

Canada Weekly

LATEST ISSUE

Volume 4, No. 4

January 28, 1976



Ottawa, Canada.

Canada's catalyst in space – new communications tool launched, 1

Alternative ways sought of achieving Canada's commercial broadcasting aims, 3

Breakthrough in animal breeding – calf sex known months before birth, 3

Continued participation in UNFICYP, 3

Canada hosts international ice hockey tournament, 4

Winter sports and recreation in Quebec, 4

Mammal fossils in Arctic indicate link with Europe, 5

Hospital equipment to Turkey, 5

Canada student loans plan, 6

Music successes overseas, 6

Readership survey, 7

Canada's catalyst in space – new communications tool launched

The newest Canadian-built experimental satellite, the Communications Technology Satellite (CTS) – said to be the world's most powerful – was successfully launched into outer space from the Kennedy Space Center, Florida, on January 17.

The satellite, seen as the advanced technology forerunner of a new type of high-powered orbiting transmitters expected to provide a wide range of expanded communications services in the 1980s, is the product of more than five years' work by Canadian government and industry scientists and engineers.

The primary aims of the CTS program are: to demonstrate high-powered television and other transmission to small, low-cost earth stations; to flight-test major advanced technology subsystems of the spacecraft itself; and to further develop and demonstrate the abilities of Canadian industry in the design and fabrication of subsystems and components for the space/communications systems of tomorrow.

For the next two years, the \$60-million satellite will be used for a series of social, technological and technical

communications experiments by various groups on both sides of the Canadian and United States border.

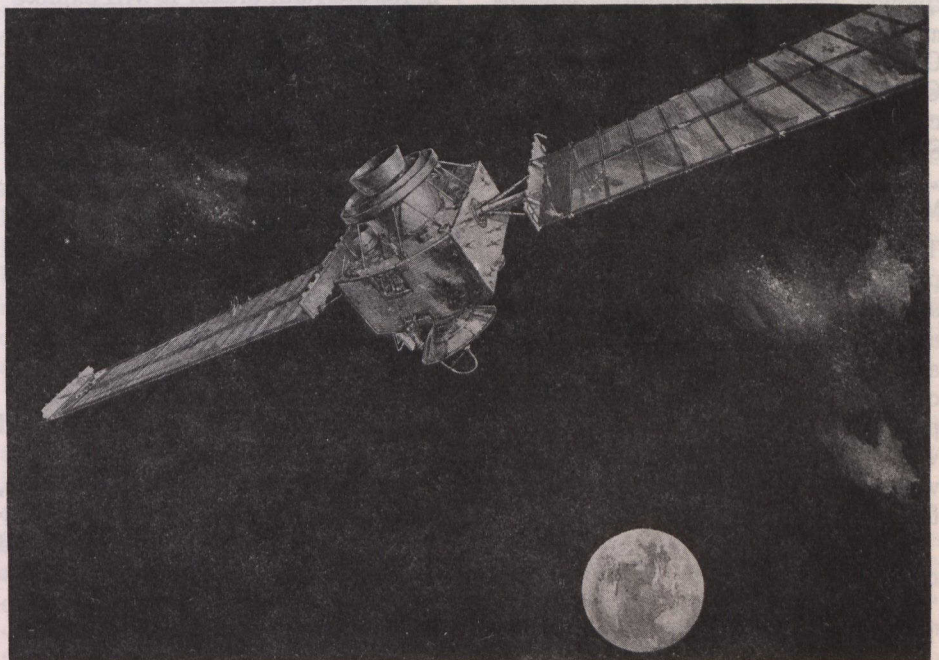
It was put into orbit under a continuing program of Canada/U.S. collaboration in the peaceful uses of outer space that began with the launch in 1962 of *Alouette I*, Canada's first satellite – the first of any nation other than the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Canada designed and built the spacecraft; the U.S., which provided its high-powered transmitting tube and pre-launch test support, carried out the launch. Each country is fully responsible for its own parts of the program. The European Space Agency also participated, through a bilateral agreement with Canada.

The Canadian management and design authority is the Communications Research Centre of the Department of Communications at Shirley Bay, just west of Ottawa. The Lewis Research Centre of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Cleveland is responsible for the U.S. part of the program. During the early stages of its flight, the satellite will be monitored

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES
OTTAWA

LIBRARY / BIBLIOTHÈQUE



Canada's Communications Technology Satellite, launched on January 17, will spend its two-year lifetime at a height of 22,300 miles in space.

Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan MacEachen recently concluded a ten-day tour of five countries in the Middle East. Details of the visit will appear in next week's issue.