, Polar Carnival, the Palmspiel, and the Heartspiel have all become regular air base contributions to the community's recreational life.

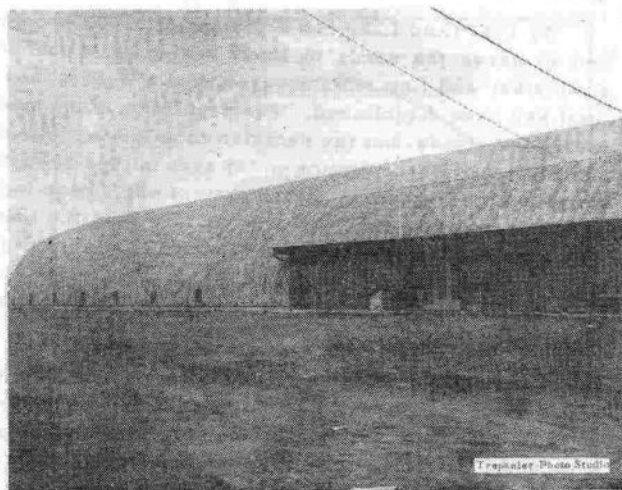


Our Lady of Assumption Church - Modern Architectural Styling

Until the construction of the base began, the hamlet of Grand Centre was in the municipality of Bonnyville, but in 1952 it was incorporated into a town and Mr. F.W. Brady became the first mayor. Another name worthy of mention is that of the late Mr. J. Josvanger, who was a councillor for many years with the Municipal District of Bonnyville. He initiated and completed the project that drained Fontaine Lake, and consequently made available a large area of level land to enable the orderly development of the town.

The results of this rapid orderly development may be seen today. No longer is there just the creamery, the garage, and the odd store. Today there are over seventy retail outlets representing almost every field of commercial enterprise - two modern supermarkets, hardware stores, dry goods and furniture stores, a licensed hotel, a motel, a motion picture theatre, several restaurants, and all of the services so necessary for daily living. There are several garages, used car lots, and two new car dealerships to cater for the needs of the local motorist. Specialty and service industries are also represented, and the buying of insurance, the sending of flowers, the collection of novelty items can all be accomplished using local facilities. Financial institutions are represented and a bank, a finance company and a chartered accountancy service ensure no difficulties in this field. The erection of the United Grain Growers Elevator in 1955, and the later erection of the Alberta Wheat Pool elevator, have ameliorated the storage and handling problems experienced by the early farmers. Finally all vestiges of pioneer life were removed with the introduction of water and sewerage systems in 1959 and natural gas services in 1963.

The importance of educational facilities was recognised early in the town's development. In 1947, Mr. C. Hebert, the first school principal, arrived in the area and by 1950 Mr. Stonehocker was driving the first school bus. Since that time educational services have expanded incredibly. Today there are approximately nine buses conveying children from the surrounding area to Grand Centre's three schools: the Assumption school conducted by the Grand Centre Separate School District with a professional staff of seven, catering for 156 children in seven classrooms;



Recreation Building - the Fun Centre

and the Grand Centre Elementary, Junior and Senior High Schools, which are part of the Bonnyville School Division and carry a total enrollment of 555 children in 21 classrooms with a staff of 26.

The first church in the town was the St. John's Anglican Church, built under the supervision of the layreader Mr. H.T. Ayres, who moved into the area in 1937 and built a large home on the summit of hills east of French Bay. Since then the Assumption Roman Catholic Church, the Grace United Church and a Kingdom Hall have been added, and today the town offers a varied denominational representation.

For the visitor and local resident Grand Centre has many natural summer resorts and ideal locations for winter sports. The town boasts a Civic and Recreational Centre which houses a four sheet curling rink, a snack bar, a senior citizens' room and a library. In addition, as a centennial project, the first floor of the Centre has been converted into an attractive banquet room and ballroom. Also as a centennial project, the Grand Centre Curling Club is commencing operations which will eventually convert the present four sheets of natural ice to artificial ice. Golf is represented by a very well laid out nine-hole course which is becoming well groomed and has a reasonably large membership. Last year a gymkhana club was organised, and this too is well supported.

Service Clubs

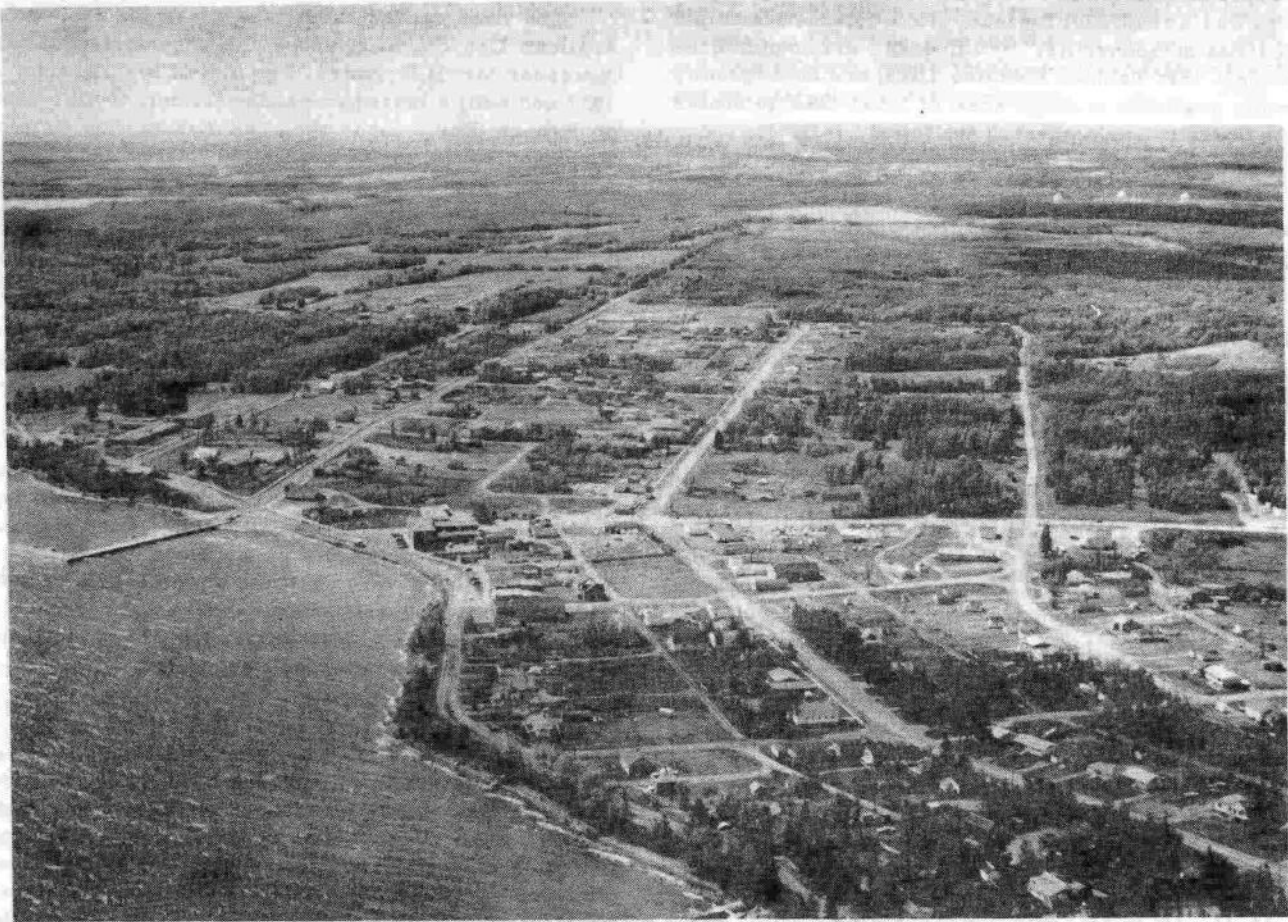
In any commercial centre with promise, service clubs are an important aspect of community life. Grand Centre offers a full range of such facilities, including Guides and Scouts, various women's groups, Kinsmen, Elks, Masons, and the Chamber of Commerce. The Kinsmen organised in Grand Centre in 1958, and their first large-scale promotion, The Kinade, of August 1958 will long be remembered. The Kinsmen's Klondike Nights are now a regular feature of the town. The commercial life of any town depends to a large extent on the energy of the local Chamber of Commerce and the support it receives. Grand Centre's Chamber of Commerce has demonstrated its energy, and the paved main street bears witness to the fact. The Chamber continues to be a significant and worthwhile force in the community and is now campaigning for a local airstrip and vocational educational facilities.

Travelling to and from Grand Centre presents no difficulty as the Sunburst Coach Line operates two daily services connecting Grand Centre with Edmonton. The Sunburst Coach Line is of interest to local residents in that it grew out of a one-car taxi service founded by Mr. A. Erickson, who was the first person to travel from Edmonton to Cold Lake on foot. Since 1953 the town has also been connected to Edmonton by the Canadian National Railway.

With the natural advantages the town has, with the energy, enthusiasm and friendliness of its people, Grand Centre has become and must truly remain the

TRADING CENTRE FOR NORTH-EAST ALBERTA

COLD LAKE



HOME OF KINOSOO

Trapping, Fishing, Farming

Confederation was almost half a century old when Adolph Bibeau, the first white settler, established his home in the Cold Lake area in 1908. Up to this time the area had been hunting, fishing and trapping grounds of the Chippewyan Indians and occasional white trappers and traders. Besides clearing the land for their homesteads, the white settlers ran their traplines, finding ample game of all kinds in the surrounding bush, and discovered that Cold Lake was indeed a lake of big fish.

As time passed and more homesteaders moved into the area, a little town grew up on the southwest shore of the lake, and although trapping, fishing, lumbering and farming remained basic occupations, the town began to attract visitors from far and wide. Cold Lake had become known for the size, number and quality of its big trout, and game fishermen became regular visitors to the area. Although these visitors had to travel long distances over dirt roads, often little better than trails, they must have considered the rewards at the end of the journey worth-while, because many of them returned year

after year. In fact, it was at this time that Cold Lake Trout began being listed as a delicacy on the menus of several of the great hotels in major cities in Canada and the United States.

Air Base Sparks Growth

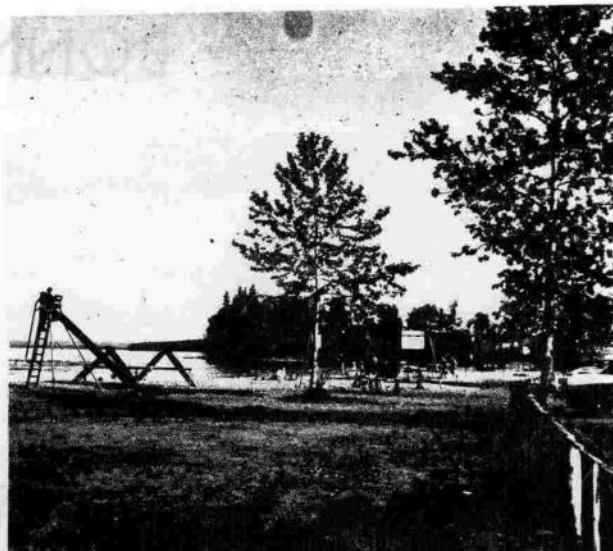
By 1943 Cold Lake had a population of 400 people, and to serve the needs of these residents, a school, Protestant and Catholic churches, and a W.M.S. hospital had been established. The population of the town increased slowly, but the decision to establish a Royal Canadian Air Force Station in the area in 1952 brought in many construction workers, some of whom remained as civilian employees on the base. By 1954 the town had a population of 700, large enough to enable Cold Lake to become incorporated as a town under the jurisdiction of its own Mayor and Council. The first Mayor was Fabian B. Milaney.

Today the population of the town is 1400, and to serve these people and the residents of the neighbourhood there are now two high schools, four churches, a modern United Church hospital and three doctors. A post office, a Treasury Branch bank, a liquor store, and various stores and garages meet the needs of the

community; also the town has had for several years an efficient fire department. There is splendid hotel accommodation and several motels. Recreation and social needs are served by an active Curling Club, a branch of the Canadian Legion, Cub, Scout and church groups, a Masonic Lodge, youth skating and hockey facilities, and softball and baseball teams. A few years ago a Chamber of Commerce was formed, and this group has undertaken, as one of its major projects, the promotion of the tourist potential of the Cold Lake area in their symbol "Kinosoo - The Land of the Big Fish". At the present time several major oil companies are engaged in experimental work in the region, where considerable oil deposits have been confirmed.

Sailing, Fishing, Camping, Swimming - Cold Lake Offers All

Cold Lake is one of the largest bodies of fresh water in Western Canada, east of the Rockies, and as urban dwellers move further out from cities in search of outdoor recreation and relaxation, this area could become very popular. Not only is the lake the centre of a picturesque region, but it also offers an almost limitless choice of outdoor pleasures. The game fisherman will find spots in the lake where he can catch large northern pike and pickerel, and in early summer and fall can try to lure the big lake trout. The Fish and Wildlife Division of the Alberta Government is at present engaged in a planting, restocking and experimental program with the object of restoring Cold Lake's reputation as an angler's paradise for trophy fish. The wide waters of the lake offer splendid facilities for sailing and local enthusiasts, though few in number at present, have introduced the trimaran and trifoil, as well as sailing dinghies. Few lakes can offer such wide, uncrowded waters for all water skiing enthusiasts, from the novice, just managing to get up, to the expert behind the high-powered speed boat. There are some delightful beaches, easily reached by car, with excellent camping and cooking facilities. At North Bay there is a private development



which offers excellent swimming, boating and accommodation, while recent developments in Kinosoo Park on the fringe of town have added to the attractions of this splendid holiday resort. Campers or picnic parties will have to travel far before they will find a more delightful spot than the camp site at English Bay. Recent construction and improvement of roads provide interesting drives around the west and north side of the lake, right up to the recently established Perdue Park near the mouth of the Martineau River. There is another private development just behind Lund's point, east of town, and there are also many beautiful beaches around the lake whose charm is in their isolation, as they are accessible only by boat.

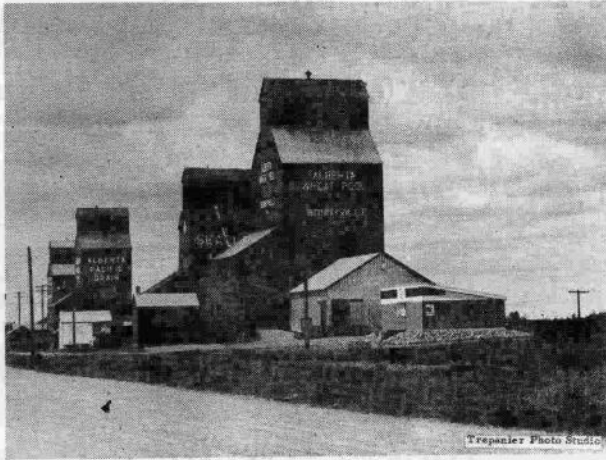
As the region north of Cold Lake is still largely a wilderness area, the hunter will find ample opportunities in the fall of the year. Hunting usually begins with the duck season, followed by the upland game birds. The more venturesome can go after the bigger game - deer, moose, and occasionally the black bear.

Driving down the hill to the lake shore, visitors are intrigued by the "WELCOME" Sign, supported by two impressive totem poles. These poles are the work of Ovid Jacko, Chief of the Indian Band on the Cold Lake Reserve. In these fine pieces of work Chief Jacko has depicted the Legend of the Big Fish. When the people of Cold Lake erected this sign, the intention was to make sure that visitors to the town and surrounding district were being warmly invited to share the pleasures that nature had made available to all who came this way.

THE KINOSOO LEGEND

Long before the coming of the White settlers, a young Wood Cree Indian set out in his canoe across Cold Lake to meet his betrothed. As young lovers do, he day-dreamed of his beloved, wielding his paddle ever faster as the moment of their meeting drew closer with every dip and thrust of its blade. Suddenly, as he approached the mouth of French Bay, a huge fish rose and snapped the canoe in two, swallowing the young lover. Pieces of the canoe were found drifting on the lake next day, but the Indian maiden never saw her young brave again. So was born the legend of Kinosoo - the big fish.

BONNYVILLE



GRAIN ELEVATORS -
FAMILIAR WESTERN LANDMARKS

Busy Farm, Sport Centre

Bonnyville is a pleasant, friendly agricultural community of 2300 located about 27 miles west of CFB Cold Lake on Highway 28. It was originally surveyed as a townsite in 1902, but the first settlers from Quebec via Beaumont (Edmonton) did not arrive until 1907. Named after Father Bonny, who established the first Catholic Church in 1910, Bonnyville grew up as a completely French Community. Although the town is now of a more cosmopolitan nature, French as well as English is still spoken in most places of business. The first white settler in the district was Angus Show, who built the first house in Alberta in 1789 on the shore of Moose Lake, two miles west of the present townsite.

The community is very sports-minded, much of the town's business being involved in the supply of hunting and fishing equipment. An excellent selection of both may be found in the local stores. Bonnyville is the centre of one of the finest regions for vacationers, sportsmen and hunters in Alberta. The surrounding lakes abound in fish, mostly northern pike, pickerel, perch and trout. The well-wooded hills and river valleys provide good hunting for upland game birds in the fall, and the duck hunting is good around Moose and Muriel Lakes. Large moose and elk populations to the north attract the big game hunter.

To serve the transient, two hotels provide 41 rooms. Both of these hotels have well-kept and comfortable beverage rooms. Also available are 34 motel units in the town, and a limited number of summer cottages at Vezeau Beach on Moose Lake, which may be rented by the day, week or month.

Excellent medical services are available to Bonnyville district residents. The St. Louis Hospital in Bonnyville, with 56 beds, is operated by the Sisters of D'Everon; the Duclos Hospital located one mile west, with 16 beds, is operated by the United Church. Two medical clinics are staffed by four doctors, and limited

dental service is available. The town also has a senior citizen lodge, a nursing home and a Health Unit.

Town Services Well Established

Three Roman Catholic Schools with 45 rooms and 43 teachers serve all academic educational needs up to the post secondary education level, plus Industrial Arts and Home Economics. The Duclos Separate School accommodates grades 1 through 12 in fourteen classrooms. Evening adult education classes are also available in Commercial and Business Administration, languages and other subjects.

Nine garages serve the motoring public. Three grocery chain stores, a bakery, three banks, a theatre, a funeral service, a liquor store and a veterinarian are among other services available. The main offices of the Municipal District, School Division and School District are located in Bonnyville, as well as such government departments as Welfare, Agriculture, Municipal Affairs and Treasury Branch. The town is policed by two constables and accommodates an R.C.M.P. detachment. T.V. reception is good, channels 2, 3 and 5 being available. Two weekly newspapers also serve the area. Daily bus and train service is available to Edmonton. Prominent service clubs are the Knights of Columbus, Kinsmen and Royal Canadian Legion. Eleven churches serve the religious needs of the town and district.

Year Round Recreation

Everyone, summer and winter, finds recreation at his doorstep. In the winter, a modern arena and curling rink provides hockey, skating and curling. Ice fishing and hunting are only a few minutes away by car, and a ski hill complete with tow is in the making. The summer months centre around fishing, boating and camping. At Vezeau Beach, 2 miles west of Bonnyville, a relaxing, well-kept 9-hole golf course is open to the public. An airport, licensed for daytime operation, is maintained within the town limits and affords summer and winter fuel and tie down facilities.



BONNYVILLE'S MAIN STREET



Trepanier Photo Studio

SENIOR CITIZENS ENJOY WELL-EARNED RETIREMENT IN THIS DELIGHTFUL BUILDING ERECTED FOR THE AREA BY THE ALBERTA GOVERNMENT



Trepanier Photo Studio

ONE OF BONNYVILLE'S FINE, MODERN SCHOOLS - NOTRE DAME

EDMONTON

GATEWAY TO THE NORTH - ALBERTA'S CAPITAL

Golden Past - Golden Future

Canada's fastest growing metropolis, Edmonton - oil capital of Canada - had a humble beginning as a frontier fort town on the banks of the North Saskatchewan river. Its door to the future was opened by a golden key as the Klondike Gold Rush started the mad, thrilling dash for the North along the Trail of '98. Although the gold is now almost exhausted, the North is still the treasure house of Canada, and Edmonton is the Gateway to the North. Thus, the city with the golden past looks forward to a golden future.

Edmonton, the fourth largest city in Canada and the largest in Alberta, has a population approaching 400,000 and serves an area with a population of nearly a million. Two major pipeline terminals handle more than sixty percent of the nation's oil at a rate exceeding 600,000 barrels a day. The contribution of oil to the industrial growth of the city has been recognised by the erection of the Leduc No. 1 Discovery Well Derrick, commemorating the beginning of Canada's greatest oil boom, at the southern entrance to the city on Highway 2. The city's food processing plants handle nearly half a billion pounds of the nation's meat, 18 million birds, 7 million dozen eggs, 110 million pounds of milk, 30 million pounds of butter, and 2 million pounds of cheese every year. Its cosmopolitan population of 36 different ethnic backgrounds is proud of the city -- and it shows. Edmonton's fast growing Civic Centre promises to be one of the finest developments of its kind in Canada. It is now about half completed, what

experts estimated as 15 years of progress having been accomplished in four years at a cost of about \$135,000,000.

What does Edmonton mean to the servicemen and their dependants stationed at CFB Cold Lake? To begin with, it is our closest large city, less than 200 miles by road from the base. The almost complete Highways 28 and 28A enable us to reach it in about 3 hours of pleasant driving. Everyone at Cold Lake visits Edmonton fairly frequently on shopping sprees, to take in the entertainment offered by its theatres and night clubs, and to wine and dine in the exotic surroundings offered by some of its very fine restaurants. It is the hub of the highways that we use in our travels to the south and west on vacations. Our only public transportation links are routed into the city. In short, we are part of the area that Edmonton services.

Browse A Little

What can you do in Edmonton? Just about anything you want to do! The capital city of the Princess Province has a great variety of attractions for young and old.

If you like to delve into history visit the Legislative Building, the dome of which is famous among engineers the world over. The library, on the second floor, is a fascinating place and on the fifth floor is the concert hall containing the console of the Carillon. The third floor accommodates the Legislative Chambers and the official guide will delight you with stories of the hectic



Downtown Edmonton - Heart of a Fast-Growing City

times the "House" has seen.

There is the Historical Exhibits display, the replica of old Fort Edmonton, Walterdale House and the Al Rashid Mosque (one of two on the North American continent). The early missionaries have not been forgotten - the small George McDougall Memorial Church, the first building to be constructed outside the walls of Fort Edmonton in 1871, still stands in the city. The Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium -- with its identical twin in Calgary -- has been acclaimed one of the finest on the continent. The Edmonton campus of the University of Alberta is worthy of a visit, as many of your dependants may complete their education there. "Refinery Row" points out the degree to which the chemical industry has established itself in Alberta. Children's Story Land Valley Zoo, designed to commemorate the tales of Mother Goose, is a joy to both young and old; and the planetarium in Coronation Park, the first public one in North America, displays the glories of the stars of the universe. Edmonton's public parks -- Queen Elizabeth, Victoria, White Mud, and Emily Murphy -- have delightful picnic facilities, and the Edmonton Campsite is a model one.

Swimming in heated pools, tennis, golf, etc. are open to visitors; and spectator sports such as football, soccer, cricket, rugby, baseball and both flat and harness racing may be enjoyed. During the winter the cultural arts are more plentiful, with symphony and celebrity concerts and live theatre.

From small exclusive specialty gift salons to the large departmental establishments, shopping is delightful in the downtown area and in the various shopping centres throughout the metropolitan area.

Klondike Era Relived

A major event that takes place in Edmonton annually should be visited at least once during your stay at Cold Lake. As we said earlier, it was gold that breathed life into Edmonton, and in July each year Edmontonians turn back the clock and re-live Klondike Days. The whole city enters into the spirit of the Klondike theme, with its activities centred in the Exhibition Grounds. Edmontonians dress in the costumes of the times -- straw boaters, fantastically coloured vests, morning coats, handle-bar moustaches, and beards of every size, shape and type are sported by the male population. The ladies are decked out in hoop skirts, leg-o'-mutton sleeves, bustles and gorgeously decorated hats and sunshades. There are flapjack breakfasts and cook-outs, honky-tonk pianos in dancehalls and saloons, and Klondike Kate reigns supreme. Guarded by her Klondike posse mounted on thoroughbred Palominos, she attends all main functions, including grandstand performances at the Exhibition Grounds and many of the downtown street activities. A 42-foot mountain complete with a mine and placer facilities rears its high pinnacle in Edmonton especially for the occasion. The Chilcoot mine is salted with thousands of dollars worth of real gold nuggets ranging in value from fifteen cents to fifty cents, and visitors are thrilled by the experience of staking a claim along the meandering stream that runs through the mine. The little nodules of precious ore that they find can be trekked to the Government Assay Office to determine the value of the strike.



Storyland Valley Zoo

They may be converted into currency but are usually kept as souvenirs along with the elegant Miner's Certificate presented to every person who pans for gold.

At the Exhibition Grounds, Klondike Mike presides over the main gate. He is a caricature of a '98er -- 36 feet tall and weighing over two tons. In one hand Mike clasps a large nugget and in the other he holds aloft a miner's pick. Smaller replicas are distributed at various places throughout the city, and tiny ones can be obtained as souvenirs.

In the Exhibition Grounds there is the largest livestock show in the west, as well as displays of machinery, handcrafts and art. A huge midway attracts and entertains thousands of children, teenagers and adults, and each fun-packed day is brought to a spectacular close by a gigantic firework display following the grandstand performance. For those who enjoy the sport of kings, there is also horse racing daily at the excellent Northlands Park.

Winter Mardi-Gras

For the winter, in February, just when everyone is beginning to feel down in the dumps and it seems that winter will never end, the spectacular Mardi Gras Winter Carnival is held. There's winter fun for everyone and a magnificent procession of carnival floats through Edmonton's downtown area. The Muk-Luk Mardi Gras is on the winter scene for you and your family -- and take your camera.

Wildlife Thrills Close

The city does not hold all the attractions. Twenty miles east on Highway 16, great herds of buffalo may be seen at Elk Island National Park. And there, every Sunday afternoon during the summer, ethnic groups entertain in the "Shell" on the shore of Lake Astotin. Fourteen miles east of the city is the world famous Alberta Game Farm where such exotic animals as snow leopards from Tibet, tigers from Siberia, white rhinoceros from Africa, an elephant from India and llamas from South America live with animals of our own Canadian wilds. A visit to this establishment is a must during your stay at Cold Lake.

Ancient

About 10 miles north of Edmonton at St. Albert, a little of Alberta's history has been preserved in a unique manner. In 1852, Father Albert Lacombe, an Oblate Missionary who won international fame through his good works, made his first trip to what later became Alberta, travelling by York boat. He established the colony of St. Albert in 1861, principally for the Metis living in the Fort Edmonton area, and instituted the first organized attempt to introduce agriculture to settlers in the district. Also in 1861 he erected a little church of hand-hewn logs as his headquarters. During the Riel Rebellion it formed a sanctuary for residents from miles around, and in 1876, a year of great famine when hail and frost destroyed the crops, the mission was a point of refuge for starving white settlers and Indians alike. In 1881 the church was designated as the first Roman Catholic cathedral in Alberta, and when a new church was constructed to accommodate the growing parish the original building became a museum.

It was an exciting and inspired era that the little cathedral served; but the years and weather took their toll. The floor and furnishings could be reconditioned, but the roof could not be repaired without damage to the walls and it would always look patched -- a desecration to the faithful service it had rendered over the years. The residents of St. Albert were not baffled, however. They found a solution -- a new church constructed of durable brick built above and around the original structure, with enough room between the new walls and the old so that the building could be seen as it appeared over 100 years ago. Rich in the artifacts and spirit of pioneer Alberta, the



Grotto Near St. Albert's Famous Shrine

original church with its rough but capable carpentry illustrates vividly the difficulties overcome by the early western settlers. Along the walls of the old chapel are mementoes of the past -- hatchets, rifles and other warlike instruments from the time of the rebellion; hand-made plough blades; cooking utensils; and other practical possessions of the mission days. In the place of honour on the carefully preserved first altar, is the bible, well-worn by the hands of the dedicated priest; and copies of the Cree-French dictionary and the illustrated Catholic Ladder for religious instructions, both of which the busy cleric found time to develop in his spare time. The hand-made and carved pews are still in place.

So there it stands, just behind a statue of Father Albert Lacombe, high on the hill overlooking the town of St. Albert -- the only walled Roman Catholic cathedral in North America.

And



Stagecoach on Jasper Avenue as Klondike Days Return

Modern

PUBLIC HEALTH

A chic uniform that is very familiar to base residents may puzzle new arrivals. Not one of the traditional uniforms of the Canadian Armed Forces, but that worn proudly by the ladies of the North-Eastern Alberta Health Unit. This public health organization maintains an office on the base in Barrack Block 24, and the Public Health Nurse is its representative here. The North-Eastern Alberta Health Unit is one of twenty-five units in the province. It serves a population of about 40,000 in an area of over 6,000 square miles. The sub-office at this base operates under the head office in St. Paul and provides a public service not only to those on the base but also to the population of the surrounding district.

Health, as defined by the World Health Organization, is a state of physical, mental and social well-being. The Health Unit seeks to influence the environment of the individual to protect him from diseases caught from his surroundings. Many personal services are also provided to promote the individual's state of health. These services are:

- Control of Communicable Diseases by: immunization, detection and control of sources of infection; advice regarding the isolation of patients and the quarantine of contacts; and services of the medical officer as a consultant in communicable diseases to practising physicians.
- Establishment of a serum centre for the community - dependants proceeding overseas can receive their inoculations in Barrack Block 24.
- Tuberculosis Control by tuberculin testing, arrangement of community X-ray programs, and supervision of cases, contacts and suspect cases.
- Sanitation - the base provides its own hygienist, therefore this service is used only in the rural area of the Health Unit.
- Pre-Natal Care - advice is given to the expectant mother on the care of her own health and her preparation for the confinement.
- Post-Natal Care - visits are made to the home to advise the mother in the care of the infant, and child health conferences are held in suitable centres to which the mother can take her child for advice.
- School Health Service - consisting of: necessary examination by the medical officer; immunization; screening procedures for defects such as hearing loss and poor vision; and health education by means of talks and films suitable for the children so they may value and take care of their own health.
- Mental Health Service - of particular value in this service are the "Guidance Clinics" held to advise parents on behaviour problems of children.
- Dental Service - Health Units are authorized to establish dental services for the benefit of children up to sixteen years of age. These services include dental examination and fluoride prophylaxis of selected age groups, and education in dental hygiene.
- Nutrition - education and advice regarding nutritional needs are given in the course of child health conferences and home visits.
- Health Education.
- Assistance to Those With Handicaps and Medical Problems - close liaison is kept with the base hospital to ensure that situations warranting some complementary home education by the Public Health Nurse receive attention. Handicapped individuals are visited regularly.

All in all, the Public Health Nurse makes a valuable contribution to our community. On the base itself, inoculation and well-baby clinics are held in Barrack Block 24 each Wednesday from 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. You can obtain appointments for these clinics by phoning 248-3760.



RADIO AND TELEVISION

CFB Cold Lake is served by its own radio station, CHCL 1450 kc. The following stations also broadcast into the area:

CBX Edmonton	740 kc
CBK Regina	540 kc
CJCA Edmonton	930 kc
CHQT Edmonton	1110 kc
CKUA Edmonton	580 kc
CFRN Edmonton	1260 kc
CHED Edmonton	630 kc
CFCW Camrose	790 kc

CKSA Lloydminster 1150 kc
CHFA Edmonton (French) 680 kc

Television reception in the area is limited and ranges from poor to good. The following stations and satellites are obtainable, depending on the type of antenna system and the quality of receiver used:

CBXT	Channel 5	Edmonton
CFRN-TV	Channel 3	Edmonton
CFRN-TV	Channel 12	Ashmont
CKSA-TV	Channel 2	Lloydminster
CKSA-TV	Channel 9	Bonnyville

CALGARY

Short But Rich History

The wild, lawless behaviour of the buffalo hunters, trappers and whiskey traders of the old West gave birth to Calgary in the summer of 1875. A Northwest Mounted Police camp under the command of Colonel J.F. McLeod was set up near the confluence of the Bow and Elbow rivers and named Calgary, which is Gaelic for clear, running water. The Canadian Pacific Railway arrived in 1883 and a branchline to Edmonton was built by 1889. A great ranching industry developed with Calgary as its marketing centre, and free homesteads to settlers brought a rush of pioneers to the area, so that by 1893 Calgary had expanded sufficiently to be granted a charter as a city. Oil was discovered just south of the city in 1914 and a great new era of prosperity began. The population of the city now exceeds a third of a million.

Gateway to Vacation Land

For those stationed at CFB Cold Lake, Calgary is a gateway city to the mountain parks and the coast to the west, and to Waterton National Park and the United States to the south. The city is itself, however, well worthy of a prolonged visit and is easily accessible via Highway 28A to Edmonton and Highway 2 to the south, a drive of about 375 miles. It is a thriving, bustling city that greets visitors with an outstretched hand and a hearty "Howdy Stranger" welcome. Its shopping centres are huge, fabulous oases to those who, like ourselves, sometimes feel frustrated by the inevitable limitations of the smaller rural stores and catalogue shopping. Give the family a break - plan to make at least one visit to Calgary during your stay at Cold Lake.

Calgary is known the world over as the home of the Calgary Stampede, the greatest outdoor show on earth. Stampede Week, which takes place early in July, attracts thousands of visitors to the city annually. The residents of Calgary go all out to support this colourful event by wearing western clothes, especially the famous white hat, and by displaying the western theme in all places of business. Stampede Week starts with a six-mile parade through the downtown area on Monday morning, and continues with rodeo events and a grandstand show at the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede Grounds through until Saturday. A gigantic midway and exhibition buildings help to make this event a memorable one for the whole family.

Places to Go - Things to See

Victoria Park

Located on 17 Ave at 2 Street S.E., Victoria Park, the home of the Calgary Stampede, is well worth a visit even when the Stampede is not in progress. It features the Corral, with its fine gallery of pictures of

sporting events back to the early days; the Big Four building, which is the world's largest curling rink and multi-purpose exhibit building; and Old Fort Calgary, with its pioneer displays. There is no charge for admission except for special events, which are staged regularly throughout the year.

Reader Rock Gardens

This horticultural wonderland, located at 26 Ave and 2 Street E., displays over 2,000 shrubs, trees and plants from around the world. There is no charge for admission.

Brewery Gardens

At 9 Ave and 15 Street S.E. is located Canada's only inland aquarium, in the beautiful Brewery Gardens. A fascinating array of fish from around the world is displayed in typical surroundings year round. Admission is free. The Brewery Gardens in which the aquarium stands contain the largest trout hatchery on the continent, set amidst acres of smooth lawns, shady walks, and colourful shrubbery. Be sure to take your camera to this park.

Heritage Park

Heritage Park, situated in Glenmore Park at 82 Ave S.W., contains authentic buildings of the early days of the Canadian West and many other pioneer displays. The admission charge is small and the park is well worth a visit.

Calgary Zoo

This zoo, Canada's largest with over 1,400 live exhibits, is located on St. George's Island. There is a special area where the kiddies can meet animals of their own age on a person-to-animal basis. For a day of true family fun, don't fail to visit this zoo and take your camera.

Calgary Natural History Park

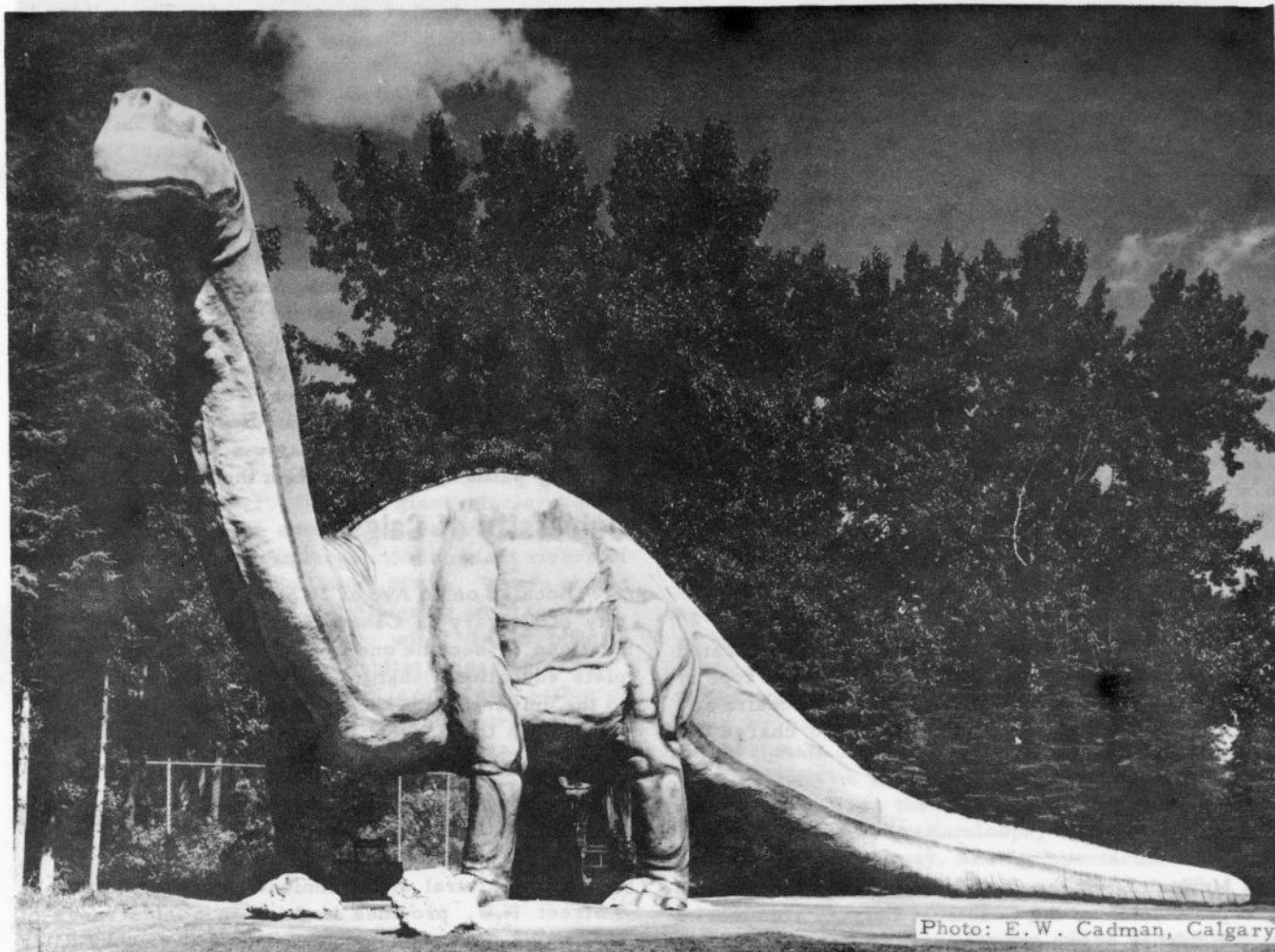
Also on St. George's Island is the Natural History Park, known as Dinosaur Park. Faithful reproductions of the prehistoric giants and their more diminutive contemporaries are displayed in this interesting setting.

Glenbow Museum

On the corner of 7 Ave and 5 Street S.W., the Glenbow Museum exhibits exotic carvings and ceramics from around the world. War trophies and equipment of the two great wars are displayed, as well as one of the greatest gun collections in existence, Eskimo art and Indian artifacts, and hundreds of other



Off to a Flying Start For a Chuckwagon Race at the Calgary Stampede



'Dinny'- One of Our Predecessors - Reproduced Life-Size in the Natural History Park, Calgary

historic items. It is open every day except Monday, and only a modest admission charge is made.

Riley Park

This park, lying between 9A and 12 Streets N.W. at 5 Ave N.W., provides beautiful picnic areas, wading pools, and attractive floral displays, which make it an excellent place to relax.

Southern Alberta's Jubilee Auditorium

The auditorium was a gift to Southern Alberta from the Alberta government. It seats 2,760 people in acoustically perfect surroundings and is located high on a hill with a magnificent view of Calgary. Built at a cost of \$4,500,000, it is open daily and guided tours are available. The Calgary newspapers should be consulted for information on the many fine concerts and other cultural events held at the auditorium.

Locomotive 5934

In Mewata Park the largest steam locomotive on the continent stands on display in conjunction with a miniature railway station that is used as a year round information centre. Mammoth Selkirk locomotives of this type, which became obsolete with the coming of the diesels, were used to pull passenger and freight trains over the mountains. There is no charge for admission to this unique display, so bring your camera and have your picture taken at the throttle of this railroading giant.

Happy Valley

Located on No. 1 Highway West is the largest man-made recreation area in Canada, 460 acres that provide every sort of pleasure that your family is likely to require. For the golfer there are pitch-and-putt, miniature and driving ranges. For the fisherman, guaranteed trout fishing on a "no catch no cost" basis. Go-carts, barbecue areas, riding, swimming, trampolining, and many other forms of entertainment are also featured. Facilities for family fun are provided in winter as well as in summer. The whole family is admitted for one dollar per car.

Allied Arts Centre

This cultural centre of southern Alberta, located on 9 Ave at 8 Street S.W., is the home of every type of arts and crafts. Exhibits of the many handicrafts and arts are held regularly, and there is no charge for admission except for special events.

Central Park

Maintained by the Calgary Parks Department, this fine park contains the Cenotaph, Calgary's memorial to the heroes of two great wars. The park is located south of 12 Ave W., between 3 and 4 Streets W., and provides shaded benches set amidst a mass of colour.

It is a pleasant place to stop over and enjoy a peaceful stroll or a few minutes of relaxation.

Glenmore Dam

Calgary's prime water source is Glenmore Dam, a true beauty spot located on 66 Ave and 14 Street S.W. at the entrance to Heritage Park. The calm waters behind the dam and the pleasant countryside that surrounds it are used for boating, fishing, picnicing, and many other outdoor pleasures.

Horseman's Hall of Fame

This life-sized, full-drama exhibit at 9 Ave and 15 Street S.E. lets you see in painstaking detail the men who made the west. Allow yourself plenty of time to see this vivid, accurate story of our country's pioneers. Operated by the Calgary Brewery, this exhibit may be seen without charge.

Glenbow Art Gallery

On the third floor of the Calgary Central Library at the corner of 7 Ave and 1 Street S.E. a full display of arts and crafts is exhibited daily. The display, changed at regular intervals, offers an opportunity for visitors to see some of the nation's finest paintings, sculptures and other objects of art. The gallery is a feature of the Glenbow foundation, a non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of historic items of the early Canadian West.

Burns Memorial Gardens

An unusual and beautiful rock garden created from natural sandstone taken from the home of one of Calgary's pioneer citizens, Senator Patrick Burns, sweeps across the slopes of the Technical School grounds from 9A Street over the hill. This memorial is a mass of colour and beauty all summer. To see it, just drive north on 9 Street N.W. past Riley Park, where it is on your left as you drive up the hill. You may park your car and enjoy a stroll through the winding paths that lead through these quaint gardens.

University of Calgary

Located on 26 Ave at 26 Street N.W., the University of Calgary is Canada's newest university. It is destined to become one of the largest and most complete educational institutions on the continent. Close to the university, on the north hill just off Highway 1A, is one of the largest sports stadiums in Canada, McMahon Stadium.

Provincial Institute of Technology and Art

This cultural and technical centre on 16 Ave at 9 Street N.W. provides training in a wide range of skills and arts. The main building overlooks Riley Park and the many classrooms and shops are spread around the campus. Visitors are welcome.

THE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARKS

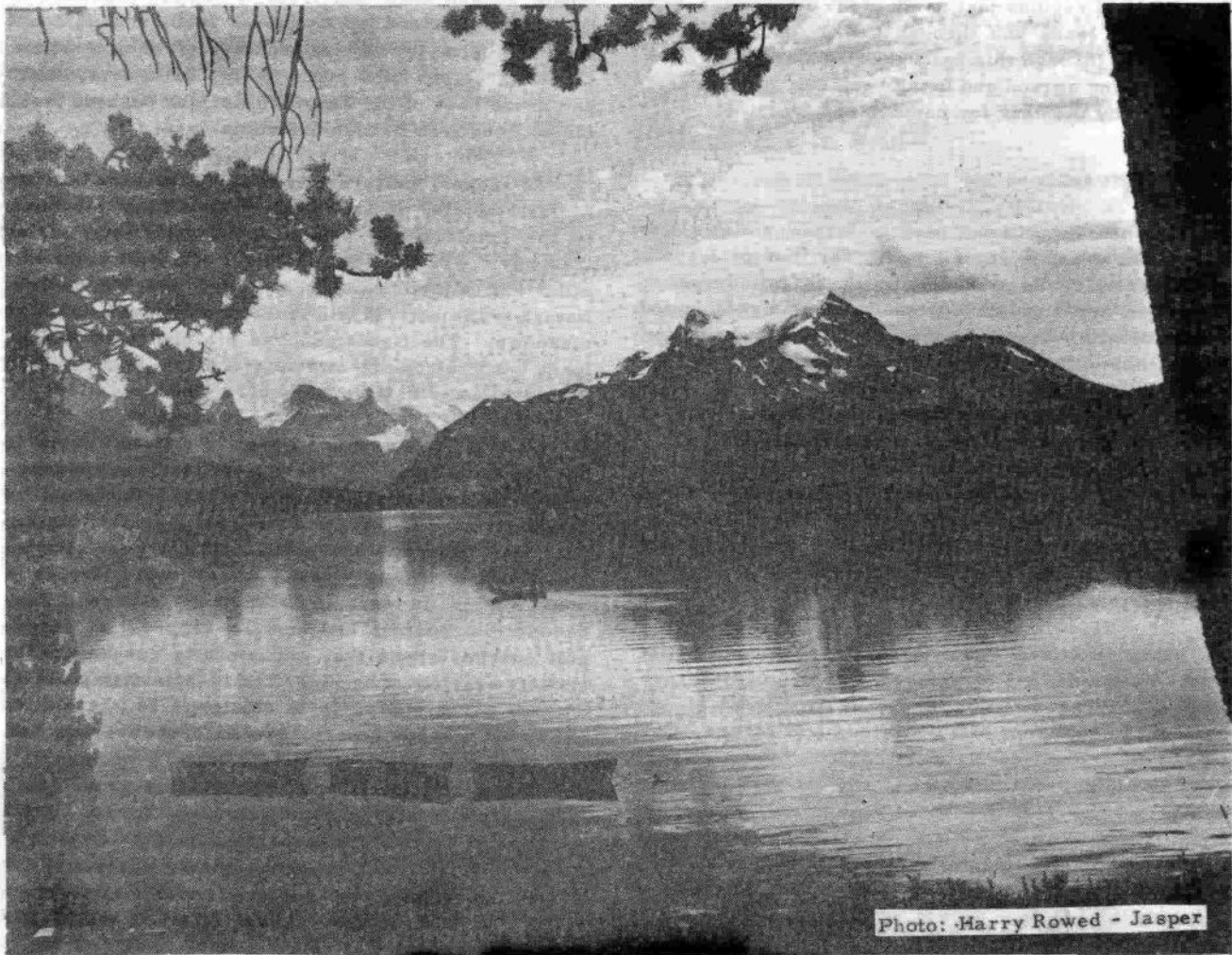


Photo: Harry Rowed - Jasper

Maligne Lake - Near Jasper

Our Mountain Heritage

Within an easy day's drive from the base lies a tourist paradise, a mountain wonderland where the elemental forces of nature have carved a vista of unbelievable beauty. Where giant glaciers pour sparkling melt water over sheer waterfalls into fast flowing streams that converge into the giant rivers of western Canada and the United States. Where placid lakes of emerald green lie glistening amid forested, snow-covered peaks. Where wild life of infinite variety lives in its natural habitat unafraid of man. Preserved for all time by the far-sighted action of Federal and Provincial Legislators, our mountain national parks rate among the finest tourist attractions in the world and are the heritage of every Canadian. They comprise Jasper, Banff, Yoho, Kootenay, Glacier and Mount Revelstoke National Parks to the west, and Waterton Lakes National Park to the south.

Your stay at Cold Lake affords an unmatched opportunity for you and your family to take advantage of this heritage and to enjoy unforgettable vacations

and weekends, either camping and picnicing or taking advantage of the fine motels, hotels and restaurants that abound in these parks.

Excellent highways make access to the parks easy. Highway 1, the Trans-Canada Highway, traverses Banff, Yoho, Glacier and Mount Revelstoke National Parks on the run from Calgary to Vancouver via the Kicking Horse Pass, the spectacular Rogers Pass and the Fraser River valley. Every effort is made to keep this main highway to the coast open year round, so the mountain scenery can be enjoyed in winter as well as in summer. It is advisable, though, to contact the various highway authorities when making mountain trips by car in the winter. The Yellowhead Route, another main artery almost complete at the time of writing, follows Highway 16 west from Edmonton to Jasper, then over the Yellowhead Pass and south on B.C. Highway 5 to Kamloops, where it joins the Trans-Canada Highway. Another spectacular mountain route joins Jasper and Banff via Highway 93. This magnificent highway affords a spectacular ride through mountainous country, passing close to Athabasca Falls, Sunwapta Falls and the Columbia Ice Fields, climbing to 6,675 feet over the Sunwapta Pass and

6,785 feet over the Bow Pass to join the Trans-Canada Highway close to Lake Louise. A summer drive down this highway is an experience to remember. In winter it is closed. Highways 95 and 3 allow you to explore the mountain regions just north of the U.S. border, and Highway 97 leads you through the Okanagan Valley. Take a trip through this fruit growing Garden of Eden in the picking season and bring back soft fruit, apples and pears by the case for canning and freezing.

Jasper

Our nearest national park is Jasper, so let's talk about it first and at some length. The town of Jasper, in the centre of the park, lies about 200 miles west of Edmonton amid scenic splendour. It is a year round resort offering fine skiing in the winter and unrivalled attractions to the nature-loving tourist in the summer.

It wasn't always that way -- long before the vast mountain empire became a national park preserve, Jasper hosted intrepid gold-seekers, fur brigades and explorers. Not by any stretch of imagination could the Jasper of 100 years ago be described as a resort. But these pioneers, searching out routes to the Pacific, vying for lucrative trade, were really Jasper's first tourists.

They practised "togetherness", perforce. Artist Paul Kane in 1846 described the original Jasper House: "The dwelling house is composed of two rooms of about fourteen or fifteen feet square. One of them is used by all comers and goers, Indians, voyageurs and traders, men, women and children being huddled together indiscriminately, the other room being devoted to the exclusive occupation of Colin Fraser (postmaster) and his family, consisting of a Cree squaw and nine interesting half-breed children."

Today, by contrast, accommodations at Jasper rank with any in the world. Because good highways have traversed Jasper Park only recently, most of the hotels, motels, bungalow camps and lodges are new and modern. To complement this wide variety are the country's best campgrounds, strategically situated along the highways east from Edmonton, south toward Banff, and west to the Yellowhead, Mount Robson and Vancouver.

Half a million visitors throng to the famous Canadian Rockies resort each year -- a far cry from the few dozens who sought shelter at Jasper House about the time of Confederation. Most arrive in summer, but those with a wider choice of holiday time often select the slower-paced seasons of Spring and Fall. With the advent of excellent ski development, the winter totals have risen astronomically, rounding out the year and establishing Jasper as a 12-month place-to-go.

Geographically, Jasper is an area of majestic mountains and immense glaciers -- the major watershed of the entire Canadian Rockies. Scenically, it rivals any other mountain region on this earth. For those seeking recreation in an incomparable alpine setting it has no peers.

Of Jasper Park's 4,200 square miles only a minimal area has development of any kind. An estimated 98% remains in its original state of absolute wilderness. The Jasper townsite occupies only a single square mile, but from it radiate highways to the great glaciers of Columbia Icefield and Mount Edith Cavell; to the hot springs of Miette; to the canyons, rivers and lakes of the Maligne system; and to the base of the Canadian Rockies' highest peak, Mount Robson in British Columbia.

At Jasper, visitors may cruise Athabasca Glacier by snowmobile, or ride high on Whistlers Mountain in the comfort and safety of Canada's first aerial tramway. For the hiker, climber and trail rider are miles of alpine splendour above the timberline. Nature trails skirt placid lakes, lead through flowered meadows. The fisherman has his choice of nearby lakes and streams or back-country waters like Amethyst Lake in the spectacular Tonquin Valley.

Jasper Park is the largest of national parks in Canada's mountains and a world-famous game sanctuary. The well-equipped visitor brings both binoculars and camera. He sees and photographs deer, moose, elk, bear, mountain sheep and mountain goat. During the Fall, countless Canada geese make Jasper a stop-over while enroute to southern climes. They become interesting and mobile hazards on Jasper golf course, where they occasionally congregate for rackety sessions of honking. The 18-hole championship course, incidentally, is a challenge to the skilled golfer but a happy experience also for the average Joe.

Space allotted is not sufficient for great detail of Jasper's attractions in directory form. But a postcard or note to the Jasper Chamber of Commerce, Jasper, Alberta, will bring the sender brochures and a copy of the current Jasper Tourist News, which illustrates and describes this finest of the West's vacation lands.

Banff

Banff National Park is reached most directly by travelling about 75 miles from Calgary on Highway 1, which passes through well-stocked ranchlands to the foothills and quickly into the mountains. Banff, like all national parks, is a wild game preserve, and rocky mountain sheep, moose, bear, deer, beaver, elk and many other animals are frequently seen within easy camera range.

The town of Banff, on the Bow River adjacent to Highway 1, is the headquarters for tourists exploring the 2,560 square miles of the park. Home of the Banff School of Fine Arts, it is also Canada's choice for the Olympic Winter Games. It provides fine motel, hotel, restaurant and camping facilities. Close to Banff is Sulphur Mountain, with its famous gondola lift to 7,500 feet above sea level, where you can obtain a panoramic view overlooking the town and the Bow valley. Another gondola lift operates on Mount Norquay just off the Trans-Canada Highway. And then there's Lake Louise, its jade waters sparkling in the summer sun, a treasury of scenic delight for the photographer and the artist. The Whitehorn sedan lift at Lake Louise

reveals dramatic views of the mountains in the Continental Divide from Mount Assiniboine in the south to Mount Balfour in the west.

The Lake Louise and Moraine Lake districts and the Ptarmigan and Baker Lake - Skoki Valley area are fine alpine regions for hiking or riding. Many excellent day trips can be made to visit the superb alpine meadows and lakes, though some of the more remote regions require provisions for overnight camping. To confine yourself to your car is to deprive yourself of many of the scenic experiences that the Banff area has to offer. A walk along a quiet stream, an afternoon in a canoe paddling leisurely around a lake, or a trail ride on horseback - all offer unique advantages in exploring the mountain wonderlands.

Kootenay, Glacier, Revelstoke

While in the Banff National Park region be sure to head via the Vermilion Pass down Highway 93 through Kootenay National Park to visit Radium Hot Springs. And why not visit the famous, and once so controversial, Columbia River Power Project now in an advanced state of construction? Or if you're

heading west, pause in Glacier National Park and see the monument marking the completion of the Rogers Pass route. See the snowsheds that protect the highway from avalanches as it clings to the steep mountain slopes on its way to Revelstoke. And at Revelstoke itself a whole mountain has been set aside for your enjoyment.

Waterton Lakes

If instead of going west we continue south from Calgary on Highway 2, we can branch off at Fort McLeod or Cardston to visit Waterton Lakes National Park close to the United States border. Only the international boundary separates this park from Glacier National Park in the United States, and between them these two parks form the International Peace Park. Wild life abounds in the Waterton Lakes Park, so take your camera and get some natural long-to-be-remembered pictures. There is also golf, hiking, tennis, swimming, boating, fishing and just about anything else you want in the way of pleasant vacation activities. Excellent accommodation, camping facilities, trailer parks and shopping facilities are available.

KEEP THE PARKS GREEN PREVENT FOREST FIRES

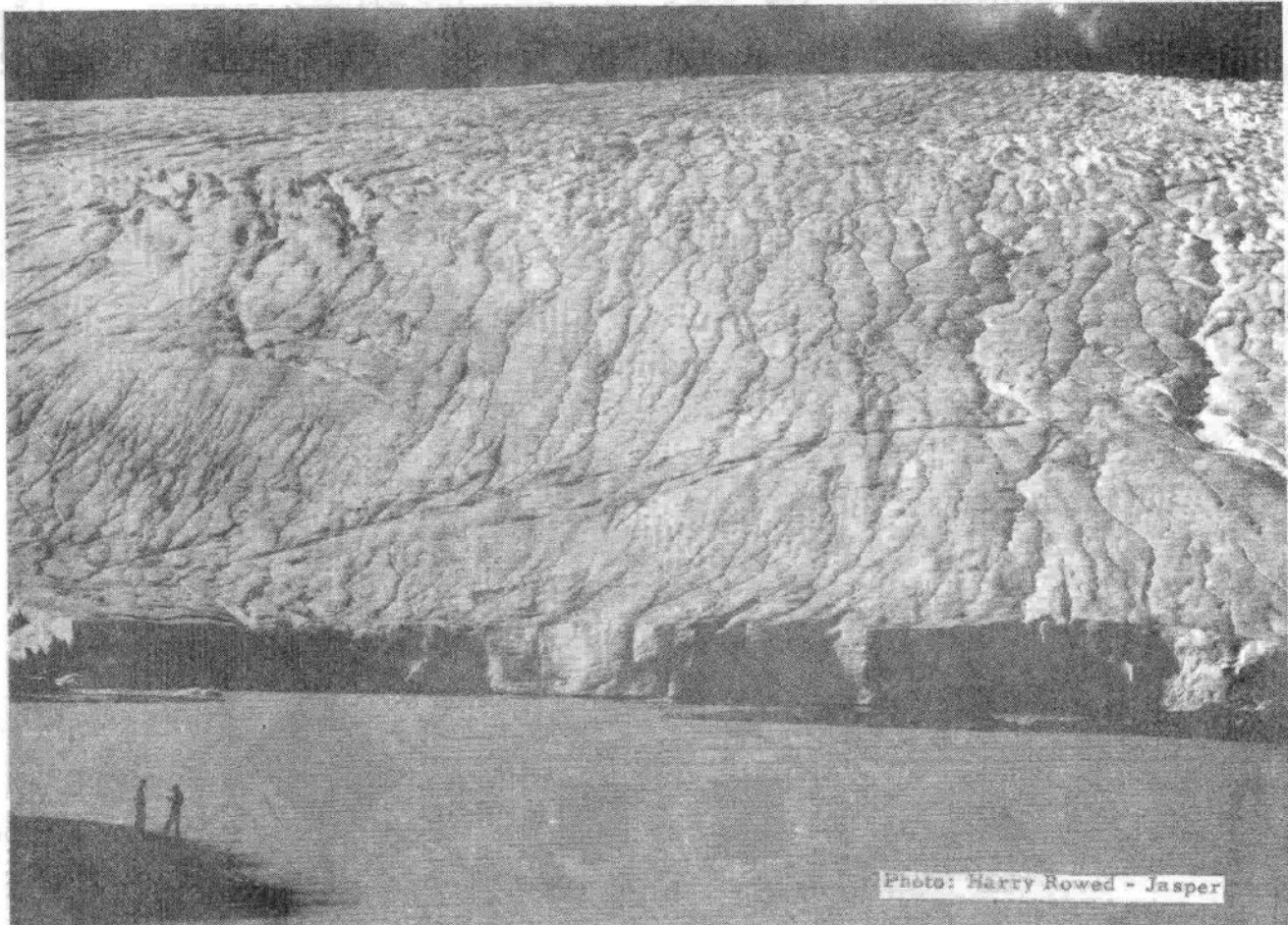
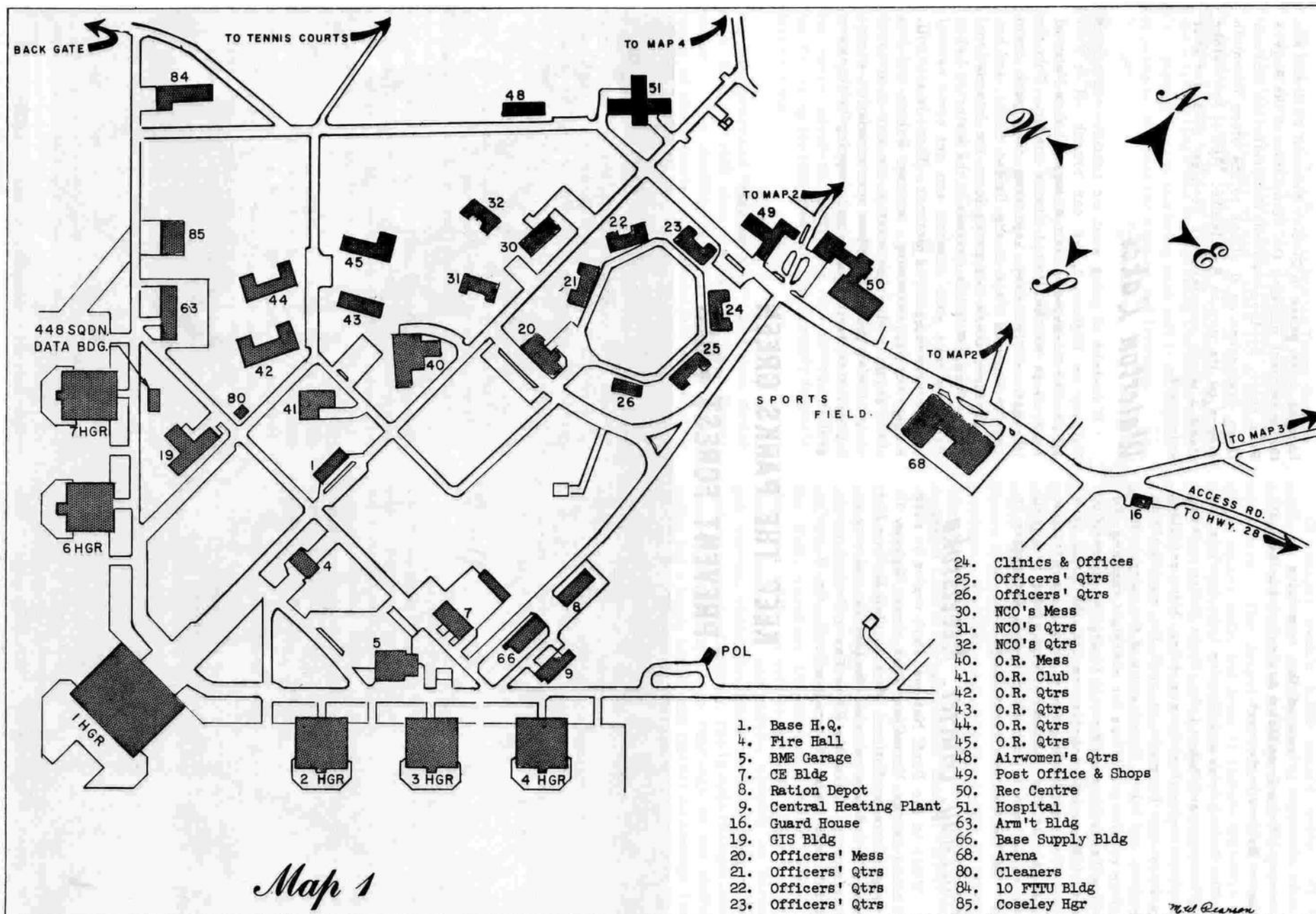
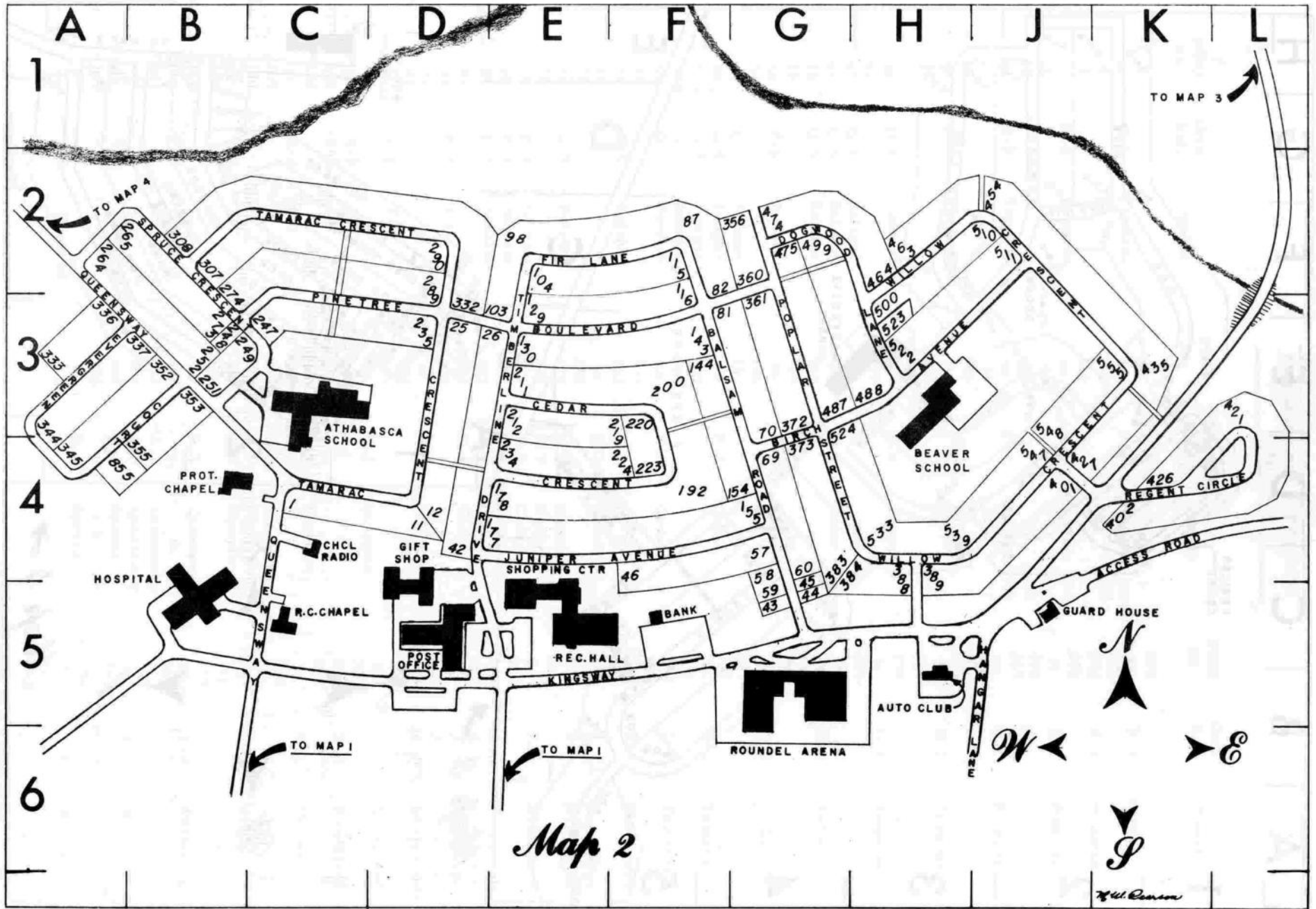


Photo: Harry Rowed - Jasper

Columbia Icefield, Athabasca Glacier - On Jasper - Banff Highway

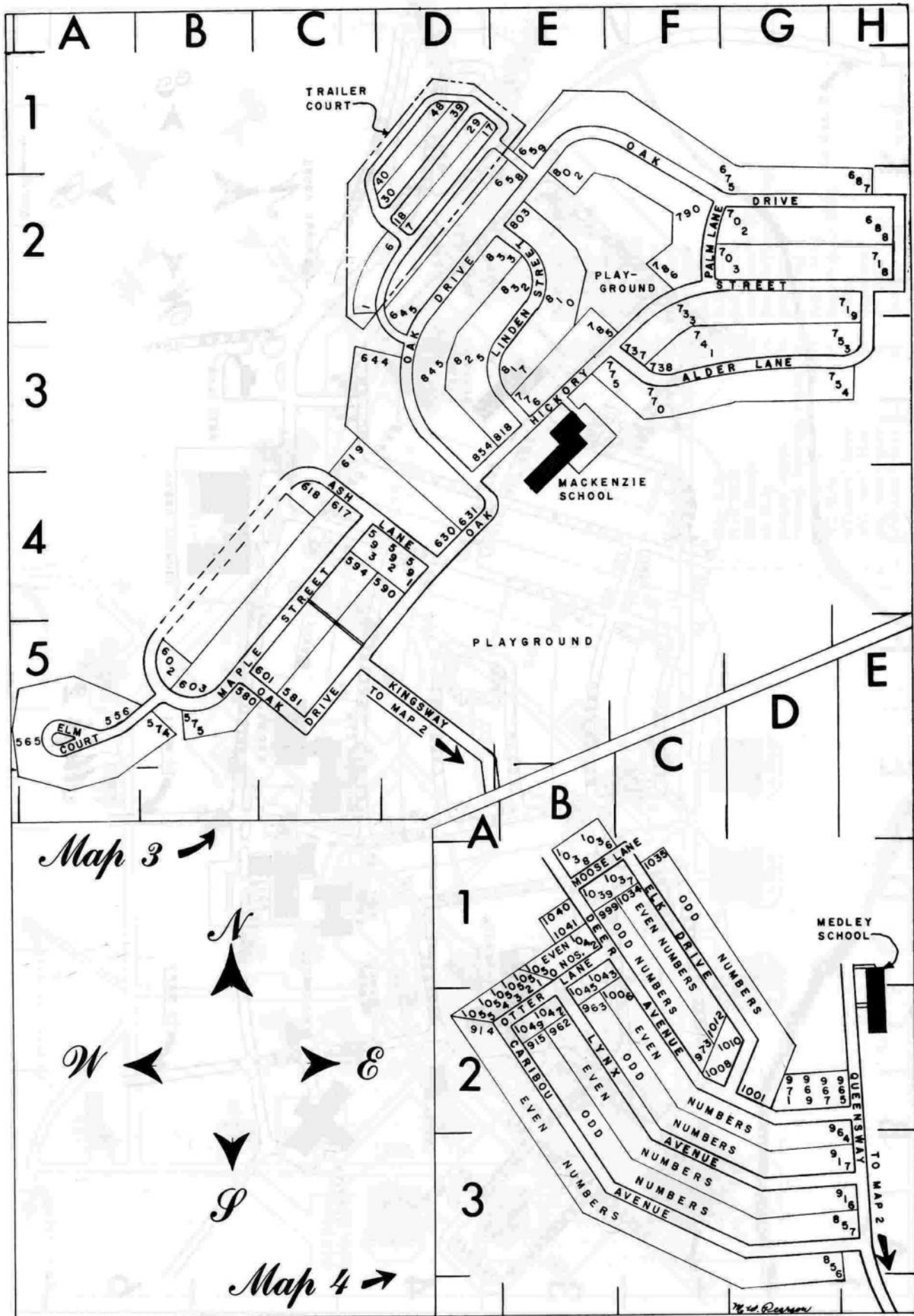




Map 2

61

W. Pearson



PMQ MAP GRID REFERENCE
MAP NO. 2

PMQ No.	Grid Ref.	Street	PMQ No.	Grid Ref.	Street	PMQ No.	Grid Ref.	Street
1			137			270		
to	C-4	Tamarac	to	F-3	Pinetree	to	B-3	Spruce
8			143			273		
9			144			274	B-3	Pinetree
to	D-4	Tamarac	to	F-3	Balsam	275		
18			149			to	C-2	Pinetree
19			150			282		
to	D-3	Tamarac	to	F-4	Balsam	283		
25			154			to	D-2	Pinetree
26			155			289		
to	D-3	Timberline	to	F-4	Juniper	290		
34			166			to	D-2	Tamarac
35			167			295		
to	D-4	Timberline	to	E-4	Juniper	296		
42			177			to	C-2	Tamarac
43	G-5	Balsam	178			304		
44	G-5	Balsam	to	E-4	Cedar	305		
45	G-5	Balsam	185			to	B-2	Tamarac
46			186			313		
to	F-5	Juniper	to	F-4	Cedar	314		
54			196			to	C-2	Tamarac
55	G-5	Juniper	197			320		
56	G-5	Juniper	to	F-3	Cedar	321		
57	G-5	Juniper	204			to	D-2	Tamarac
58	G-5	Balsam	205			331		
59	G-5	Balsam	to	E-3	Cedar	332	D-3	Tamarac
60			211			333		
to	G-4	Balsam	212			to	A-3	Evergreen
69			to	E-3	Cedar	336		
70			218			337	B-3	Evergreen
to	G-3	Balsam	219	F-3	Cedar	338	B-3	Evergreen
78			220	F-3	Cedar	339		
79	F-3	Balsam	221	F-3	Cedar	to	A-3	Evergreen
80	F-3	Balsam	222	F-4	Cedar	344		
81	F-3	Balsam	223	F-4	Cedar	345	A-4	Evergreen
82			224	F-4	Cedar	346	A-4	Evergreen
to	F-2	Fir	225			347	A-3	Evergreen
92			to	E-4	Cedar	348	A-3	Evergreen
93			234			349	A-3	Evergreen
to	E-2	Fir	235			350		
101			to	D-3	Pinetree	to	B-3	Evergreen
102	E-3	Fir	238			354		
103	E-3	Fir	239			355	B-4	Evergreen
104			to	C-3	Pinetree	356		
to	E-2	Fir	247			to	G-2	Poplar
109			248	B-3	Pinetree	360		
110			249	B-3	Pinetree	361		
to	F-2	Fir	250	B-3	Pinetree	to	G-3	Poplar
115			251			372		
116			to	B-3	Queensway	373		
to	F-3	Pinetree	262			to	G-4	Poplar
122			263	A-2	Queensway	383		
123			264	A-2	Queensway	384		
to	E-3	Pinetree	265	A-2	Spruce	to	H-4	Willow
129			266			391		
130			to	B-2	Spruce	392		
to	E-3	Pinetree	269			to	F-4	Willow
136						401		

PMQ MAP GRID REFERENCE
MAPS NOS. 2 (CONT'D) AND 3

PMQ No.	Grid Ref.	Street	PMQ No.	Grid Ref.	Street	PMQ No.	Grid Ref.	Street
402			534			645		
to	K-4	Regent	to	H-4	Willow	to	D-2	Oak
410			539			656		
411			540			657	E-2	Oak
to	L-4	Regent	to	J-4	Willow	658	E-2	Oak
416			547			659		
417			548	J-3	Willow	to	E-1	Oak
to	L-3	Regent	549	J-3	Willow	666		
422			550	J-3	Willow	667		
423			551			to	F-1	Oak
to	K-4	Regent	to	K-3	Willow	673		
426			555			674	F-2	Oak
427	J-4	Willow	855	A-4	Evergreen	675	F-2	Oak
428	J-4	Willow				676		
429						to	G-2	Oak
to	K-3	Willow				685		
440						686		
441						to	H-2	Oak
to	J-2	Willow	556			691		
454			to	A-5	Elm	692		
455			572			to	G-2	Oak
to	H-2	Willow	573	B-5	Elm	701		
464			574	B-5	Elm	702	G-2	Palm
465	H-2	Dogwood	575			703	G-2	Palm
466	H-2	Dogwood	to	B-5	Maple	704		
467	H-2	Dogwood	580			to	G-2	Hickory
468			581			714		
to	G-2	Dogwood	to	C-5	Oak	715		
474			587			to	H-2	Hickory
475	G-2	Poplar	588	C-4	Oak	720		
476	G-2	Poplar	589	C-4	Oak	721		
477	G-2	Poplar	590	D-4	Oak	to	G-2	Hickory
478			591	D-4	Ash	730		
to	G-3	Poplar	592	D-4	Ash	731	F-2	Hickory
487			593			732	F-2	Hickory
488			to	C-4	Maple	733	F-2	Hickory
to	H-3	Dogwood	596			734		
493			597			to	F-3	Hickory
494			to	C-5	Maple	737		
to	G-2	Dogwood	601			738		
499			602	B-5	Ash	to	F-3	Alder
500	H-3	Willow	603			742		
501			to	B-5	Maple	743		
to	H-2	Willow	608			to	G-3	Alder
508			609			752		
509	J-2	Willow	to	C-4	Maple	753	H-3	Alder
510	J-2	Willow	617			754		
511			618	C-4	Ash	to	G-3	Alder
to	J-2	Birch	619	C-3	Ash	764		
514			620	C-3	Ash	765		
515			621			to	F-3	Alder
to	H-3	Birch	to	D-4	Ash	775		
522			630			776		
523	H-3	Dogwood	631			to	E-3	Hickory
524	G-3	Birch	to	D-4	Oak	785		
525			637			786	F-2	Hickory
to	H-4	Poplar	638			787	F-2	Palm
533			to	D-3	Oak	788	F-2	Palm
			644					

MAP NO. 3

PMQ MAP
 GRID REFERENCE
 MAPS NOS. 3 (CONT'D) AND 4

PMQ No.	Grid Ref.	Street
789	F-2	Palm
790		
to	F-2	Oak
798		
799	F-1	Oak
800	E-1	Oak
801	E-1	Oak
802	E-2	Oak
803		
to	E-2	Linden
812		
813		
to	E-3	Linden
819		
820		
to	D-3	Linden
827		
828		
to	E-2	Linden
832		
833	E-2	Oak
834		
to	D-2	Oak
839		
840		
to	D-3	Oak
854		
855		See Map No. 2
MAP NO. 4		
856		
to		Caribou
915		
916		
to		Lynx
963		
964		
to		Deer
1000		
1001		Elk
1002		Deer
1003		Elk
1004		Deer
1005		Elk
1006		Deer
1007		
to		Elk
1035		
1036		
to		Moose
1039		
1040		Deer
1041		Deer
1042		
to		Otter
1055		

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT

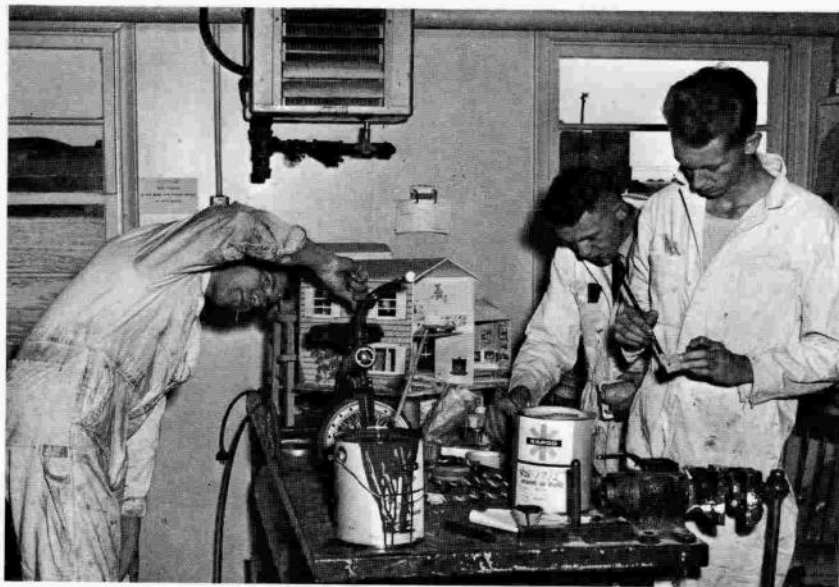
Fire protection at CFB Cold Lake can be resolved into four major functions:

- saving of lives in aircraft crash and rescue operations;
- fire prevention by inspection of buildings and installations;
- fire containment in the event of an outbreak; and,
- extinguishing of fires.

To perform these functions, all of which have equal priority, we have a fire hall manned by 35 servicemen and civilians who maintain vigilance 24 hours a day on the base and at Primrose Lake Evaluation Range.

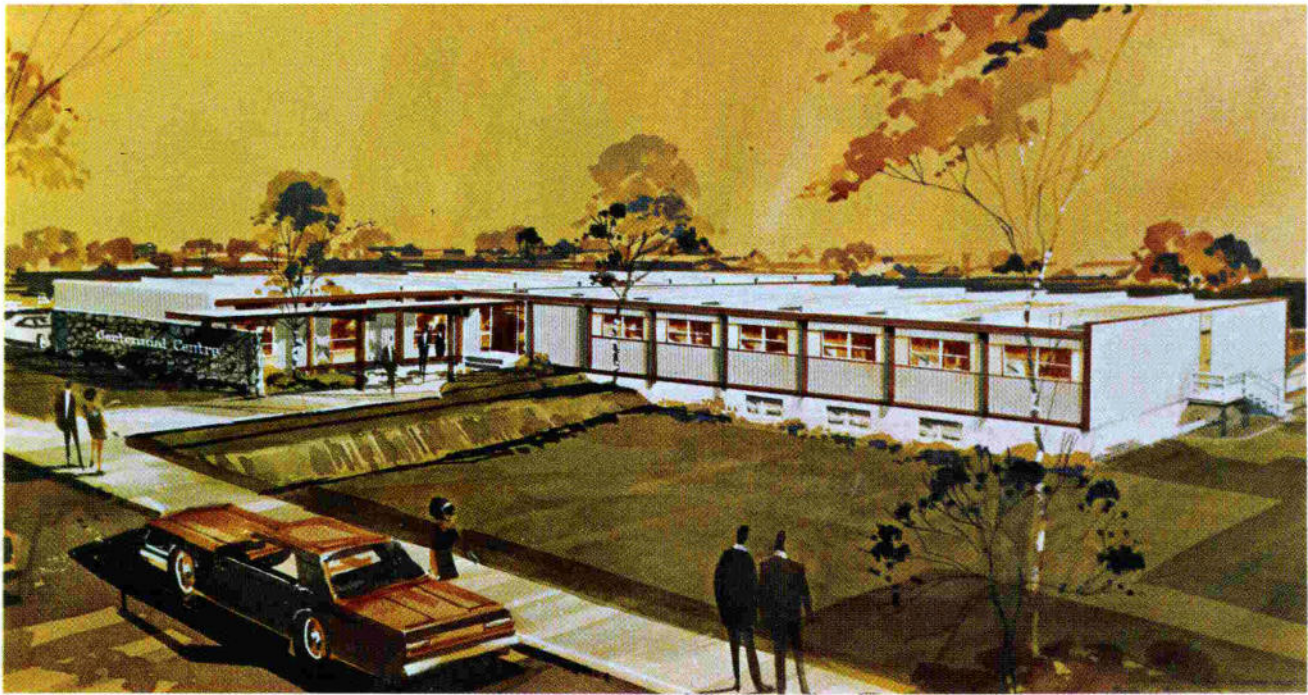
Crash equipment includes large foam trucks capable of producing 15,000 gallons of foam per minute each, and a light rescue truck carrying 1,000 lb of dry chemical. Two triple-combination pumpers can each deliver 840 gallons of water a minute for fighting structural fires. The men of the fire section also test and service first aid and automatic fire extinguishing equipment throughout the base.

Community service has always been at the forefront of the activities of firefighters everywhere. Ours are no exception. Around Christmas every year, the call goes out in PMQs for broken and dilapidated toys, which our firemen industriously repair and paint for distribution to needy children in the area. Answer the call generously - those broken tricycles or dolls will bring a smile to the face of some unfortunate waif even though your little angels abandoned them long ago.



DON'T GIVE FIRE A PLACE TO START

The Centennial Centre



(Photo: Courtesy Mathieson's Photo Service Ltd., Calgary)

In 1967, Canadian Forces Base Cold Lake commenced construction of a new building, called the Centennial Centre, as part of the recreational complex. The Centennial Centre is designed to meet the needs of the people in our community, providing them with opportunities to make beneficial, constructive, creative and satisfying use of their leisure time.

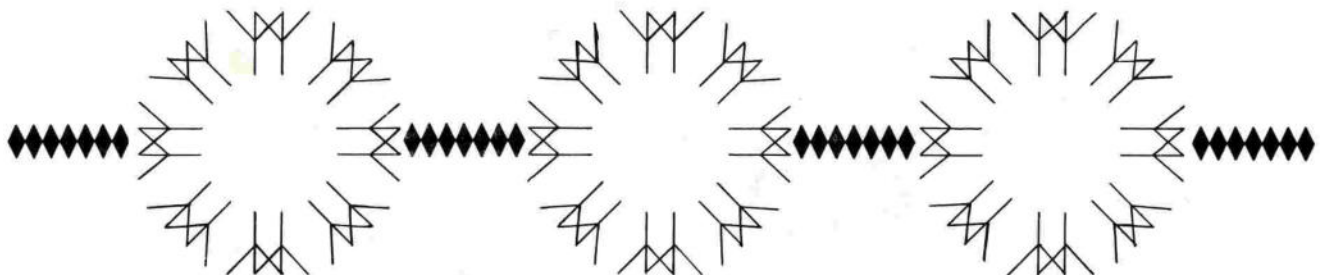
Although our recreational facilities are excellent and diversified, there has been a growing awareness of the need for space where more sedate creative and social activities can be accommodated. For example, the increasing population of teen-agers amongst our dependants has created a need for full time facilities to cater to their specific requirements. Also, many of the creative activities carried out on the base are located in places which are not ideal or which must be shared with other activities not always of a compatible nature. The Centennial Centre is designed to satisfy the needs of that large segment of our population whose interests do not lie solely, or at all, in the sporting realm.

The Centennial Centre brings together, in a convenient location under one roof, all of the creative activities once scattered around the base. A wood-

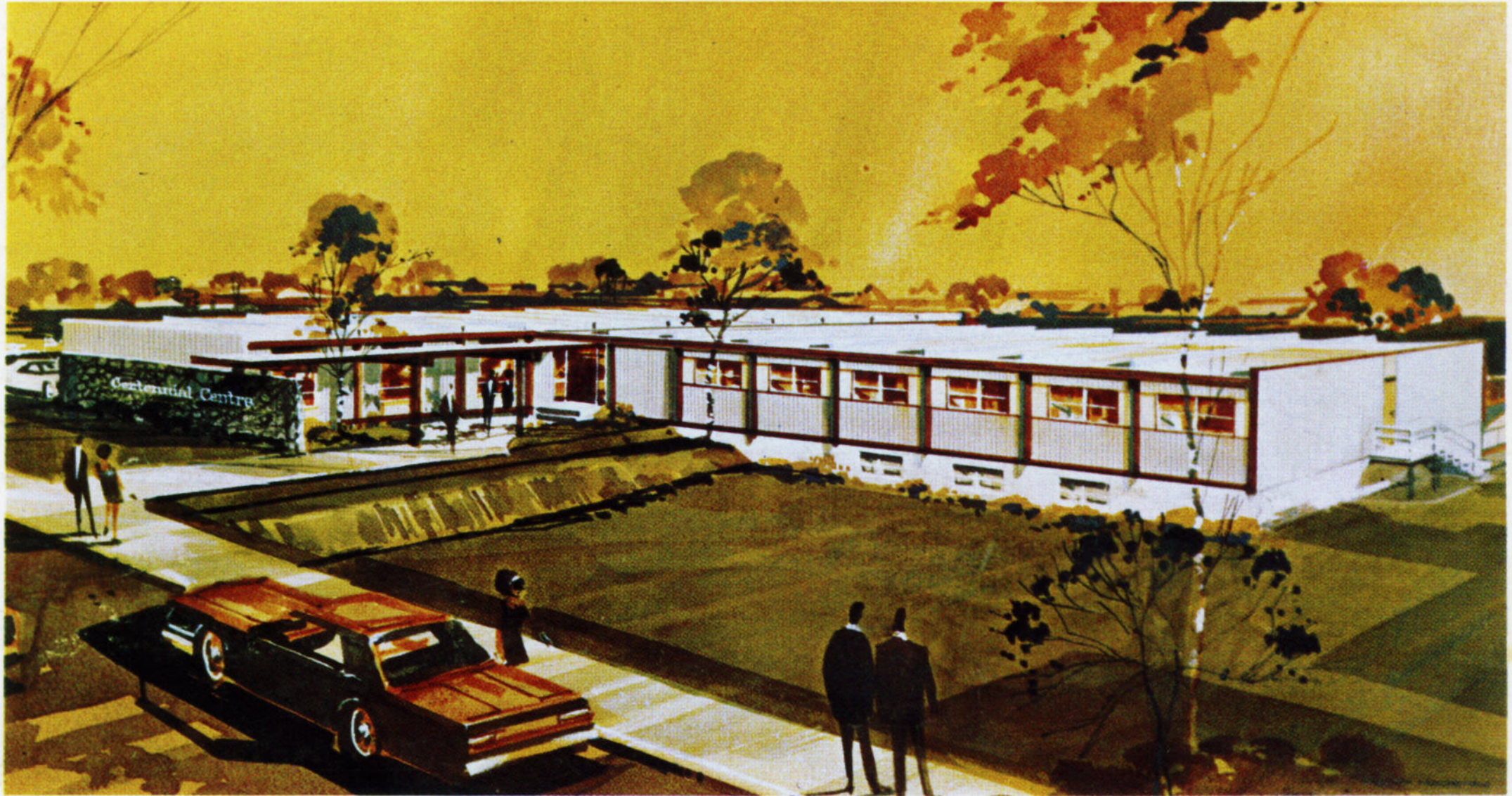
working shop in the Centre will provide greater convenience for those who were previously unable to use the Hobby Shop facilities, two miles from the domestic site, because of lack of personal transportation. In anticipation of an increase in the number of people using this shop, its size is twice that of the Hobby Shop. Also provided are shops for lapidary, ceramics, and photographic work, and rooms for social and organizational meetings. In the arts and crafts area, rooms have been designed to provide flexibility in size to accommodate the fluctuating interests that are to be expected of a constantly changing community.

Besides having access to the arts and crafts facilities, our youth will be provided with their own Youth Centre. The members and executive of Teen Town will be given every opportunity to participate in the direction and selection of programs for this Centre. If required, a small teen study room may be made available so that those who have difficulty in finding a proper environment for study may avail themselves of quiet and more suitable surroundings.

We at CFB Cold Lake believe that the Centennial Centre constitutes a truly worthy memorial to Canada's Centennial year, and that full use will be made of it.



The Centennial Centre



(Photo: Courtesy Mathieson's Photo Service Ltd., Calgary)