

# Canada Weekly

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## New directions for Canadian space policy

As part of an expansion of Canada's space policy, the National Research Council of Canada has begun discussions to explore possible Canadian participation in the United States space-shuttle (launch vehicle) program. This step, together with the Federal Government's decision to allocate \$1 million to fund studies of the project, was announced on July 16 by Mme Jeanne Sauvé, Minister of State for Science and Technology. Passages from her statement follow:

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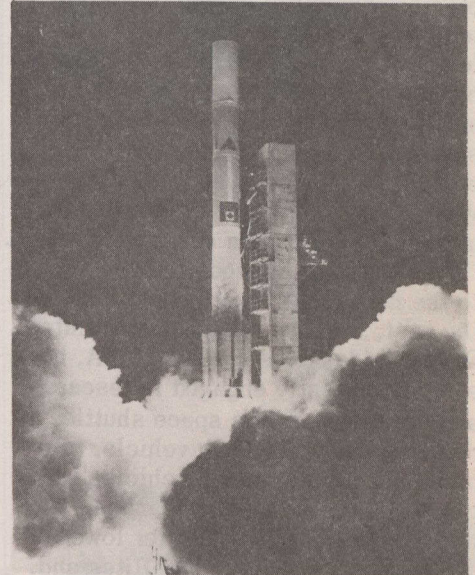
Canada's geographical size and social complexity have made the development of a sophisticated space technology essential. We have already made substantial progress towards this goal. What began with research into rocket propellants and an upper atmosphere research program attained maturity with the *Alouette-ISIS* series of scientific satellites.

In 1968, the Government conducted a review of the major factors involved in the establishment of a domestic communications system using satellites. On the basis of that review, it was decided to proceed immediately with the establishment of such a system.

Since that time, Canada's satellite program has concentrated on communications and is currently focused on the Communications Technology Satellite (CTS) program. In addition, the *Anik* domestic communications satellites now provide national radio and television program distribution in both French and English in most areas of the country.

### International co-operation

Internationally, Canada has co-operated with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in the United States and with the European Space Research Organization. Part of this co-operation is evident in the earth-resources surveillance activities of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources which, through its establishments in Prince Albert and Ottawa, monitors the Earth Resources Technology Satellite launched by NASA in 1972. Canada has also participated significantly in the United Nations Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as well as in several sub-committees.



Telesat Canada's *Anik 1*, the world's first domestic communications satellite in synchronous orbit, was launched on November 9, 1972.

When compared with the major powers' space programs, of course, Canada's program seems rather small. I believe it is appropriate, however, to look at our own aspirations. Canada has developed significant expertise in some areas of space systems technology and this must be maintained.

The future holds even greater promise in this field. Activities such as multiple access, two-way, point-to-point communications, direct broadcasting, weather forecasting, aeronautical and marine navigation are essential to Canada's future development and, for this reason, we are destined to become large users of space systems. If we are to make effective use of such systems, however, certain prerequisites must be met. For these reasons Canada's space policy has been redefined and expanded. Basic to all activities

in this field is the appropriate knowledge of space science and technology. To be aware of new applications for space systems, we must understand the nature of space and the technology of space systems.

Secondly, we must have the ability to acquire the appropriate space-system hardware. With the exception of the first *Alouette*, Canadian satellites have been built by industry. A deliberate policy of transferring satellite technology from government to Canadian industry was embarked upon several years ago. This policy was further refined in the current CTS program which has as one of its objectives the establishment and maintenance of a joint government-industry capability for the design, manufacture and construction of space application systems for domestic use. But this capability must be even further advanced in the future if we are to gain maximum benefit from space technology.

Finally, Canada needs to have access to the necessary launch capability. In the past, we have relied on the United States for launch services. NASA, however, is currently engaged in research and development of a space shuttle, a reusable manned launch vehicle, to replace all current launch vehicles including the type used by Canada. The new launch vehicle will offer lower cost, soft launching of satellites and, with the development of the space tug, in-orbit servicing and maintenance. The new European Space Agency will contribute \$400 million to the development of the new vehicle according to an agreement recently signed with NASA.

#### Space-shuttle participation

Canada, through the National Research Council, is currently discussing with NASA possible Canadian participation in the space-shuttle program. The exact form any participation might take has not been finalized yet. In the meantime Treasury Board has authorized \$1 million to fund studies of the project.

Clearly, the demands of the future indicate a need for a more clearly defined space policy for Canada. We must be able to plan our involvement and, at the same time, ensure that Canada receives the maximum benefit from that involvement. Considerations of sovereignty as well as the economic and

social well-being of Canadians must be taken into account.

#### Industry's role

The Government, therefore, endorses the principle that a Canadian industrial capability for the design and construction of space systems must be maintained and improved. We believe that this objective can best be attained through a deliberate policy of moving government space research and development out into industry. It is also important that government-purchasing policies reflect our desire to encourage the establishment of a viable research, development and manufacturing capability in Canadian industry. This, in turn, could lead to international trade with substantial economic benefit for Canada.

In the past, Canada has had a very useful and productive relation with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in the United States.

Arrangements with NASA for the launching of Canadian satellites have always been very satisfactory to us. Canada will continue to rely on other nations for launch vehicles and services in the future simply because this is the least expensive method of obtaining such services. A number of nations have begun to establish substantial launching facilities and, to ensure our access to them, we are prepared to consider involvement in the supplying nations' space program. The degree and nature of such an involvement have not been decided at the present time.

Finally, the Government has asked the appropriate departments and agencies to bring forward specific plans and procedures to provide that, to the fullest extent possible, Canada's satellite systems are designed, developed and constructed in Canada, by Canadians using Canadian components.

\* \* \* \*

#### Canada doubles number of peacekeeping troops in Cyprus

Following a request from United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, Canada has sent additional troops to Cyprus, bringing the total to 950 from 486 — almost doubling the size of the force there.

Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp who, with Defence Minister James Richardson, announced Canada's decision at a news conference on July 25, stated that the increase "is to be considered a temporary measure", which will be reviewed by December 15. He said that Canada,

which had participated in the UN Cyprus peacekeeping force for the past ten years, would not contribute "indefinitely". Canada hoped, said Mr. Sharp, that better progress would be made towards a settlement of the Turkish and Greek differences in Cyprus, before deciding whether to continue keeping Canadian soldiers there.

Most of the additional troops are from the Canadian Airborne Regiment, based in Edmonton, Alberta, half of which was already in Cyprus.

#### Report of the Canadian electrical power mission to China

The final report of the Canadian electrical power mission to the People's Republic of China has been released by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Copies are being distributed within the Canadian business community to expand Canadian businessmen's knowledge of the environment of business in China, and opportunities for Canadian firms in that market.

The mission, sponsored by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and led by Claude T. Charland,

Assistant Deputy Minister, Export Development, travelled extensively in China and gained valuable knowledge of Chinese capabilities in manufacturing and power generation.

Members of the group, consisting of senior representatives of electrical utilities, manufacturing and government, concluded that there were substantial opportunities for the sale of Canadian expertise and electrical apparatus in China.

The Department will use the final report as the basis for discussion with

**New stamp commemorates invention of the telephone**

Postmaster General André Ouellet has announced the issue of an 8-cent stamp commemorating the centenary of the invention of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell.

The stamp, which was released on July 26, depicts three models of telephone: the Gallows Frame, the Pedestal or Daffodil, and the Contempra.



One hundred years ago this July, Alexander Graham Bell spent a holiday in Brantford in southwestern Ontario, visiting his parents, and while there he invented an apparatus for transmitting and receiving speech and other sounds over long distances through the medium of electric waves. That apparatus was the telephone.

Because of his invention Brantford became known as the "Telephone City". And today, the Bell homestead has been converted into a museum containing many exhibits relating to Bell's invention.

While inventing the telephone Bell drew heavily upon previous scientific knowledge and indeed, all the basic principles embodied in the device had been known for at least 40 years. Bell's contribution was to reveal an unappreciated relationship between these principles, which were found in the seemingly unrelated fields of physiology, electricity and acoustics.

Bell died on August 2, 1922, at his summer home near Baddeck, Nova Scotia.

Each of the telephones portrayed in Canada's newest postage stamp has a place in history. The Gallows Frame was the world's first telephone. Speaking of it in 1915, Bell said that "The instrument, just as you see it here, was invented in the summer of 1874, during a visit I paid to my father and mother in Brantford,..." The Pedestal or "Daffodil" model was very popular



Colin McMichael, of Bell Canada, and Keith Geddes, of the London Science Museum, holds the ivory telephones used by Alexander Graham Bell to demonstrate his invention to Queen Victoria in 1878.

The telephones are part of an exhibition that opened July 25 in Canada House, London, England, to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the invention of the telephone in Canada.



Telephone linemen became the heroes to small boys and bustle-clad women at the turn of the century and sometimes they liked to show off, as shown in the above photograph, by climbing up a telephone pole. They used horses and wagon to carry equipment and often walked miles for repairs and for stringing new lines across the country.

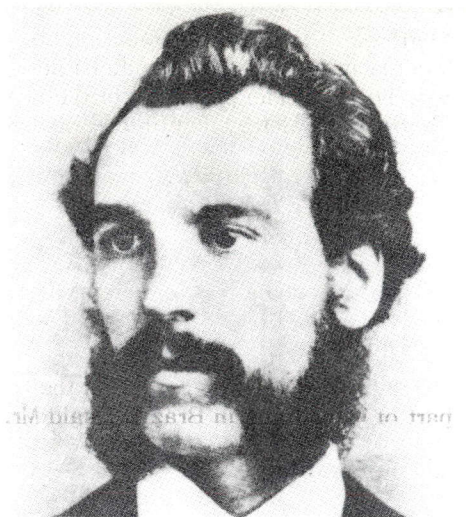
and is regarded by many as being symbolic of all telephones. The Contempra Phone was the first to be conceived, designed and manufactured entirely in Canada.

#### Recognition in Britain

A display to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the invention of the telephone in Canada opened in Canada House, London, on July 25.

The London display also features other aspects of Bell's work: experiments in the medical field (surgical probes and an early conception of the iron lung), his interest in aviation (he assisted in the first-heavier-than-air flight of an aircraft in the British Empire, in Baddeck, Nova Scotia), and his design for a hydrofoil.

Included in the display are models of the earliest telephones, as well as the actual telephones which Bell used to demonstrate his invention to Queen Victoria in 1878. The Queen subsequently described the process as



*Inventor of the telephone Alexander Graham Bell as a young man.*

"most extraordinary".

The display closes in London August 31, but plans are being considered for showings in Scotland and France in the autumn.

#### Women in the Canadian Forces

The recent admission of ten women to a seven-month metal technicians' training course at Camp Borden, Ontario, represents a symbolic first for women in the Canadian Forces.

The women, all graduates of the Forces training camp at Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, are pioneering the entry of women into hitherto uncharted waters at the Canadian Forces School of Aerospace and Ordnance Engineering.

Their enrolment in metal technology illustrates the expanding role of women in the Canadian Forces. It's a role which as recently as the early 1960s was a very circumscribed one.

In 1965, for example, the Defence Council, in response to changing defence policy and the introduction of more sophisticated equipment, decreed that women would be retained in the Regular Force, but only in very small numbers — about 0.8 per cent of the total military force at that time.

The creation of a unified Canadian Armed Force in 1966 eliminated the WRENs, CWACs and WDs (women's division of the RCAF) but otherwise left the status of servicewomen unchanged. They just became part of the unified force.

#### Influence of Royal Commission

Not until 1971, following the Royal Commission on the Status of Women's publication of six recommendations concerning women in the military did conditions of service for servicewomen begin to change significantly. As a result of the Commission's influence two important decisions were made:

— to increase the number of women in the armed forces to a total of between 8,000 and 10,000 by 1981 (between eight and 10 per cent of the total force); and

— to set "no limitation on the employment of women in the Canadian Forces other than within the primary combat roles, employment at remote locations and the seagoing service".

As a result of these developments there has been a significant increase in the number of women in the armed forces (as of March 1974 there were 2,373, that is, over 3 per cent of the total force of 81,000) and a commendable broadening of the areas of employment open to women.

Since 1971, women officers have been recruited into several new areas. These include the following classifications: aerospace engineer, communications/electronics engineer, dental, air-traffic control, air-weapons control, legal and logistics.

Non-commissioned service women have also moved into several new areas since 1971. These include the following classifications: photographic technician, air-traffic-control assistant, military police, cook, aero-engine technician, air-frame technician, metals technician, machinist and refinisher technician. Altogether 33 out of 95 trades are now open to women.

#### Qualifications

In line with recommendations made by the Royal Commission on the Status of Women, the young lady who wishes to join the Canadian Forces must possess the same minimum qualifications as a male applicant. She must be between the ages of 17 and 29, have a minimum of a Grade 8 education (the average education of women recruits, however, is Grade 11 or three years of secondary school), meet the medical standards and pass prescribed selection tests.

To enrol as a commissioned officer, a woman must have a university degree or be a registered nurse and be under 35. She must also be medically fit and able to pass selection tests.

Women may now attend university at government expense to qualify themselves for professional duties within the Forces.

Women officers participating in officer development training now attend Canadian Forces Staff School courses and Canadian Forces Staff College courses with men. They are selected for training on the same basis as their male colleagues. Senior women non-commissioned officers attend the integrated Warrant Officer's Qualifying Course.

#### Parliament opens in September

Canada's Thirtieth Parliament will open on September 30, rather than on September 26, the Prime Minister announced recently.

Following Mr. Trudeau's announcement of the earlier date recently, it was realized that Yom Kippur, the important Jewish religious festival, occurs on September 26.

The session cannot open earlier in the week of September 23 because of conflict with other commitments, including a meeting in Ottawa of Commonwealth Ministers of Finance.

### Brazil/Canada Information Centre

A Brazil/Canada Information Centre has been established in Canada by a group of independent Canadian companies to encourage greater understanding, cultural exchange and trade between the two countries.



Ambassador Carlos F. Duarte Gonçalves do Rocha, (right) of Brazil, congratulates E. Murray Tevlin, president of the newly-formed Brazil/Canada Information Centre, which is dedicated to creating greater understanding, cultural exchange and trade between the two countries.

### Historical carnival society

Bob Paul of Oakville Ontario, is the man behind the Canadian Carnival Historical Society, recently formed and dedicated to the recording and preservation of the history of carnivals, agricultural fairs and amusement operations in Canada since the turn of the century.

Paul has already received the co-operation and support of World's Finest Shows, Bill Lynch Shows and Canada's Conklin Shows, which have provided invaluable early-days artifacts, mementos and documents. Jimmy Conklin has entrusted all his late father's photographs, posters, letters and records to the society, for safe-keeping and documentation.

The aim is to amass the largest collection of carnival memorabilia in Canada. The society is soliciting contributions of any nature relating to the carnival and fair.

Offices of the new organization are located in the Board of Trade Building, Toronto. The president of the new Centre is E. Murray Tevlin of Brascan Limited, Toronto, vice-president is Duncan C. Campbell of Alcan Aluminum Limited, Montreal, and treasurer is R.J. Ford of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Toronto. Secretary and general manager is L.A. Bourgeois, formerly a senior official in the Canadian Government.

"There is growing interest on the part of Canadians in Brazil," said Mr. Tevlin. "The two countries have much in common, being two of the largest countries in the world, with great potential, both in natural resources and industrial fields.

"Brazilian culture is just beginning to make itself known in Canada, and one of the aims of the new centre will be to make Canadians acquainted with Brazilian paintings, films, literature, music and other cultural forms."

Mr. Bourgeois referred to the newly established Brazil/Canada Chamber of Commerce which was recently formed in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. "We already have a close working liaison with this organization of Brazilian businessmen, whose aims are identical with our own and we exchange information almost daily."

### Sight for sore eyes

A blind nine-day-old moose calf was treated in June by a Prince George, British Columbia veterinarian, George Olson to remove ulcers from its eyes. The calf, which had been deserted by its mother, was found obviously in difficulty in a field and brought in to the provincial Fisheries and Wildlife Branch by employee Nancy Murray (right), who after searching for the mother, speculated that the animal was the weaker of twins and abandoned in favour of a healthier offspring.

The animal, which weighed only 23 pounds when it was found almost too weak to walk, was given mother's milk substitute six times a day, antibiotics twice a day and was treated for diarrhea.

Although the young moose will never adjust to a natural bush life, the story has a happy ending. The operation

### Man-made islands to probe potential of Beaufort Sea

Up to a dozen platforms will be built in the shallow waters of the Beaufort Sea in 1974-75 to accommodate an unprecedented offshore exploration drive. The man-made islands will use a technology developed two years ago to help probe the petroleum prospects of the Arctic Ocean. At present five artificial islands are being prepared, using information gained in the past year in the construction and operation of three such platforms, an idea conceived by Imperial Oil Ltd of Toronto.

Imperial Oil will build three of the gravel and sludge platforms and Sun Oil Co. Ltd of Calgary will complete the other two on acreage obtained under "farmout" arrangements from third party permit-holders.

The Beaufort Sea is ranked as the most promising of Canada's frontier exploration areas. Added to land-based crude oil and natural gas finds in the Mackenzie River delta, discoveries there could push the region past the minimum requirements for commercial development within a few years, experts say. After 1976, the companies will go beyond the shallow coastal strips, using special drilling vessels to put down wells in deeper water.



James Stirling

was successful — sight has been restored — and the animal is thriving in the shelter of a B.C. game farm.

### Order of Canada winners

Governor General Jules Léger announced recently that 64 Canadians had been named to the Order of Canada. The major appointments were: Gerald Fauteux, former chief justice of the Supreme Court; Cardinal G.B. Flahiff, Roman Catholic archbishop of Winnipeg; Norman MacMillan, former chairman and president of the Canadian National Railways; Louis Quilico, an opera singer, and Joseph Sedgwick, a distinguished lawyer and member of a royal commission reviewing the criminal code in the 1950s. They have been named Companions of the Order, the highest rank in the honours system.

### Mink breeders doing well

The Department of Agriculture reports that Canada's mink market has bounced back to the point where breeders are, once again, realizing a reasonable return on their investment.

Despite the fact that, since 1939, the number of mink ranches dropped from 3,333 to less than 600, the number of pelts has risen. In 1939, a farm produced an average of 51 pelts; by 1972, the number had increased to an average of 1,683.

The total number of pelts produced has increased to over 1 million in 1973 from 170,296 in 1939.

"In earlier years, most beginners in the mink business got started by acquiring a handful of breeding animals, and built up from that point," explains Andrew Stewart, chief of Agriculture Canada's fur section.

"In 1974, entry into the business, on a scale that would hold the promise of some return on investment within a

reasonable time, involves a high outlay of capital, a minimum of about \$100 for each breeding female carried. "This is a limiting factor in attracting newcomers to the industry."

### Colour choice depends of fashion

While the demand for mink in general remains high, the demand for various colours fluctuates with the whims of fashion.

"This season all mink colours were in good demand, and the lighter shades, which were difficult to move just a few years ago, were in particular demand by the overseas trade," Mr. Stewart says.

Producers of pastel or sapphire mink, not in as great demand as the higher shades, are less enthusiastic about the 1973 returns.

"Pastel and sapphire pelts accounted for 47 per cent of the 1972 production, but the average returns for these pelts were substantially below the prices realized for most other colours," Mr. Stewart explains.

The average value of mink pelts has risen steadily over the past several years, coincidental with the costs incurred by the mink ranchers.

In 1967, the net average value of a rancher mink pelt was \$11.58. The estimated average price for the 1973 season is just below \$19.

### Fox becoming popular

Canada however, offers other than mink pelts to the fur market.

"With Canadian production now on a very modest scale, the once thriving fox-farming industry is usually overshadowed by other branches of the fur industry," says Mr. Stewart.

"However, almost unnoticed, prices for silver and mutation fox pelts have been strengthening since the early 1960s and, in the 1974 auctions, these types benefited from the popularity of fox furs in general."

The top price for silver fox in the January auctions was \$170, while some lots of mutations brought \$304 a pelt.

"Much of the credit for the good prices should be given to the members of the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association of Summerside, Prince Edward Island, who have maintained the quality of their breeding animals through the many years when fox furs were in the doldrums," Mr. Stewart concluded.

### World sociology congress

Science and revolution is the main theme of the eighth world congress of sociology, the first to be held in Canada, when several thousand delegates from 70 countries meet in Toronto from August 19 to 24. Previous congresses, held every four years, have met in Amsterdam, Evian, Milan, Washington and Varna.

The Government of Ontario will welcome leading delegates at a dinner reception, and the Council of Metropolitan Toronto will be host at a reception for all delegates.

Themes of the 77 working sessions of the congress include youth, old age, public housing, education, sex roles and health services.

Among the internationally-prominent sociologists leading these sessions will be S.M. Lipset (U.S.A.), T.B. Bottomore (Britain), Alain Touraine (France), K. Tsurumi (Japan), G.V. Osipov (U.S.S.R.) and Ralf Dahrendorf (Germany).

Working sessions are designed mainly for professional sociologists and students, but some government and business administrators, as well as officials of social service and volunteer agencies, will attend sessions of interest to their specializations.

The University of Toronto and the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association are co-hosts of the congress. Most meetings will be held on the campus, where delegates will find a fully-staffed reception centre, translation services, and even a pub with live entertainment.

### Electrical power mission to China

(Continued from P. 2)

Canadian industrialists to co-ordinate future marketing strategies in this potentially important market. The Department has invited two Chinese missions to come to Canada this autumn to discuss hydro generation and long-distance high voltage power transmission.

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