

Canada's relief to Lebanon approaches \$5 million

A cash contribution of \$350,000 for relief to victims of the civil war in Lebanon was made by Canada on March 25, bringing the value of Canadian aid to Lebanon since 1975 to more than \$4,900,000.

In his Ottawa office, Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson presented a cheque for \$250,000 to J.G.M. Clark, president of the Canadian Red Cross Society, for remittance to the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva (ICRC). At the same time, in New York, the Canadian Ambassador to the United Nations, William Barton, presented a cheque for \$100,000 to Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the UN, for his "Appeal-for-Lebanon."

The whole \$350,000 contribution was drawn from the funds of the Canadian International Development Agency.

Canadian cash donations to Lebanon through the ICRC now total \$1 million. "The ICRC has provided the most effective route to date in supplying emergency relief in a non-discriminatory manner where it has been needed most," Mr. Jamieson declared.

Besides the cash donations totalling \$1,100,000, the Canadian Government has, since 1975, provided food aid to Lebanon worth more than \$3.6 million. This includes 9,135 metric tons of wheat, 180 metric tons of canned beef and 1,353 metric tons of rapeseed oil, which were provided to the World Food Program, as well as 740 metric tons of milk-powder donated by Canada to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Donations from the Canadian Red Cross Society, the government of British Columbia and the UNICEF Canada Committee have brought the total to nearly \$5 million. "These contributions reflect Canada's continuing concern for the plight of ordinary men, women and children caught up in the Lebanese conflict," Mr. Jamieson said.

Canada to fund Ghana dam

Canada has agreed to provide Ghana with a \$35-million loan to help it meet its growing energy requirements, Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson announced recently.

The Canadian funds, drawn from allocations of the Canadian International Development Agency, will be used for part of the cost of building the Kpong hydroelectric dam and for consultant services. The cost of the project is estimated at \$230 million. It will take five years to complete.

The new project will be located on the Volta River some miles downstream from another power project built with Canada's help — the Akosombo Dam. Built in the early 1960s, the dam is the main source of power for this West African country.

Ghana relies almost entirely on hydroelectric power, which most economically meets its energy requirements. The relatively low-cost power is vital to the country's efforts to improve its economic performance.

Later this year, construction will begin on an earth-filled dam and headpond dikes, and on other features such as a concrete control spillway, an intake structure, a power-house and a transmission-line.

Canadian engineers and other professionals will be involved in various phases of the project, and Canadian suppliers will provide some of the necessary equipment.

New U.S.-Canada radio pact

By exchange of letters between the United States Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and Canada's Department of Communications (DOC), an interim arrangement has been concluded to allow licensing of U.S. land-mobile systems in the 806 to 890 MHz band in the United States within 250 miles of the border with Canada.

Terms of the interim arrangement had been developed by a group from the DOC and the FCC. This working group has been exploring technical options for sharing the use of the frequencies in this particular band by the two countries along their border.

In Canada, the 806 to 890 MHz band is allocated for UHF (ultra-high frequency) TV broadcasting. In the U.S., this band is allocated to the land-mobile service.

The interim arrangement allows the licensing of U.S. land-mobile radio stations in the vicinity of the border while fully protecting Canadian UHF-TV assignments in the band and pre-

serving Canadian options for possible alternative uses of some or all of these frequencies.

The criteria set out in the interim arrangement to be used by the FCC in authorizing the establishment of U.S. land-mobile stations in the U.S. in the vicinity of the Canada-U.S. border are as follows:

(1) Base stations will not be authorized in areas closer than 100 miles from the U.S.-Canada border.

(2) Within the zone 100 miles to 125 miles from the border, base-stations will be authorized only after specific arrangements have been made between the FCC and the Department of Communications for the specific geographic area.

(3) Within the zone 125 miles to 145 miles from the border, base-stations may be authorized with the maximum of 500 watts ERP at 500 feet effective antenna-height or the equivalent.

(4) Beyond 145 miles from the border, base-stations may be authorized with the power and antenna-heights permitted by the FCC rules (1,000 watts ERP at 1,000 feet effective antenna-height for "urban conventional" and "trunked" stations, and 500 watts ERP at 500 feet effective antenna-height, or the equivalent, for "suburban conventional" stations).

(5) Mobile stations will be authorized to operate at distances of 90 miles or more from the border. The maximum effective radiated power (ERP) for mobile units operating within the zone between 90 and 145 miles from the border must not exceed 200 watts. Land-mobile systems will normally employ a duplex channelling plan so as to prevent mobile-to-mobile operations less than 90 miles from the border.

(6) Mobile units operating further than 145 miles from the border will be authorized to operate with powers prescribed by the FCC rules.

(7) All land-mobile stations within 250 miles from the border will be authorized by the FCC on condition that they cause no harmful interference to Canadian television stations operating in the 806 to 890 MHz band. American land-mobile stations will not be afforded protection from interference originating from Canadian UHF-TV stations.

(8) The FCC will notify the Department of Communications of land-mobile radio assignments in the band within