

in this field is the appropriate knowledge of space science and technology. To be aware of new applications for space systems, we must understand the nature of space and the technology of space systems.

Secondly, we must have the ability to acquire the appropriate space-system hardware. With the exception of the first *Alouette*, Canadian satellites have been built by industry. A deliberate policy of transferring satellite technology from government to Canadian industry was embarked upon several years ago. This policy was further refined in the current CTS program which has as one of its objectives the establishment and maintenance of a joint government-industry capability for the design, manufacture and construction of space application systems for domestic use. But this capability must be even further advanced in the future if we are to gain maximum benefit from space technology.

Finally, Canada needs to have access to the necessary launch capability. In the past, we have relied on the United States for launch services. NASA, however, is currently engaged in research and development of a space shuttle, a reusable manned launch vehicle, to replace all current launch vehicles including the type used by Canada. The new launch vehicle will offer lower cost, soft launching of satellites and, with the development of the space tug, in-orbit servicing and maintenance. The new European Space Agency will contribute \$400 million to the development of the new vehicle according to an agreement recently signed with NASA.

#### Space-shuttle participation

Canada, through the National Research Council, is currently discussing with NASA possible Canadian participation in the space-shuttle program. The exact form any participation might take has not been finalized yet. In the meantime Treasury Board has authorized \$1 million to fund studies of the project.

Clearly, the demands of the future indicate a need for a more clearly defined space policy for Canada. We must be able to plan our involvement and, at the same time, ensure that Canada receives the maximum benefit from that involvement. Considerations of sovereignty as well as the economic and

social well-being of Canadians must be taken into account.

#### Industry's role

The Government, therefore, endorses the principle that a Canadian industrial capability for the design and construction of space systems must be maintained and improved. We believe that this objective can best be attained through a deliberate policy of moving government space research and development out into industry. It is also important that government-purchasing policies reflect our desire to encourage the establishment of a viable research, development and manufacturing capability in Canadian industry. This, in turn, could lead to international trade with substantial economic benefit for Canada.

In the past, Canada has had a very useful and productive relation with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in the United States.

Arrangements with NASA for the launching of Canadian satellites have always been very satisfactory to us. Canada will continue to rely on other nations for launch vehicles and services in the future simply because this is the least expensive method of obtaining such services. A number of nations have begun to establish substantial launching facilities and, to ensure our access to them, we are prepared to consider involvement in the supplying nations' space program. The degree and nature of such an involvement have not been decided at the present time.

Finally, the Government has asked the appropriate departments and agencies to bring forward specific plans and procedures to provide that, to the fullest extent possible, Canada's satellite systems are designed, developed and constructed in Canada, by Canadians using Canadian components.

\* \* \* \*

#### Canada doubles number of peacekeeping troops in Cyprus

Following a request from United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, Canada has sent additional troops to Cyprus, bringing the total to 950 from 486 — almost doubling the size of the force there.

Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp who, with Defence Minister James Richardson, announced Canada's decision at a news conference on July 25, stated that the increase "is to be considered a temporary measure", which will be reviewed by December 15. He said that Canada,

which had participated in the UN Cyprus peacekeeping force for the past ten years, would not contribute "indefinitely". Canada hoped, said Mr. Sharp, that better progress would be made towards a settlement of the Turkish and Greek differences in Cyprus, before deciding whether to continue keeping Canadian soldiers there.

Most of the additional troops are from the Canadian Airborne Regiment, based in Edmonton, Alberta, half of which was already in Cyprus.

#### Report of the Canadian electrical power mission to China

The final report of the Canadian electrical power mission to the People's Republic of China has been released by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Copies are being distributed within the Canadian business community to expand Canadian businessmen's knowledge of the environment of business in China, and opportunities for Canadian firms in that market.

The mission, sponsored by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and led by Claude T. Charland,

Assistant Deputy Minister, Export Development, travelled extensively in China and gained valuable knowledge of Chinese capabilities in manufacturing and power generation.

Members of the group, consisting of senior representatives of electrical utilities, manufacturing and government, concluded that there were substantial opportunities for the sale of Canadian expertise and electrical apparatus in China.

The Department will use the final report as the basis for discussion with