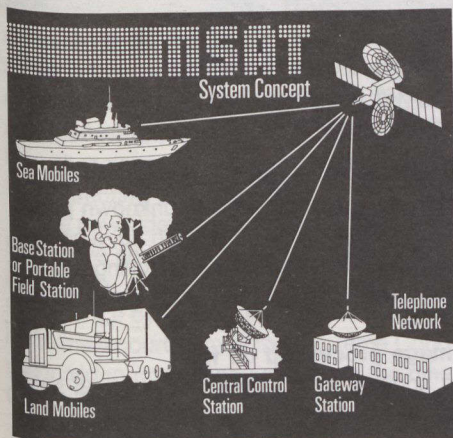


in rural and remote areas of Canada. It will allow someone using a relatively small and inexpensive radio terminal to communicate directly via satellite anywhere in the country.

Satellite mobile radio service will offer private communications between mobile units or between mobile units and a base station. Police forces, ambulance services, winter road maintenance crews, forest fire fighters, resource industries, where people are constantly on the move in remote locations, and fishermen are expected to be major users.

Data communications is also expected to be an important use of MSAT. Subscribers will be able to dial directly into the computer without an intermediary. The data can also be encoded to ensure confidentiality.



Configuration indicating some possible services for the commercial mobile satellite communications system.

Other services include nationwide vehicle paging and remote telephone services.

RADARSAT on station

The Energy, Mines and Resources Canada RADARSAT program will also be continued under the interim space program. A major part of the current phase of the RADARSAT program is the examination of an in-orbit servicing capability to adapt RADARSAT as a possible contribution to the space station.

The RADARSAT program, which is currently involved in definition studies, consists of a remote sensing satellite and related ground-receiving and data-processing facilities that could produce maplike images of the earth day or night regardless of cloud or weather conditions.

The system will provide information essential for the safe and efficient navigation of ships in the ice-infested waters off Canada's north and east coasts as well as produce a world set of stereo radar images for geological assessment of mineral resource potential. Data would be produced that could improve weather and sea-state forecasts and assist in monitoring wheat crops.

Training program in the Caribbean

The second phase of the Canadian Training Awards Program (CTAP), which has been established to enable students from the Leeward and Windward Islands in the Caribbean receive university degrees, college diplomas and certificates as well as short term training, began in the fall of 1984 and will continue until 1990.

The program, financed through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), will provide long-term training scholarships for 120 students a year for the next three years and short courses and on-the-job training over the next five years to allow workers to upgrade their skills. In addition, CIDA will provide support to training institutions with materials and equipment and help local governments with the planning of their country's manpower needs.

"The goal of the project is to increase the skilled manpower base in the Leeward and Windward Islands particularly in agriculture, tourism and industry," said Minister for External Relations Monique Vezina.

"CIDA has been the most active bilateral aid agency in the Eastern Caribbean in terms of training, offering courses to people from the private sector as well as those employed in government," she added.

Continuing success

Over the past 13 years, CIDA has provided post-secondary scholarships to more than 1 000 students in the Caribbean. In addition, in the first phase of CTAP, which began in 1981 and replaced the Third Country Training Program, more than 3 000 people were trained in short-term courses.

The second phase of CTAP increases the number of scholarships for long-term training to 120 a year with up to 25 per cent of them for degree-level university courses and the remainder for diploma or certificate courses.

The candidates for training are selected from throughout the islands: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. They are actively employed in their countries and are chosen with the purpose of upgrading their particular skills.

Almost exclusively, local people are employed in the training programs. In St. Lucia, for example, where CIDA has helped to build a fish plant to provide processing facilities for the catch of 600 or more fishermen, senior fishermen in the area were recruited to provide the basic training for 200 young men from the villages. And

in Dominica, local tutors were hired from a high school for an extension course to upgrade basic secretarial skills.

The program has also been successful in providing training opportunities for women. In the past three years, more than 1 500 women benefited from short-term courses and over 30 per cent of all degree and non-degree awards went to women.

Growth of local institutions

The awards program has also proven effective in strengthening local educational institutions in the Caribbean.

"Only 10 per cent or less of the students now come to Canada for training," said Mrs. Vezina. "About 80 per cent of those trained over the years are still working in their own country and 85 per cent are still in the Caribbean. Institutions in the Caribbean seem to be satisfying the majority of the higher education needs of their own people," she added.

There are two universities in the Caribbean: the University of the West Indies with campuses in Trinidad, Jamaica and Barbados; and the University of Guyana. Three other important institutions are the Caribbean Arts, Science and Technology School (CAST), in Jamaica, Barbados Community College, and the Eastern Caribbean Institute of Agriculture and Forestry (ECIAF) in Trinidad.

In the second phase of the program it is expected that up to half of the degree-level scholarships will be for education at Canadian universities if courses are not available in Caribbean universities.

Experimental climate forecasts

Environment Minister Suzanne Blais-Grenier recently announced the commencement of a one-year experiment being instituted under the Canadian climate program, which may eventually enable Canadians to obtain monthly and seasonal outlooks of weather conditions.

In the initial test phase, Environment Canada will supply maps of climate predictions to about 100 public and private organizations including utilities, agriculture agencies, transportation departments, research companies and weather offices.

Commenting on the new test program Mrs. Blais-Grenier said that climate forecasting is a widely-requested service and would be a natural extension of Environment Canada's present short-range weather forecasts towards longer range outlooks.