

"Intrepid" named Companion of the Order of Canada

Sir William Stephenson, known to British Allies during the Second World War as "Intrepid", was presented with Canada's highest honour by Governor-General Edward Schreyer. Sir William, who is 84, received the Companion of the Order of Canada at a special investiture at his home in Hamilton, Bermuda on February 4.

Born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Sir William became a millionaire by the time he was 30 through his invention for transmitting photographs by wireless. But it was his work in training spies, breaking German codes and co-ordinating British and American war efforts that earned Sir William his greatest recognition. His numerous achievements during the war, including the breaking of the code ENIGMA, are outlined in several books, the most recent of which, *A Man Called Intrepid*, written by Sir William, was made into a film.

In 1945, he was knighted by King George VI and was awarded the U.S. President's Medal of Merit – the only non-American to hold this honour. Recently, the Royal Navy named a new ship "Intrepid" and brought it to Bermuda to show Sir William, who was presented with an autographed photograph of the ship, inscribed "From one Intrepid to Another".

At another investiture to be held in mid-April at Government House in



Sir William Stephenson

Ottawa, 59 Canadians will receive decorations of the Order of Canada. Nineteen have been named Officer of the Order, the second of the three classes of appointment, while 39 have been appointed Members of the Order.

Relief worker honoured

Dr. Lotta Hitschmanova, founder and executive director of the Unitarian Service Committee of Canada (USC) will also receive the Companion of the Order of Canada. Dr. Hitschmanova founded the USC in Canada in 1945 to help Europe's child refugees and in 1952 was the first Canadian relief worker to be invited into Korea during the war. Further USC programs followed in Hong Kong, Southern Africa, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal. The USC now supports over 80 programs in Asia and Southern Africa. Dr. Hitschmanova is the recipient of many awards including the French Medal of Gratitude, the Public Service Medal of Korea and Greece's Athena Messolora Gold Medal.

Those named Officers of the Order include: Ellen Louks Fairclough, the first woman Federal Cabinet minister; Barbara Frum, journalist and broadcaster; Gordon Pinsent, actor and writer; Percy Williams, gold-medal winner in the 1928 Olympics; and Dr. Gordon Bell, president and founder of the Donwood Institute in Toronto.



Dr. Lotta Hitschmanova

Canada whaling ban to continue

Fisheries and Oceans Minister James McGrath has reiterated the Federal Government's position that it will not permit commercial whaling operations to resume in Canada.

The Minister termed as "grossly misleading" an advertisement placed in the *New York Times* recently by the International Fund for Animal Welfare, seeking funds to campaign against the alleged resumption of commercial whaling in Canada.

Noting that in recent years there had been an increase in instances of damage to fishing gear caused by whales in the inshore Newfoundland area, Mr. McGrath said this had led to calls from some fishermen and from provincial authorities for the Federal Government to consider resumption of commercial whaling to deal with the problem.

However, investigations have shown that most of the damage is caused by the humpback whale, an endangered species thought to number less than 1,500 individuals in the entire northwest Atlantic Ocean. This species is fully protected from commercial harvest by regulations of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) of which Canada is a member.

Last year the Government issued a two-year, \$140,000 contract to researchers at Memorial University of Newfoundland to document the extent and nature of whale damage to fishing gear, to study whales entrapped in fishing gear and develop and evaluate alarms to be placed on fishing gear to decrease collisions. The Minister said that results from the first field season's activities were very encouraging, in that initial tests with an inexpensive alarm were successful in reducing collisions with cod traps by about two-thirds. The work will continue in 1980.

Canada had formally banned commercial whaling within waters under its jurisdiction in 1972. With the extension of fisheries jurisdiction to 200 miles in 1977 this ban automatically went into effect over the enlarged zone.

"There is absolutely no intention to permit resumption of commercial whaling within Canadian waters. We maintain our commitment to the sound conservation of whales on a world-wide basis and will continue to argue for a cautious approach to whale management internationally," the Minister added.