

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF "ALOUETTE"

At 2:05 a.m. on September 29, the Defence Research Board's "Alouette" topside-sounder satellite, Canada's first spacecraft, attained its second birthday and completed 9,973 orbits about the earth, having travelled 288,000,000 miles. The satellite is continuing to pour out scientific data about the ionosphere to earth stations.

According to A.G. Stapley, the controller of "Alouette" at the Defence Research Telecommunications Establishment (DRTE) near Ottawa, "there has been no requirement to command into operation any of the spare equipment, including the extra batteries placed within the satellite". He also notes that "Alouette" has executed some 26,129 commands and provided DRB scientists with data, some previously unknown, during a total of 3,889 hours of telemetry transmissions.

Scientists in the United States and Britain, as well as at the Ottawa DRB station where the spacecraft was designed and fabricated, are busy analysing the information received from 5,405 miles of magnetic tape recordings.

NEW SATELLITES

As data analysis continues, members of the DRTE Satellite Section are testing the spacecraft's successor, "Alouette II", which is scheduled for launching from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California next summer. Although "Alouette II" will resemble its predecessor in size and configuration, its components have been completely redesigned and one of its antennae will be 240 feet long from tip to tip, almost twice the length of the longer of the antennae the first "Alouette". The same space specialists are concurrently working on the design of ISIS A, a third satellite scheduled for launching in 1967 to be followed before the end of this decade with two further ionospheric satellites designated ISIS B and C.

The ionospheric programme, carried out jointly with the U.S. National Aeronautics & Space Administration, aims at probing the ionosphere during the period of gradually-increasing sunspot activity, until its maximum about 1970.

NEW CANADIAN ON OLYMPIC TEAM

Sergeant "Willie" Weiler, of the Army's physical training staff stationed at Chilliwack, British Columbia, will be a member of the Canadian gymnastic team at the Olympic Games held in Tokyo this month.

In 1962, the German-born NCO became the first three-time winner of the outstanding athlete prize awarded by the Amateur Athlete Union of Canada. Known as the Norton H. Crowe Memorial Award, this prize is presented annually to the top participant in all sports under AAUC jurisdiction.

Sergeant Weiler took three gold medals, four silver medals and one bronze medal in the Pan-American Games at Sao Paulo, Brazil, in December 1962, and gained the highest individual point score in the history of this sport event. He has also had successes in Canada, the United States and Germany.

He is an all-round athlete, with above-average pole-vaulting, swimming, skiing and soccer ability as well as his proven gymnastic prowess. In his spare time he is active in coaching and exhibition work with schools and gym clubs.

Sergeant Weiler, 28, came to Canada in July 1957 and joined the Canadian Army in September 1958.

CANADIANS WIN NATO SPORT PRIZE

The Second Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, chalked up a significant "first" on September 29, when it was awarded the "Silver Gun" for supremacy in track and field events among artillery units of the entire British Second Division in West Germany. The regiment, which forms part of Canada's NATO brigade, thus becomes the first Canadian unit to win the prize, which is held in great esteem by its British associates. The Canadian gunners scored 46 points, well ahead of two British units that tied for runner-up with 40 points each.

OLD CANNON FOR PORT ROYAL

A rare breech-loading swivel-gun, dating from the sixteenth or seventeenth century, will be mounted in the museum at the reconstructed Port Royal Habitation near Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia. The ancient cannon was bought by the National Parks Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources from a New York dealer in old weapons. The ships that brought the Port Royal colonists from France in 1605 mounted guns of this type. At least one was placed on a bastion of the Port Royal Habitation.

Only one other swivel-gun of this kind is known to exist in Canada. This was found in Louisbourg Harbour by underwater archaeologists and will be displayed at the reconstructed fortress of Louisbourg.

LABOUR CODE FOR CANADA

The Canada Labour (Standards) Code, introduced by Labour Minister Allan J. MacEachen in the House of Commons recently, is intended to establish, for the first time in Canada's history, a "package" of minimum standards covering basic working conditions for those engaged in the part of the Canadian economy that falls within federal jurisdiction.

The proposed Code, which will apply to employment on or in connection with the operation of any work, undertaking or business within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, provides for: a wage-rate of not less than \$1.25 an hour; a standard eight-hour day and 40-hour week, with time and a half for overtime (which is limited under ordinary conditions to eight hours a week); seven general holidays with pay and an annual vacation of two weeks with pay after every completed year of employment.

Industries covered include shipping, air transport, interprovincial rail and highway transport and communications, as well as banking, uranium mining, grain elevators, feed mills and certain Crown Corporations.