

New communications developments promise increased markets

Mitel Corp. of Kanata, Ontario recently announced a number of new products which the company hopes will increase its potential in world markets as a producer of one of the fullest product lines in the international telecommunications market.

Mitel's new *Generic 1000*, which is expected to be available in July, is the first enhancement from the *SX-2000* program

and converts the *SX-200* private branch exchange (PBX) into a digital PBX. It also increases the switching capacity of the *SX-200*, allowing up to 350 lines to be attached, compared with the 150 lines that are usual in a setup.

As well as rewriting the software, Mitel has added its latest generation of silicon chips to the *Generic 1000*. Developed for

the *SX-2000*, they are smaller, faster and cheaper than its first generation of digital matrix integrated circuits.

Mitel has also announced that it has developed a processor that will greatly expand the capacity of its *SX-2000* integrated communications system.

A company news release said the advanced main processor which will allow the *SX-2000* to handle up to 4 000 voice and data lines will be ready for installation by December. Initially, a new software package that will allow the *SX-2000* to handle up to 2 500 lines will be available. Currently the switching system handles 300 to 1 200 lines.

The expansion of the *SX-2000* will enable Mitel to compete with other companies in the United States market for large telephone switching systems.

Mitel has also announced that its US subsidiary, Mitel Inc., has signed a five-year extension to a distribution contract with Sonecor Systems of New Haven. Sonecor, a division of Southern New England Telephone, started distributing Mitel switching products two years ago. Under the new contract, Mitel and Sonecor are to work on joint development of hardware and software.

Exports of forest products

Wood, wood products, and paper	Volume		Value	
	1982	1983	1982	1983
			\$000 000	
Primary products				
Logs and bolts — '000 m ³	1 260	2 299	91	144
Pulpwood — '000 m ³	287	435	8	12
Pulpwood chips — '000 t	1 131	1 387	98	89
Other			28	31
Total primary products			225	276
Lumber — '000 m ³				
Softwoods	27 569	33 934	2 847	3 900
Hardwoods	236	226	66	69
Total lumber	27 805	34 160	2 913	3 969
Shingles and shakes — '000 m ²	30 303	38 338	157	232
Veneer — '000 m ³				
Softwoods	126	129	14	16
Hardwoods	269	320	77	100
Total veneer	395	449	91	116
Plywood — '000 m ³				
Softwoods	379	397	104	122
Hardwoods	35	37	20	20
Total plywood	414	434	124	142
Other wood products — '000 m³	45	45	304	412
Wood pulp — '000 t				
Mechanical	272	314	85	94
Chemical	5 843	6 509	3 136	2 964
Total wood pulp	6 115	6 823	3 221	3 058
Paper and paperboard — '000 t				
Newsprint	7 081	7 476	4 086	4 005
Other paper and paperboard	1 644	1 942	922	1 030
Total paper and paperboard	8 725	9 418	5 008	5 035
Other paper products			90	89
Total wood, wood products, and paper			12 133	13 328
Exports of wood, wood products, and paper				
To: United States			8 159	9 603
United Kingdom			780	697
Japan			889	852
Other countries			2 305	2 175

Source: Statistics Canada

Review of broadcasting policy

Communications Minister Marcel Masse recently announced the establishment of a task force to investigate the economic and cultural strategy that should guide the evolution of the Canadian broadcasting system in the coming decades. It is the first step in a fundamental review and redirection of Canadian broadcasting policy.

The task force's main objective will be to examine the current environment and future trends and to analyze the various broadcasting policy options available to the government. It will present its recommendations to Mr. Masse by January 15, 1986.

In a speech to the Canadian Cable Television Association and the Broadcast Executives Society in Toronto on April 9, Mr. Masse explained that changes brought about largely by the rapid development of communications technologies since the Broadcasting Act was passed in 1968 have made it imperative to carry out a fundamental review of government broadcasting policy. He said the expanded choice available in televised programs made possible by cable, satellites, pay-TV services and videocassette recorders is bringing fundamental change to the broadcasting environment and raises questions concerning public policy objectives for the system.