

It all began in February 1973 when huge earth-moving machines went into operation clearing the site for a sleek, space-age tower. By September it was easily the tallest structure in Toronto. By January 1974 it had grown to be Canada's tallest. It is now the highest free-standing structure in the world.

Rising to over 1,800 feet, Toronto's CN Tower far surpasses Moscow's Ostankino Tower, the tallest comparable structure, which is 1,748 feet high.

The Tower is the first structure in Metro Center, a 15-year development project spread over 190 acres between the central business district and the waterfront. Its close neighbours will be the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the English language network, and the proposed new Massey Hall and Convention Centre.

The glass-fronted elevators on two of the Tower's three sides are meant to take visitors to a circular six-storey Sky Pod at between 1,000 and 1,200 feet. Here are sightseeing and broadcasting facilities, a 360-seat revolving dining room, a lounge, an indoor and an outdoor observation deck, and a snack bar.

Rising 335 feet above the top of the concrete is a needle-shaped steel mast, weighing 290 tons, to accommodate antennae for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation as well as commercial stations, and education television and cable television companies. It will be used also for

all FM radio channels in the Toronto area, mobile radio systems and CN Telecommunications microwave facilities.

Although the Tower is meant as an aid to communications, it will definitely be a people's place. At a ceremony on February 5, 1973, marking the start of construction, Mr. Norman J. MacMillan, Chairman and President of CN System, described it as "one of the engineering and architectural wonders of the world." It would also be, he predicted, "an international tourist attraction."

# TALL, TALLER, TALLEST



## 80-FOOT CRAFT CROSSES ARCTIC

The Vancouver-built Ministry of Transport buoy tender 'Skidegate' has become one of the smallest craft to complete an Arctic Ocean passage across the top of North America.

The 80-foot-long 'Skidegate' arrived at Sydney, N. S., on 1 September, after completing the 3,800-mile Arctic west-to-east trip from Tuktoyaktuk, Northwest Territories, in 19 days.

"You can count on the fingers of one hand the number of small boats that have made the Arctic passage" said Capt. Jack Ickringill of the MOT's Vancouver office. "The Skidegate is one of the smallest."

It was originally planned to send her around Alaska and south to the

Panama Canal, Capt. Ickringill said. "However, the ice in the Western Arctic was very heavy and it was much lighter in the Eastern Arctic. So we decided to send her east."

The 'Skidegate,' under command of Capt. Peter Kalis of Victoria, left Tuktoyaktuk on Aug. 13, stopped at Cambridge Bay on Victoria Island and Spence Bay on Boothia Peninsula and passed through Bellot Strait into the Eastern Arctic on Aug. 23.

The 'Skidegate's' crew of 12 is made up largely of students from the Coast Guard college.

The craft is named after an Indian village in the Queen Charlotte Islands.

## STAMP TO COMMEMORATE WOMEN'S YEAR

An eight-cent stamp, issued on July 14 to commemorate International Women's Year, was designed by Susan McPhee of Montreal, using a graphic variation of the female symbol.

