

RCMP pioneer ship restored as national historic site

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Arctic patrol vessel *St. Roch*, restored by Parks Canada, will be opened as a new national historic site on October 16, in Vancouver, British Columbia.

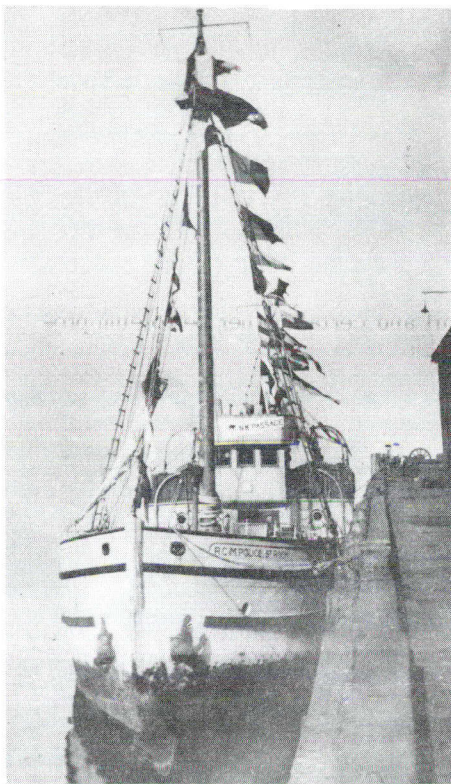
The vessel has been restored by Parks Canada to the year 1944, when she sailed from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Vancouver through the Northwest Passage. The restoration team was aided greatly with information from the five surviving crew members from that voyage – Pat Hunt of Winnipeg, Manitoba; Stan McKenzie of Yarmouth, N.S.; Lloyd Russill of Encinitas, California, U.S.; Bill Cashin of Carmacks, Yukon Territory; and Jim Diplock of St. Catharines, Ontario.

The *St. Roch*, built in 1928, scored a number of firsts during 26 years' service: it was the first ship to travel from the Pacific to the Atlantic via the Northwest Passage (1940-42), the first to complete the passage in a single season, first to travel through the northern deep-water route and first to sail it in both directions (1944) and the first ship to circumnavigate the North American continent (1948).

When the vessel was retired in 1954, it was purchased by the City of Van-



Former crewmen of the *St. Roch*, (left to right) Stan McKenzie and Pat Hunt tour the ship while restoration is in progress in February 1973, offering valuable assistance, information and advice.



The *St. Roch* at berth in Vancouver after the journey through the Northwest Passage in 1944.

cover and displayed at the Vancouver Maritime Museum. The *St. Roch* was declared a national historic site in 1962; restoration has been under way for the past four years.

(Photos courtesy of Parks Canada).

Canadian aid to Guinea-Bissau

The Canadian International Development Agency has made a \$100,000-contribution to the Canadian Council of Churches to provide educational, medical and agricultural assistance to the newly independent Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen announced on September 23.

The funds – half to be given in the fiscal year 1974/75 and half in the fiscal year 1975/76 – will be administered by the World Council of Churches, which approved assistance to non-church groups in Africa in 1971.

Mr. MacEachen said that Canada was pleased to participate in the international effort to assist Guinea-Bissau

“and provide a better life for its people”.

Guinea-Bissau was recognized as an independent state by Canada on August 12, after the Portuguese Government and the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) reached agreement on ending the armed conflict in the territory.

Satellite broadcasting raises international concerns

The advent of direct broadcasting by satellite will have a significant international impact, says the Department of Communications.

For this reason, in 1972, at the request of the UN General Assembly, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space entrusted to a working group on Direct Broadcast Satellites the task of elaborating “principles governing the use by states of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting”. These guiding principles have since been submitted to the legal sub committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. In May, at its last meeting, the sub committee began to formally set out the principles on which consensus had been reached.

Canada and Sweden played a particularly active role in developing principles acceptable to all, based on the concept of “prior consent”. According to this concept, any state which intends to use a satellite system to broadcast into a foreign territory must first obtain the consent of the foreign state concerned. This prior consent is linked to the principle of the right of receiving states to participate in the development and operation of regional satellite broadcasting systems which are intended to transmit into their territories. The modalities of participation would be governed by bilateral or multilateral agreements between the states involved.

The Canada-Sweden position received support from a good number of countries. It offers a middle road between the positions of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. The U.S. calls for total freedom in the use of this technology while the U.S.S.R. requires the consent of the receiving state for each program broadcast into its territory.