

NEW COMMUNICATIONS VENTURE

Air Canada will participate in one of the most complex communications ventures in history from October 10 to 24 - bringing the Olympic Games in Tokyo into the homes of millions of European television viewers in 19 nations. The airline will provide a 3,750-mile aerial link between Montreal and Hamburg, Germany, each day, rushing TV video tape, relayed via the satellite Syncom 111 from Tokyo to Point Mugu, California, and by micro-wave from California via Buffalo to Montreal and on to the European city.

A mobile unit of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation at Montreal International Airport will process the transmission onto video tape within 15 minutes of the completion of the hour-long programme and rush the tape to a waiting Air Canada DC-8 jet, which will then speed it to Hamburg.

SPLIT-SECOND TIMING

The key to successful operation will be split-second timing. Tokyo will transmit across more than 6,000 miles of ocean via Syncom 111 between 8:30 and 9:30 p.m. each day, Tokyo time. The CBC mobile unit will receive the transmission via 2,500 miles of micro-wave system between 7:30 and 8:30 a.m. Eastern Daylight Time. By 9 a.m., the giant chartered jet will be airborne, arriving in Hamburg after seven flying hours, or 12 hours on the clock owing to time change, at approximately 9 p.m.

Ten minutes later the video tape will be in the Hamburg broadcasting station, ready for transmission through the services of 23 members of the European Broadcasting Union in 19 nations.

Because of the difference in time zones, European television viewers will have a grandstand seat at the Olympic games on the same day and at approximately the same time that the programme was first transmitted, though 24 hours will have elapsed in Tokyo. But the schedule of split-second timing doesn't end there. Coincident with the broadcast in Europe, a voice transmission in 10 languages will be beamed round the world in the direction opposite to that the pictures travelled, to be mated with the video tape in Hamburg.

MIGRATORY BIRD RULES 1964

Canada's duck and goose populations remain at about the 1963 levels, and waterfowl hunters will find bag and possession limits little changed in the 1964 Migratory Bird Regulations, details of which were released recently by the Canadian Wildlife Service of the National Parks Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Waterfowl production in British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces changes little from year to year owing to the stable water situation. Drought conditions were prevalent on the Prairies early this summer and, when rain finally did come, it was too late to affect materially brood production on the nesting grounds.

The two-year closed season on canvasback and redhead ducks has improved the population levels to some extent, and a limited harvest will be allowed this year. Two of these birds may now be included in the daily bag limit and two in the possession limit. This applies to the three Prairie Provinces, Ontario, and Quebec.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan hunters will be able to shoot sandhill cranes for the first time this year. Because an immature whooping crane resembles an adult sandhill, the Canadian Wildlife Service will make daily aerial patrols and, should a whooper be sighted in the sandhill crane hunting areas, the remainder of the open season will be cancelled to protect the rarer birds.

REGULATION CHANGES

The following changes in the regulations apply across Canada:

- 1) It is now mandatory that hunting be discontinued after the daily bag limit has been reached.
- 2) A hunter may not possess or transport a migratory bird unless one wing with its plumage remains attached to the bird. The wing and plumage may be removed if the bird is prepared for immediate cooking, or after the bird has been taken to the hunter's residence or to a commercial freezer locker. Migratory birds may not be exported from any province unless one wing with its plumage remains attached.
- 3) Hunters may not use recorded bird calls or sounds, or mechanically or electrically operated calling devices.
- 4) A hunter who cripples or wounds a migratory game bird must now make all reasonable efforts to retrieve the bird and, if a wounded bird is recovered, the hunter must kill it immediately.
- 5) Special permits may now be obtained by managers of civilian airports or the commanding officers of military airports to take migratory birds that are endangering the safe operation of aircraft.

ATLANTIC FISHERIES MEETING

Problems affecting Canada's Atlantic fisheries were discussed last week in Ottawa at the sixth annual meeting of the Federal-Provincial Atlantic Fisheries Committee, which is made up of deputy ministers with responsibility for fisheries in the Federal Government and the governments of the five provinces (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec) that have coasts on the Atlantic Ocean.

The subjects under review at the meeting included: Canada's participation in international conservation programmes for the Northwest Atlantic; territorial waters and Canada's exclusive fishing zone; fisheries training and marine works in the Atlantic Provinces; financial assistance and inspection programmes, and marketing organization. Progress reports on the proposed Canadian Atlantic Fishing Trawler Conference and on programmes for industrial development were submitted, as well as reports from the Committee's special sections dealing with salmon and trout and with oysters.