

CAI EAS
C18
000 3176
24 REF

Canada Weekly

Volume 4, No. 44

November 3, 1976



Ottawa, Canada.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES
NOV 1976
LIBRARY / BIBLIOTHEQUE

- Communications and the police – law flexes new electronic muscle, 1
- Dedication of St. Laurent monument, 3
- Canada elected to United Nations Security Council, 3
- Canadian Opera Company mourns general director, 4
- Port-aux-Basques ferry major facelift, 4
- Canadians at UNESCO conference, 4
- Battling unemployment, 5
- Forest products association gift marks U.S. Bicentennial, 5
- Communications equipment pact with Britain, 6
- News briefs

Communications and the police – law flexes new electronic muscle

Society is faced with generally rising crime rates and accelerating trends towards more violence in the streets. Illegal offensive weapons are proliferating, while the professional criminal population grows more mobile and more sophisticated.

Some of the most important and interesting measures that law-enforcement agencies are taking to combat these trends are in the field of communications. Digital and analogue radio systems, telephones and computers are being used for information handling, retrieval and two-way communications. The partnership of computers and police radio systems alone is producing a revolution in efficiency on both the national and local scale.

Radio has long been as basic to the efficiency and effectiveness of modern police work as the patrol car. But radio and the patrol car are no longer tied together.

Solid state electronics have made possible the introduction of lightweight, rugged two-way radios now worn by urban policemen – as important to their safety as their firearms.

Patrolmen equipped with these radios are in constant communication with headquarters and other field units, whether riding in a cruiser, pounding a lonely beat in the dead of night or inside a building answering a potentially deadly domestic call. They no longer have to rely on bystanders to phone for help if confronted with a violent suspect, nor worry as much about handling other dangerous situations away from their car.

If the car has a permanently-installed radio, it may be used as a repeater to automatically retransmit to headquarters the comparatively weak signal from the radio worn by a patrolman while outside the car.

Many mobile systems now offer a feature that allows a small teleprinter to register a message while the officer is away from the patrol vehicle answering a call.

At dispatch centres, precious seconds are being shaved off police response times by separating urgent from routine

calls. A special, widely-publicized police emergency phone number bypasses switchboard operators to put the citizen in direct touch with a police officer who may actually be the radio dispatcher.

And instant replay is no longer something confined to hockey and football games. The police have it too, to enable cool heads to recheck the details of panicky calls from those in trouble – citizens on the phone or police officers in the field.

* * * * *

Computer now assigns channels

The system in use today features complete flexibility in allocation of 12 channels by computer.

Patrol units carry a radio and mini-computer package worth about as much as the vehicle itself. Each car is automatically identified to the computer by its own numeric signature every time it makes a transmission. Patrolling constables may be entirely unaware of which radio channel they are actually using – the computer switches the radio from one frequency to another according to traffic and other demands.

Each cruiser has a special control head with eight push-buttons for sending routine messages to dispatchers. A computer records the information and displays it on one of 15 screens at the force's communications centre. By glancing at the screen, dispatchers can see the service status of all cruisers.

Pre-packaged service messages such as "Accepting call", "At scene", "Out of car" and "Clear of assignment; ready for next call" are sent at the push of a button. Such messages are transmitted to headquarters in less than one-fifth of a second.

When Toronto policemen want to talk, they push another button. The computer, by illuminating a light on the cruiser's control pad, tells them when they have a voice channel. In an emergency, the touch of another button assures immediate voice-channel assignment.

Eighty per cent of all Metro police

radio traffic is now being processed digitally, leaving voice-channels open for dispatching, emergency talk-in and enquiries of the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) in Ottawa.

CPIC, operated since the summer of 1972 by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, has more than 800 on-line data terminals in police stations coast-to-coast – including the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Labrador.

Like the longer-established National Crime Information Centre (NCIC) of the FBI in Washington, CPIC may be conceived of as a huge, electronic file into which Canadian police forces program their latest information on wanted persons, stolen vehicles and so on. It takes three seconds from the time a policeman finishes punching out his enquiry until the answer starts coming back from Ottawa.

The system means that criminals can no longer count on geography and outmoded manual information systems to impede the police from nabbing them for an offence committed several thousand miles away in another part of the

country.

Besides contributing to better deployment of field units, increasing the safety of the individual officer, and quickening response times, the new Toronto radio system has brought a much-improved performance record in the checking out of suspects.

CPIC is being widely used throughout Canada. It is currently handling messages at the peak rate of better than 500,000 a week.

* * * *

Costs of operating the service are about \$4 million annually in computer hardware rental, plus \$3 million for communications lines.

CPIC pays off

On July 22, 1974, a Winnipeg resident picked up a 28-year-old hitch-hiker east of Regina and gave him a ride to Winnipeg. On arrival in that city, the motorist invited the man to spend the night at his home. The next morning, the motorist awoke to find his car (and \$320) missing. He telephoned

Winnipeg police with little hope of seeing the car or money again – at least not for some time.

He didn't reckon on CPIC.

At 11 p.m. that same evening, several hundred miles away, a provincial police officer in northwestern Ontario requested a CPIC plate-check of a vehicle with a Manitoba licence. Within seconds, the vehicle was identified as the missing car. The ungrateful hitch-hiker was taken into custody and admitted theft of the car and money. He turned out to be a parole violator from Ontario who was also wanted in British Columbia on charges involving drugs and failing to appear in court.

Events like this have now become commonplace, as police forces make more intensive use of digital radio transmission and computer technology in the fight against crime.

Since early 1975, the Department of Communications and the RCMP have been working together to develop a standard mobile digital data terminal for all major Canadian police forces. Such a terminal could give virtually every patrol car officer in Canada fingertip access to the power of the national police computer. The terminal, keyboard and either a printer or a small TV-type screen, would be mounted on the transmission hump or under the dashboard of the patrol car.

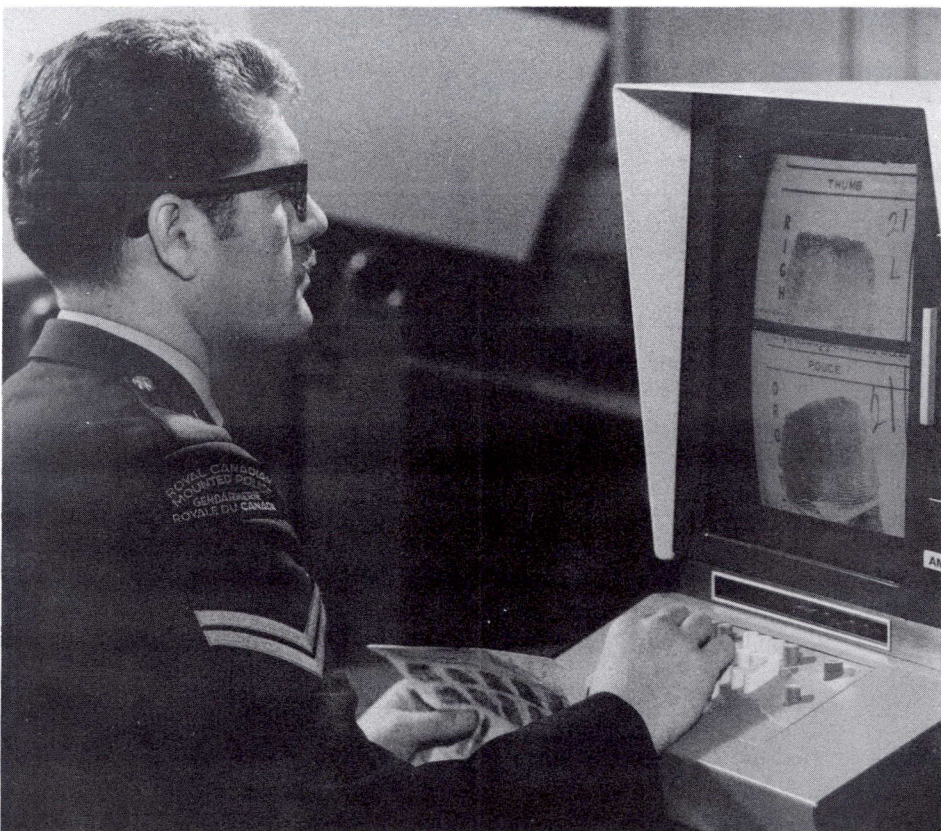
Gone forever would be the time-consuming procedure of getting a voice channel and having a dispatcher write down the details of the enquiry, key it in, wait for a response, get a channel again and pass the reply back over the air.

Precious voice channels would be even further conserved for emergencies, police communications would become more secure from unauthorized eavesdropping, and radio spectrum would be conserved.

The two-year program to develop the prototype terminal system is now moving close to fruition, under the general direction of an RCMP-chaired management board with representation from the department's Communications Research Centre.

* * * *

(The foregoing article by Michael Bryan appeared in the spring issue of In Search, published by the Department of Communications.)



RCMP photo

Electronic equipment used to fight crime in Canada includes the computerized videofile (above) for finger-

print identification in use at the Royal Canadian Mounted Police headquarters in Ottawa.

Dedication of St. Laurent monument



A statue of the late Louis St. Laurent, former Prime Minister of Canada, was unveiled by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau in Ottawa on October 15.

The dedication ceremony, held in front of the Supreme Court Building in an area now designated St. Laurent Place, was attended by an estimated 500 onlookers among whom were members of the family, Governor-General Jules Léger, former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, Speaker of the Senate Renaude Lapointe, Speaker of the House of Commons James Jerome, Mrs. Lester B. Pearson, Cabinet ministers, Members of Parliament, members of the diplomatic corps and the mayors of Quebec City, Ottawa and Compton, Quebec, where Mr. St. Laurent was born. The sculptor, Elek Imredy of Vancouver, was also present.

Louis Stephen St. Laurent, born in 1882 of French-Canadian and Irish-Canadian parentage, was 66 years old when he became Prime Minister in 1948. He remained in office until 1957. A lawyer by profession, he was president of the Canadian Bar Association from 1930-32 and was its honorary life president. In 1941 Mr. St. Laurent was

appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney General and, in 1946, he became Secretary of State for External Affairs.

It was at the Liberal convention called in 1948 to select a successor to retiring leader Mackenzie King that Mr. St. Laurent was chosen, and, on November 15 that year, he became Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council. Following the defeat of his Government in the general election of June 10, 1957, Mr. St. Laurent and his Cabinet resigned but he continued as leader of the Opposition during the Twenty-Third Parliament.

He retired from active politics in 1958 and died in 1973 at the age of 91.

Tribute by Mr. Trudeau

Prime Minister Trudeau, paying tribute to Mr. St. Laurent after the unveiling of the statue said:

* * * *

"There was nothing in the background of Louis St. Laurent, lawyer, which would seem to foreshadow his entry into politics or his eventual assumption of the leading role in government. But at an age when most men are thinking of retirement he took on the responsibilities of high office and embarked on one of the finest political careers in our history.

* * * *

"It was only out of duty that Louis St. Laurent took the first step which would lead him so far, involve him for so long and demand so much of his energy and himself. It was out of duty that he responded the first time to Mackenzie King's call to succeed Ernest Lapointe as Minister of Justice and leader of French Canada. Later, again out of duty, he accepted the External Affairs portfolio that his leader pressed upon him. And finally, out of duty once more, he yielded to the wishes of Mackenzie King who saw him as his successor, and he became Prime Minister of Canada.

* * * *

"Deeply patriotic, he had an unalloyed sense of belonging to Canada. In this we find the explanation of his almost religious concern for Canadian unity. For this ideal he never hesitated in risking his prestige, his popularity or his electoral interests. And the people, in whom he had confidence, justified his faith. His courage and his

loyalty to duty were a lesson and a salutary influence throughout the nation. His actions on the international stage were guided by the same enlightened and moral point of view. His name is enduringly linked with initiatives which still protect the Western world and contribute to world peace.

"Thoroughly Canadian, an exemplary citizen, a politician in the best sense — Louis St. Laurent earned universal recognition and admiration. May this monument which I have the honour of unveiling keep alive the memory of the Right Honourable Louis St. Laurent and remind us of the signal virtues that were his."

Canada elected to United Nations Security Council

Canada, West Germany, India, Venezuela and Mauritius were elected to the UN Security Council in New York on October 21, to serve from January 1, 1977 to the end of 1978.

With the election, Canada became the first non-permanent Western nation to be chosen for a fourth term on the Council, which is composed of five permanent and ten non-permanent members. Canada served previously in 1948-49, 1958-59 and 1967-68.

William Barton, Canada's Permanent Representative to the UN will be the representative on the Council. Prior to his present appointment in August, Mr. Barton was for four years the Canadian Permanent Representative to the UN in Geneva and also to



William Barton, Canada's representative on the UN Security Council.

the Disarmament Conference, which meets regularly in Geneva.

Membership of the UN Security Council includes permanently Britain, the United States, France, the Soviet Union and China. By agreement, the non-permanent seats are held by three African nations, two Asian, two Western, two Latin American and one Eastern European. Each geographic area selects its own candidates.

Canadian Opera Company mourns general director

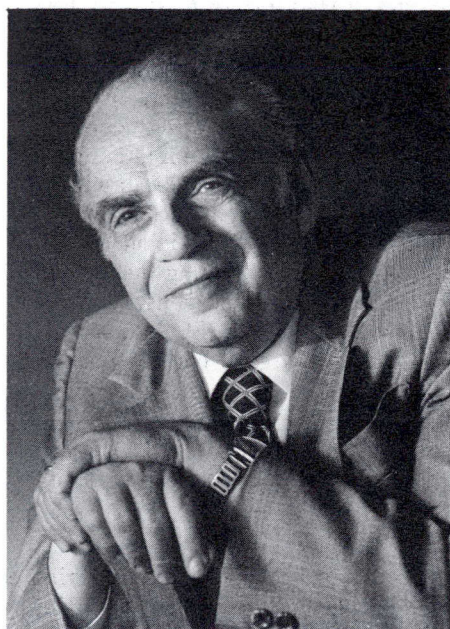
Herman Geiger-Torel, general director of the Canadian Opera Company (COC) died suddenly on October 8 on his way to deliver a lecture at the University of Toronto. The 69-year-old director was due to retire in December from the company he helped to found, and which he guided through 26 years of growth.

As well as being director of the COC, Dr. Geiger-Torel had a long association with the University of Toronto as a teacher of music and opera and, since 1928, he had been stage director of more than a dozen companies in Europe, Central and South America, the United States and Canada.

Geiger-Torel, born in Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany, was the son of a distinguished lawyer; his mother was a well-known composer and pianist. He completed his studies at the Goethe University and Dr. Hoch's Conservatory of Music in Frankfurt and, from 1930 to 1937, he directed opera in leading houses in Europe. By 1938 he had moved to South America, where he continued to work with companies in Buenos Aires, Uruguay and Rio de Janeiro.

Dr. Geiger-Torel came to Canada at the invitation of Toronto's Royal Conservatory of Music in 1948 to direct the newly-founded Opera School. In 1950, he was instrumental in the formation of the Canadian Opera Company, acting as its first stage director and producer.

In addition to furthering the careers of many distinguished Canadian artists, among them Jon Vickers, Teresa Stratas, Victor Braun, Don Garrard and Louis Quilico, Geiger-Torel succeeded in encouraging interest in many operatic works by several Canadian composers. He personally



Robert C. Ragsdale

Herman Geiger-Torel

staged 39 works for the COC. His last production, a new staging of *Die Walküre* for the 1976 season, was to have been the subject of his lecture at the University of Toronto.

Following the final curtain of the last performance of the Toronto season, October 16, the entire COC cast, crew, management and board of directors crowded the stage of the O'Keefe Centre to sing "Va Pensiero" from Verdi's *Nabucco* in special tribute to their late director.

Port-aux-Basques ferry major facelift

On behalf of Transport Minister Otto Lang, External Affairs Minister Don Jamieson recently announced a major program to renovate and expand the ferry terminal complex at Port-aux-Basques, Newfoundland.

In an address to the Port-aux-Basques Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Jamieson said the \$15-million program included refurbishing the terminal building, which is 20 years old, installation of a loading bridge to replace the existing floating ramp and expansion of the parking area to accommodate 700 vehicles.

The new loading bridge, which will support all types of traffic including heavy trucks and railcars, will be designed for the addition of a second loading level if two-deck ferries come

into use in the future.

Two railcar carriers, three automobile ferries and several Newfoundland coastal service vessels use the facility, which is operated by CN Marine on behalf of the Federal Government.

The terminal, the main port of entry for goods and passengers to Newfoundland from mainland Canada, is used by some 300,000 passengers, 70,000 automobiles and 600,000 tons of cargo each year.

Mr. Jamieson said savings incurred elsewhere in east coast ferry services will help offset the cost of the Port-aux-Basques project. By eliminating unnecessary services and costs, Transport Canada expects to reduce this year's \$100-million ferry service budget by about 20 per cent.

Canadians at UNESCO conference

Ambassador Yvon Beaulne, Canada's Permanent Delegate to UNESCO, is chairman of the Canadian delegation to the nineteenth General Conference of the United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture (UNESCO), taking place in Nairobi, Kenya, from October 26 to November 30.

At this biennial general conference, representatives of 137 countries are considering the two-year and five-year program plans of UNESCO in education, the exact and natural sciences, social sciences, humanities, culture and communications.

Dr. L.H. Cragg, president of the Canadian Commission for UNESCO and former president of Mount Allison University, is vice-chairman of the delegation, with members Gérard Barbin, Deputy Minister of Cultural Affairs, Quebec; Napoléon LeBlanc, Director, Continuing Education Services, Laval University; Miss M.L. Bayer Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Tourism of Manitoba.

Five alternate delegates are: Dr. J.M. Harrison, former Assistant Director General of UNESCO; J.W. Langford, Secretary of State Department; David Bartlett, Secretary-General, Canadian Commission for UNESCO; A.W.J. Robertson, Department of External Affairs; and G.A. Rau, High Commissioner of Canada, Nairobi, Kenya.

Battling unemployment

Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen announced on October 21 the initial phase of a "five-year employment strategy" designed to provide employment opportunities in Canada and complement intended Unemployment Insurance (UI) changes.

The major plan, costing some \$350 million in 1977-78 and involving at least 135,000 participants, will help provide work opportunities for Canadians who lack them. It is concentrated on helping young people overcome their employment problems.

A new experiment will, subject to amendment of the UI Act, permit the developmental use of UI funds, enabling unemployment insurance recipients to receive income maintenance while taking occupational training courses participating in direct employment programs.

Amendments to the UI Act will also be proposed to enable UI funds to be used, again experimentally, to compensate partly for reduced employee wages in cases where employers and employees agree to reduce the hours of work rather than lay off some workers during short-term production cut-backs.

Programs

The largest single element of the program is Canada Works, a year-round job creation program, which will cost about \$200 million in 1977-78 and provide work for 61,000 Canadians. The bulk of the funds will be allocated to high unemployment areas.

Canada Works will also have an emergency provision which will enable the Federal Government to fund job-creation projects when natural disasters or unexpected shutdowns cause major employment dislocations in communities.

Another program, Young Canada Works, will enable youngsters to obtain experience in the labour market and prepare themselves for their future careers or education.

A Summer Job Corps will provide employment opportunities for students in activities related to Federal Government priorities.

A Job Experience-Training Program will provide young Canadians who

have potentially serious employment difficulties with an opportunity to gain work experience and training with co-operating employers.

The Federal Government will work with the provinces to develop co-operative education programs whereby students combine school and work to help them in the transition from school to the labour market.

Additional funding has also been provided for some existing manpower programs.

Forest products association gift marks U.S. Bicentennial

The long-standing good relations between Canada and the United States, and in particular the close co-operation of the two countries in the forest-products industry, will be commemorated this month when a wood carving is given by the Canadian Wood Council (CWC) to the U.S. National Forest Products Association (NFPA).

The plaque, in the U.S. bicentennial year, which shows an American plainsman shaking hands with a Canadian coureur de bois across the U.S./Canada border, will be presented jointly by Robert McMillan, chairman of CWC's Special Project on U.S. activities, and Harold Dagg, vice-chairman, to Thomas Orth, president of NFPA at the Association's annual meeting in

Scottsdale, Arizona on November 9.

The artist, Maurice Harvey of St. Jean Port-Joli, Quebec, has carved U.S. and Canadian symbols in the upper corners of the plaque — an eagle above the plainsman and a maple leaf above the coureur de bois.

An engraved metal plate at the bottom of the carving states:

"To the National Forest Products Association from the Canadian Wood Council on the occasion of the U.S. Bicentennial," followed by a quotation by Thomas Jefferson in his inaugural address on March 4, 1801: "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations...."

CWC and its aims

The Canadian Wood Council, formed in 1959, is the national federation of Canadian forest-products associations that accepts responsibility for technical, educational and related activities on behalf of the industry. Its aims are: "to act for Canadian industry in building codes, fire regulations and product standards to ensure that forest products can be used to full potential; to co-ordinate research in engineering and fire behaviour so that structural and fire performance data are available to support standards; to educate students who will become architects, engineers and building officials in the proper use of forest products; and to communicate developments in the



codes and standards, engineering, fire performance and education to the forest-products industry."

U.S. Activities Program

The U.S. Activities Program, a special project of the CWC, was formed in 1963 to expand the market for Canadian wood products in the U.S. The program takes direct promotional action, but most of the effort goes into support of two national U.S. associations, the National Forest Products Association and the American Wood Council.

"Canada and the U.S. together form one market, our problems are mutual and we can deal with them in a mutual way," says Mr. McMillan.

Communications equipment pact with Britain

Northern Telecom Limited announced on October 5 that it had signed a licence agreement with the General Electric Company Limited (GEC) of England which will enable GEC to manufacture and market on an exclusive basis in Britain Northern Telecom's advanced SL-1 digital business communications system, and to sell it overseas.

The SL-1, which incorporates stored-program control and digital-switching, is the largest capacity digital private branch exchange (PBX) now available, with a range of from 100 to more than 7,000 extension lines. Some of the custom services available include "call-again", "speed dialling", "conference calls", "call-forwarding", "call-pickup" and "call-transfer".

The first system will probably be available in early 1978. Production will be concentrated in Coventry,

headquarters of the private telephone systems division of GEC Telecommunications Ltd.

The licence agreement is the second European pact for the SL-1 signed recently by Northern Telecom. In June the company announced it had licensed Televerket, the Swedish telecommunications authority, to manufacture and sell the SL-1 in the Swedish market.

GEC estimates the potential market for such equipment in Britain is about \$70 million a year.

Introduced in December 1975, the SL-1 has already become a market leader in North America with over \$22-

million worth of orders and commitments received from Canada and the United States. More than 100 systems will be delivered to North American customers this year.

Northern Telecom, with headquarters in Montreal, is the largest manufacturer of telecommunications equipment in Canada and the second largest in North America. It employs a total of 24,000 in Canada, the U.S., Ireland, Turkey and Malaysia. Its 1975 sales exceeded \$1 billion. The company's shares are listed on the Montreal, New York, Toronto and Vancouver stock exchanges.

News briefs

■ Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson, formerly Industry, Trade and Commerce Minister, left Ottawa for the Soviet Union on October 22 on a week-long trade mission. Mr. Jamieson was expected to meet with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. His trip to Moscow and Leningrad is part of a Government effort to promote trade with eastern Europe and in particular the U.S.S.R. From the Soviet Union, Mr. Jamieson flies to Paris on a two-day official visit.

■ Prime Minister Trudeau, on a six-day visit to Japan, signed a "framework for economic co-operation" pact with that country on October 21 which may lead to expanded trade. Details will appear in a subsequent issue.

■ Former Cabinet minister Jean Marchand resigned his seat in the House of Commons October 25 to join Quebec Premier Bourassa's campaign for the province's election on November 15. Mr. Marchand left federal politics "vowing to carry on the fight for French-English unity", which brought him to Ottawa 11 years ago, in his native province of Quebec.

■ The following day, Bryce Mackasey, another former Cabinet minister, also announced his intention to run in the Quebec provincial election in Mr. Bourassa's Liberal party.

■ Average family incomes before taxes and other deductions rose 10 per cent in 1975 above 1974 levels but, says Statistics Canada, the gains were eroded by price increases. Average family incomes were \$16,263 in 1975,

compared to \$14,833 the previous year but there was no increase in real purchasing power because of rising consumer prices.

■ Manitoba motorists involved in an accident in Saskatchewan, and *vice versa*, may now have their insurance claim processed in the province where the accident occurs. The new arrangement, effective October 1, will result in a reduction of costs in the adjustment of claims.

■ The Federal Government and the province of Nova Scotia have entered a shared-cost program to encourage mineral exploration. High-sensitivity, airborne surveys will be made over the Halifax and Yarmouth areas by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC), a branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, and maps showing basic information for use in mineral exploration will be published jointly by the GSC and the Nova Scotia Department of Mines.

■ Toronto Real Estate Board figures indicate a continuing slump in the Toronto real estate market. The Board recorded a slight decline in both the number and value of transactions conducted through its multiple listing service in September, the third consecutive month that sales were down.

■ McGill University is to receive a grant of \$658,607 over the next four years from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation of Battle Creek, Michigan, U.S. to aid McGill's School of Nursing develop a three-year master's program for certain non-nurse college graduates.

Canada Weekly is published by the Information Services Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, K1A 0G2.

Material may be freely reprinted. A credit would be appreciated. Photo sources, if not shown, will be provided on request to (Mrs.) Miki Sheldon, Editor.

Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre Hebdo Canada.

Algunos números de esta publicación aparecen también en español bajo el título Noticiario de Canadá.

Ähnliche Ausgaben dieses Informationsblatts erscheinen auch in deutscher Sprache unter dem Titel Profil Kanada.