

Carriajada

New Delhi
September 1971

Flying on the Ground
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AIR-INDIA



Grey Owl...Enigma of the North



The tall pines in Finlayson Park cast long shadows. Set deep among them overlooking the grey-blue water of Lake Temagami, is a plaque to a man who was a legend in his time, and in this era of ecological awareness a man ahead of his time.

Grey Owl was both mysterious lover of the wilderness and a renegade Englishman, sometimes known as Archie Belaney. It was Grey Owl who tamed the beaver, and in poetic yet virile prose made the city aware of the vanishing glory of the virgin forest.

The controversy over Grey Owl will never die, and as time progresses there is an increasing appreciation of what he was, and what he was trying to do. But as Grey Owl grows in stature, his books reissued and his memory refurbished by the kindly light of time, in the little village where Archie Belaney first became an Ojibwa, there is another memory preserved.

The Temagami people adopted Grey Owl, and gave him his name. They saw him desert them, taking with him what he had learned, and leaving little behind but a legend and a plaque.

While men, burdened by a sense of guilt as wildlife disappears and the native people of Canada struggle to adjust to modern society, take another look at Grey Owl, the people remember his wife, Angele, the girl who made Grey Owl an Ojibwa.

It was Angele who taught him woodcraft, who taught him to speak the Ojibwa tongue, who made his first buckskins. It was Angele who showed him how to make cooking utensils out of bark, to make simple medicines from herbs, how to track down the deer and moose, and set traps for the beaver. It was by these means

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that Angele kept herself and Belaney's child from starving when he left her for a series of common-law wives.

Was he heartless, or just a restless spirit that couldn't stand to be tied? His daughter, Agnes, has one last memory of her father: when he borrowed her week's wages, all of \$15, to buy a train ticket. But the man who deserted his wife and child could tame a beaver, or write of the agony of the animal caught in a steel trap, or charm high society with his simple good manners and vibrant personality.

Grey Owl's father, George Belaney, was born in Hastings, on the south coast of England, son of a well-to-do family. George, it seems, was a handy man with the bottle and a gay blade with the girls. In the tradition of the times, he was sent to make his way as best he could in the United States.

In 1885, he married a young lady called Kitty Morris. George and Kitty returned to England shortly before the birth of their son. George was not looked upon with much favour by his relatives, looked upon with much favour by his relatives, and he and Kitty lived in poor surroundings. Her son was christened Archibald Stansfeld Belaney and in those early years Kitty told him countless stories of life on the plains, of the buffalo bones still bleaching where the vast herds had roamed, and of a life much more free and romantic than drab and Victorian Hastings could offer.

Poor Kitty wasn't to enjoy her son for long, for her husband's two sisters took a liking to the boy and took charge of him without, as far as can be determined, making any allowance for Kitty's feelings.

Archie was enrolled in Hastings grammar school, where he was a clever student. He was a keen musician and at an early age displayed the skill with pen and pencil that would later help him to illustrate his own writings.

But respectability had little attraction for Archie Belaney, and in 1905, when he was only 17, he set out for Canada. For a time he worked in a Toronto store. Then, like so many adventurers of the time, he heard of the silver boom at Cobalt,

300 miles to the north, and along with bootleggers, stock promoters and some honest miners, he boarded the train.

No record can be found of him in the mining camp, but it doesn't seem likely that working underground by the light of flickering candles would have much attraction for a lad who claimed Apache blood in his veins.

Just 25 miles south of Cobalt, around Temagami, there were sparkling lakes and deep forests that Archie Belaney must have dreamed about as he played in the shrubbery of his aunt's prim home. And it was in Temagami that Archie Belaney met Angele Egwuna, a young and beautiful girl.

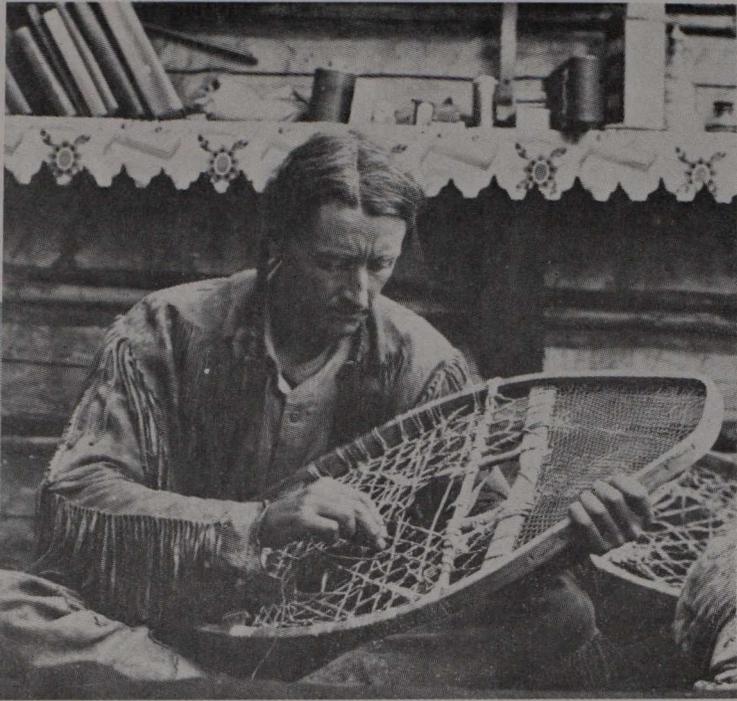
He married Angele, and in those early days they were happy. The Ojibwa people took the white man to their hearts and named him Wa Sha-Quon-Asin, which means He Who Walks by Night, or Grey Owl.

In **Men of the Last Frontier**, Belaney wrote: "A blood brother proved and sworn by moose head feast, wordless chant and ancient ritual, was I named before a gaily decorated and attentive concourse when Ne-ganik-abo, Man That Stands Ahead, whom none living remembered as a young man, danced the conjurer's dance, beneath the spruce trees, by an open fire, danced the ancient steps to the throb of drums, the wailing of reed pipes, the rhythmical stirring of turtle shell rattles: danced alone before a sacred bear skull, set beneath a painted rawhide shield, whose bizarre device might have graced the tomb of some long dead Pharaoh."

That Belaney was adopted into the tribe has been accepted by most authorities, and it is generally assumed that it was at Temagami. That the Ojibwa aren't enthusiastic about the memory of their distinguished adopted son is best explained by 75-year-old Charles Potts, who knew Angele and Belaney well.

"He was never adopted by the tribe," he states flatly. And Mr. Potts derides Belaney's colorful description of the ceremony.

But blood brother or not, it wasn't long before Grey Owl tired of Angele and set out north to the little village of Biscotasing. He had inherited his father's love of drinking, but was much in



Above Grey Owl restrings a snowshoe and below feeds two young moose.



demand as a pianist, playing the ivories in his buckskin suit, with long dark braids down his back.

It was here that Grey Owl met a French-Canadian girl, Marie Girard, second in a list of romances. But then the First World War broke out, and his English blood called him to the trenches where his craft served him in good stead as a sniper.

He was wounded and gassed and while recovering in Hastings married Constance Holmes, who soon divorced him. Belaney returned to Bisco', where he celebrated peace with such enthusiasm that it wasn't long before the police were looking for him with a warrant for his arrest.

To escape he journeyed back to Temagami, intending to go on to new and rich trapping grounds deep in Quebec. But he stopped at Camp Wabikon and worked as a guide for a while. This was around 1925, and his daughter, Agnes—now Mrs. R. Lalonde—was working as a waitress in nearby Lalonde—was working as a waitress in nearby Temagami. But Belaney's charm had not deserted him, and soon he took up with Gertrude Bernard, a Mohawk girl from Mattawa who was working at the camp. To get them out of town, he borrowed a week's wages from his daughter. She never saw him again.

Grey Owl renamed Gertrude "Annahareo," and it was she who shared the harrowing trip into northern Quebec, where they found the supposedly rich trapping grounds denuded by poachers and nearly starved through the long winter. The trip is graphically described in Grey Owl's book, **Pilgrims of the Wild.**

It was during this long winter that Grey Owl, the hunter, became Grey Owl, the conservationist. He made pets of two tiny beavers that were too young to kill. Later, he caught Jelly Roll, a lovable female beaver, which became an almost human character in his first book. And then he captured Rawhide, another beaver which refused to leave and stayed many years until Grey Owl's death.

Grey Owl had given up trapping and had Annahareo and a houseful of beavers to support. So he tried his hand at writing. To his surprise, his first article was accepted by an English

publication, and soon he wrote **Men of the Last Frontier**, the first of many books.

Fame and fortune came quickly to Grey Owl. A movie was made of his work with the beavers, and the Federal Government made him a warden at the Prince Albert National Park in Saskatchewan.

Grey Owl became famous as a lecturer and was invited to England where he met the Royal family. It seems that his distinguished hosts accepted him as a colourful native of the Canadian wilds rather than a former resident of Hastings. While on the way to Britain, in Montreal, he and Annahareo parted and he met Silver Moon, also known as Silver Dawn, a French-Canadian girl.

Books continued to pour from his pen, including **Pilgrims of the Wild**, **Adventures of Sajo and her Beaver People**, **Tales of an Empty Cabin**, and **The Tree**. But a rough and full life, the strain of the lecture tour, all had sapped his strength and Grey Owl died from pneumonia on April 13, 1938. He was buried near the shore of Lake Ajawaan, far from Temagami and Angele, who in 1940 married William Turner and enjoyed a few years of modest happiness until her death in 1955.

For years, Grey Owl was hardly mentioned in Temagami. But about ten years ago a plaque was erected to his memory in Finlayson Park. The most frequent visitor is 15-year-old Dory Lalonde, Grey Owl's great-grandson.

"I go there every day," says Dory, who nurses no hard feelings about his ancestor and plans to be a forester. "He liked girls, and he liked the outdoors, and I guess I'm just a bit like him," he says.

But at night, when the wind whistles through the pines and small animals scurry through the bush, some say the ghost of Grey Owl still stalks the Temagami forests. If you listen to the water splashing against the rocks, you can hear the distant slap of Jelly Roll's tail on the water and perhaps the sobs of a girl, crying for the man who loved and left her.

Literary genius or immoral rogue, Grey Owl left a legacy of awareness for the wilderness that today is bearing fruit. He is perhaps unique in that most of the wrong he did is forgotten, and the good he accomplished in his lifetime has lived after him. But Temagami's people still shrug their shoulders at the mention of his name. For them, Angele Egwuna's name should be honoured on the plaque.



Grey Owl and his wife Annahareo in front of their log cabin.

Pickering-Countdown to First Power

At the end of July, the first unit of Canada's largest nuclear generating station at Pickering was declared fully operational.

One of the largest nuclear stations in the world, Pickering is situated on the shore of Lake Ontario, east of Toronto. Its natural uranium, heavy water reactor design is uniquely Canadian. Ultimately, Pickering will have four nuclear generating units, each of 540,000 KW capacity.

Three years from now, when all four generating units are in operation, Pickering will produce sufficient energy for 1,700,000 homes. It will mark a major advance in efforts to produce electricity from the atom at costs competitive with, or less than, those of fossil-fuelled plants.

It was back in 1965 that construction crews first broke ground for the plant. At the peak building period, more than 3,000 workers were on the payroll.

Designed by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and Ontario Hydro, Pickering is the first nuclear station built, owned and operated by a Canadian utility. The plant's first two units are being jointly financed by Ontario Hydro and the federal and provincial governments. But Ontario Hydro will pay back the government contributions with interest and bear the entire cost of the two remaining units. Total cost of the plant is established around three-quarters of a billion dollars.

There have been some intriguing aspects to the building of the big plant. There was, for example, the 159-foot-high wall for the vacuum building that went up in a non-stop slip-forming operation in seven and a half days. It involved the placing of 9,320 yards of reinforced concrete by a 150-man workforce split into two 12-hour shifts. They achieved an

average climb of 11 inches an hour—two more than originally estimated.

Pickering is Ontario's third nuclear plant based on the CANDU reactor which is fuelled with natural uranium and moderated and cooled by heavy water. Nuclear Power Demonstration (NPD), a 20,000-kilowatt pilot plant on the Ottawa River near Rolphton, has operated successfully since 1962. It was followed by Douglas Point station, located on Lake Huron midway between Port Elgin and Kincardine, which started up in January, 1967, and is feeding 200,000 kilowatts into the Ontario Hydro grid.

The 540,000-kilowatt units being installed at Pickering represent a giant step forward in the quest to produce electric power from nuclear energy at prices competitive with other fuels. With the economics made possible by large units, it's expected that nuclear stations will be competitive as base-load plants, supplying power continuously to meet demands.

In 1945, just as the curtain rang down on the Second World War, Canada's first experimental reactor produced about as much heat as a light bulb. Now, as a step beyond Pickering, Ontario Hydro will move up to reactors powering 800,000-kilowatt units at the Bruce generating station, under construction next to the Douglas Point plant.

With the successful operation of Pickering's first unit, Canada became during August the fourth largest in world electricity production by nuclear means. It was exceeded only by Britain, the United States and Japan.

Pickering has already opened up opportunities for many companies and thousands of Canadians in the nuclear power field. Indeed, its performance in the next few months will be watched as closely at home as it will abroad.

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POSTAL CODE

Canadian addresses will have a new look when Canada's new postal CODE is fully operational within the next three years.

The postal CODE was introduced on April 1st, starting in Ottawa. It will reach all of Manitoba in the Fall of this year and Saskatchewan by the Spring of 1972. The Atlantic provinces will be coded by the Fall of 1972, followed by Alberta by the end of that year and British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories by Spring 1973. Quebec and the rest of Ontario will be coded early in 1974.

The postal CODE will become an integral part of every Canadian address. In just six characters—a combination of letters and numbers—there is enough information to represent a person's address right down to one side of a city street, and sometimes even further.

The CODE itself never changes—at least not until 2000 A.D., the minimum 30-year life span planned for the CODE, and probably not for long after that—although an individual will change his CODE should he move. The CODE is allocated according to **street** and **street number**, and not to individuals, so it stays put.

The postal CODE is essential in order to allow the Post Office to handle rapidly growing mail volumes and avert traffic congestion in larger Post Offices across the country.

COMPOSITION OF CODE

The postal CODE takes the form of
ANA NAN

where "A" represents a letter of the alphabet and "N" a number from 0 to 9. The first three characters are separated from the last three by a space. A typical example is K2P OB6, which represents a section of downtown Ottawa. We'll use this example throughout our explanation.

For the sake of simplicity, the first three characters can be referred to as the Area Designator, and the last three, the Local Designator.

The Area Designator

In urban areas, the Area Designator describes an area about the size of 25 letter carrier routes. In crowded downtown areas, this would be equivalent to about 120 city blocks. In residential areas, it would be even bigger.

Using our example, in Ottawa "K2P" designates an area bordered by Laurier Avenue on the North, Kent Street on the West, the Queensway on the South and the Rideau Canal on the East.

In rural areas, the Area Designator denotes an area in which there are fewer than 200 small post offices.

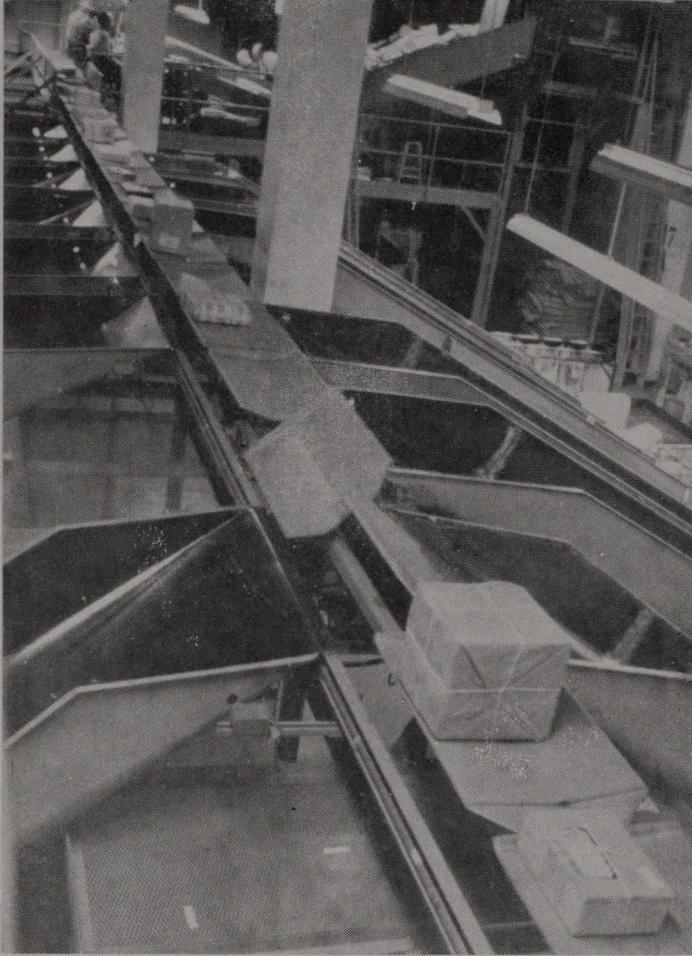
The first character of the Area Designator, always a letter, represents a very large area—sometimes an entire province, or part of province. For example, the letter "K", which is used throughout the Ottawa area, is one of five letters that will be used in Ontario. The others will be L, M, N and P, each representing a postal district, although this relationship may change with time.

The other letters have been allocated as follows: "A" for Newfoundland, "B" for Nova Scotia, "C" for Prince Edward Island, "E" for New Brunswick, "G", "H" and "J" for Quebec, "R" for Manitoba, "S" for Saskatchewan, "T" for Alberta, "V" for British Columbia, "X" for the Northwest Territories and "Y" for the Yukon.

The second and third characters, in combination, serve to divide this large area into parts of a city or a group of rural towns and villages.

A zero in the second position indicates a rural area, while the numbers 1 to 9 in this position mean an urban area where there is letter carrier delivery. Thus "K2P" is, by definition, an urban area.

In Ottawa, there is a separate Area Designator (K1A) for all federal government departments.



Tilt-tray parcel sorter located in the Edmonton Post Office. Parcel addresses are read and punched up on activator controls by technicians. Trays automatically tilt when parcels reach their respective chutes. Below: Series of Mark 11 facer-cancellers presently in use across Canada. Mail is automatically faced and cancelled before further processing.

The Local Designator

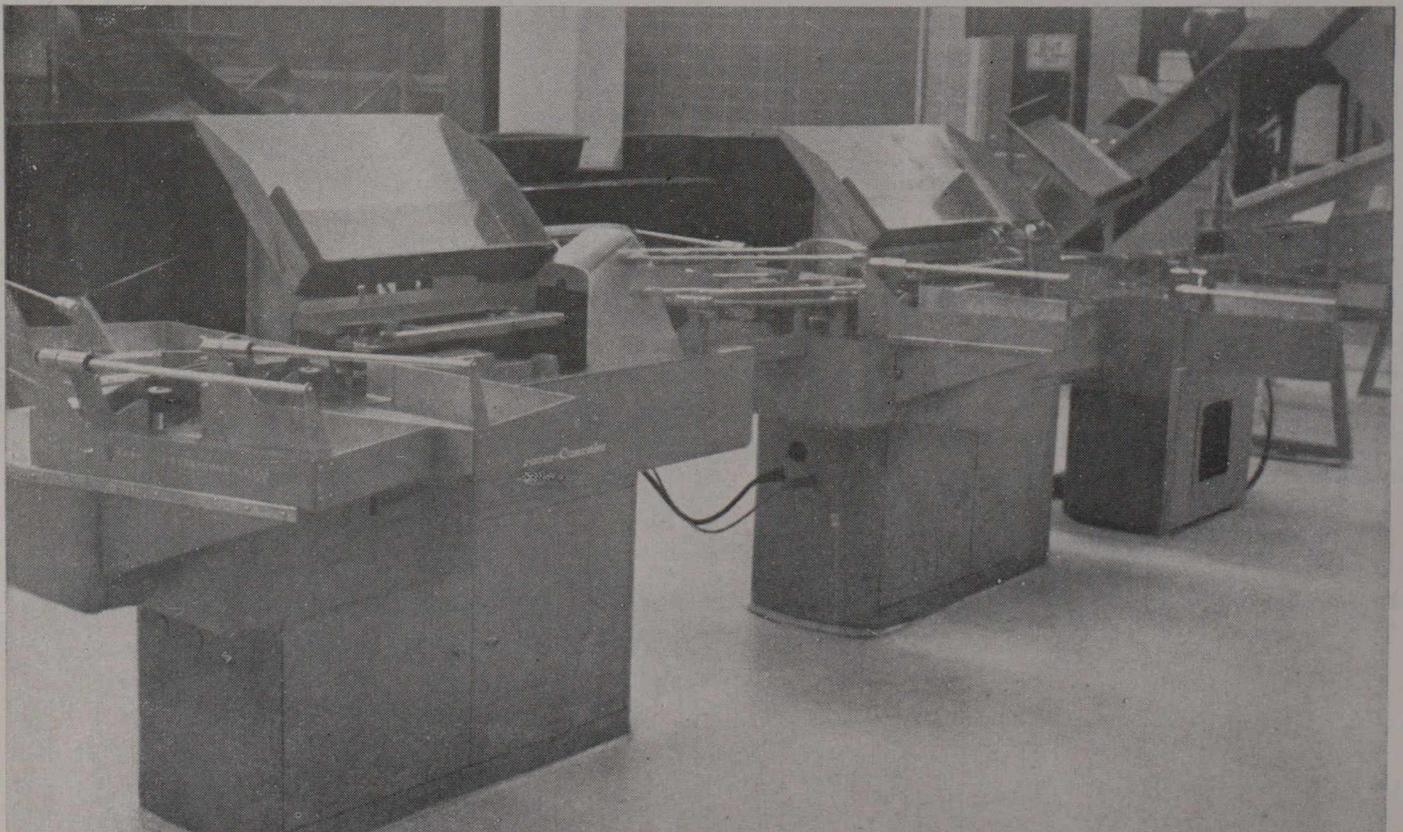
The Local Designator, the second half of the postal CODE, pinpoints the address even further.

In urban areas, the three characters, taken together, can designate one side of a city street between intersections, a large business firm, an apartment building, a large office building, or a form of delivery from a post office—rural route, post office boxes, general delivery, etc.

Thus, when new equipment is installed, by using the postal CODE, the Post Office will be able to sort mail right down to these destinations. In the case of a large apartment building or business office which has its own CODE, mail can be sorted for this one destination in a separate bundle. Similarly, in a residential area where one CODE covers one side of a street it will be possible to sort all mail for the people on that block into one bundle which the letter carrier then takes and delivers.

Where the Local Designator represents a post office box, the machines will sort this mail into another separation from which the letters are taken and placed directly into the proper boxes.

To go back to our example, "K2P OB6" designates the south side of Nepean Street, between Bank and O'Connor, in downtown Ottawa. This illustrates just how much detail the CODE provides.



Here is a typical address in this postal CODE area:

Mr. Joe Smith
Apt. 5
150 Nepean St.
OTTAWA, Ontario
K2P OB6

The postal CODE appears as the last item of the address, whenever possible on a separate line.

In rural areas where there is no letter carrier delivery, the Local Designator denotes a specific post office. Each CODE indicates a different post office.

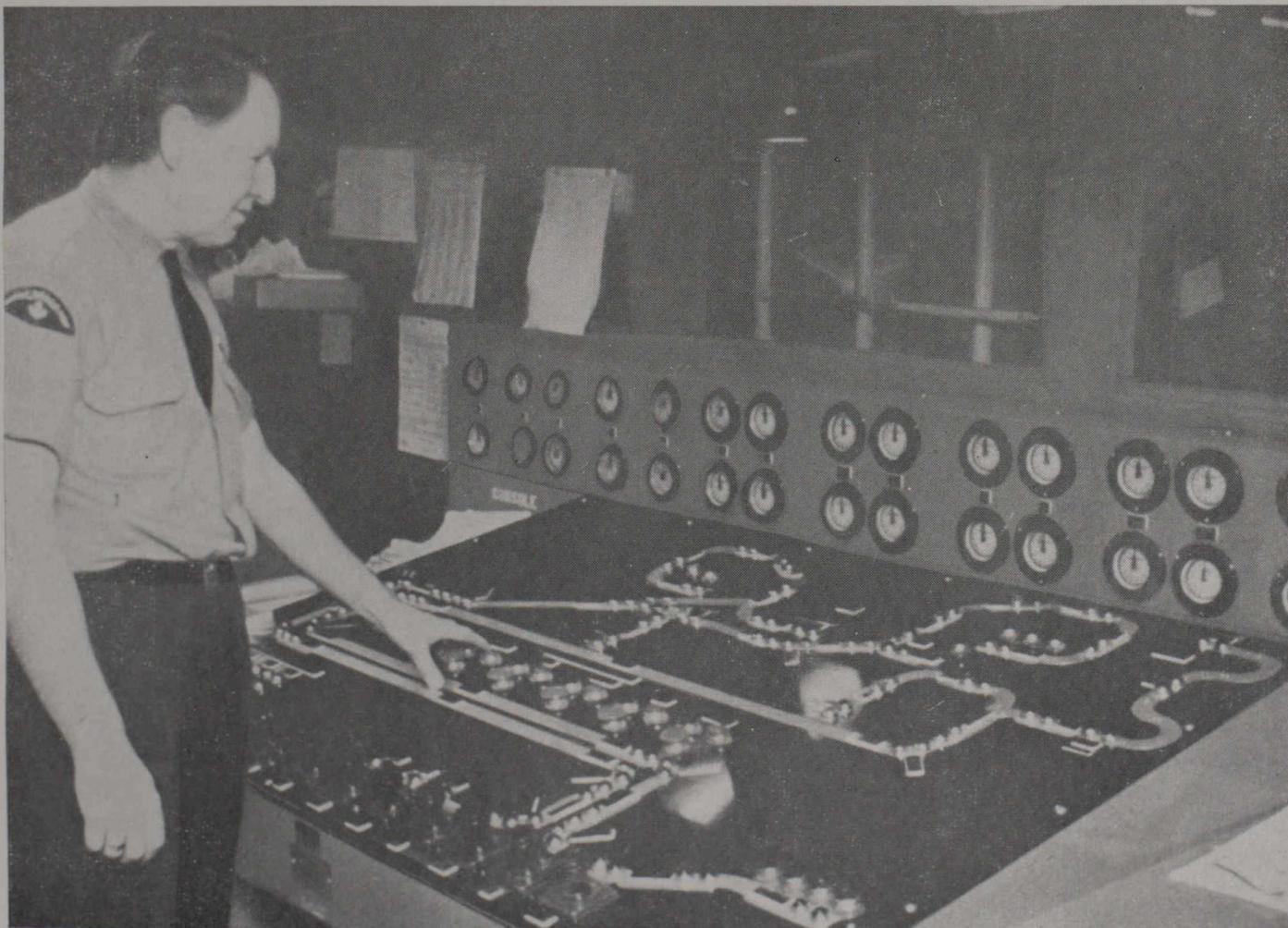
The system has been designed with enough flexibility to adjust for population shifts and growths. New postal CODES are held in reserve for this eventuality.

The Post Office expects to spend \$60 to \$70 million on equipment over the next five years, starting with the 15 largest cities which account for 85% of all mail in Canada—Halifax, Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria.

Toronto and Montreal together account for 44% of the mail.

The Post Office is spending a considerable amount of money on the CODE, but it is certain from experiences in other countries and from studies done here in Canada, that it is worth every penny. With rising mail volumes and increasingly faster methods of communication, a more sophisticated sorting system—and coding—is the only way the Post Office can keep costs down and still provide efficient and reliable service.

Control console for mail conveyer system. Belts will move mail from one processing area to another.



FLIGHT SIMULATOR FOR AIR INDIA

Flying on the ground



The \$3,000,000 Boeing 747 digital flight simulator ordered by Air India from CAE Electronics Ltd. is currently undergoing in-plant acceptance tests prior to delivery to the airline's new flight training centre at Bombay this month.

The sophisticated flight training machine, with a unique six-degree motion system which can duplicate almost every movement of the actual aircraft, has been developed and manufactured by CAE Electronics Ltd. in Montreal.

It is the first CAE flight simulator to be ordered by Air India, India's international airline, which currently operates a fleet of 9 Boeing 707 aircraft over routes stretching from Japan and Australia, throughout southern Asia, Africa and Europe, including the Soviet Union, to the United States, carrying some 400,000 passengers annually.

Rapidly expanding, Air India has recently introduced two Boeing 747s on scheduled services and two supersonic transports are on option.

Faithfully reproducing all the sights, sounds, motion and feeling of an actual aircraft, with complete flight deck absolutely identical to that of the plane and the most modern flight instructor's aids, the computer controlled simulator is considered to be an essential flight-training aid by all modern airlines such as Air India.

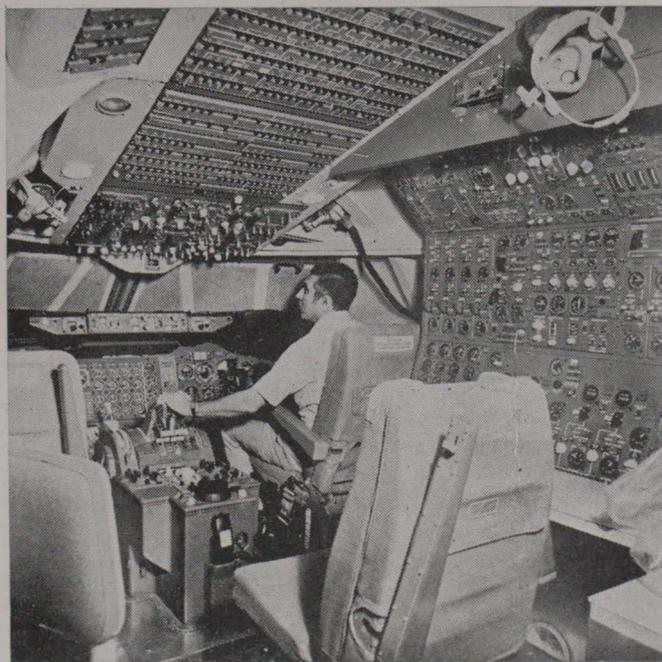
Thanks to the development of flight simulators most pilots these days make their serious errors on the ground. In the age of several hundred passenger jets, aviation technology is so complex that the \$3 million cost of an on-the-ground simulator is only one seventh the cost of the 747.

The Air India simulator has been provided as part of Canada's development assistance program in India. A \$2.8 million development loan was signed in 1969, which provided for the simulator. Canadian development loans carry no interest charges and are repayable in 50 years including a 10-year grace period. As such they are the softest loans available to India from any source.

CAE is ranked among the world's top aircraft simulator manufacturers, with 21 commercial flight simulators under development or delivered to 11 major international airlines and one aircraft manufacturer, and another 76 military simulators in use with the defence forces of 10 western nations.

In addition to the Air India 747, CAE Electronics is currently manufacturing a Lockheed Tri-Star simulator for Air Canada, McDonnell-Douglas DC-10 simulators for Air New Zealand, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Swissair and Union des Transports Aeriens, and a DC-9 for Jugoslavian Air Transport.

Ranked as one of the world's top aircraft simulator manufacturers, CAE has already delivered three Boeing 747 simulators, one Lockheed 1011 simulator and 10 Douglas DC-8 and DC-9 simulators to major world airlines, and more than 75 military flight simulators to the defence forces of 10 western nations.



The Boeing 747 flight simulator for Air India is currently undergoing acceptance testing at the CAE plant in Montreal, prior to its delivery to the airline's new flight training centre in Bombay. Above the interior of the simulator.

CANADIAN ROUNDUP

China Policy

Prime Minister Trudeau said on August 4 that Canada would not support a two China policy in the UN. "We would in no way support any resolution that could be considered a two China policy" he said. The Prime Minister said Canada had adopted a clear one China policy when it recognized the Peking Government in October, 1970.

Cabinet Changes

Robert Stanbury, former Minister without Portfolio responsible for Citizenship and Information Canada, was named Communications Minister by Prime Minister Trudeau on August 11. In another change, Alistair Gillespie became Minister of State for Science and Technology. Mr. Stanbury's former post will be taken over by Martin O'Connell.

Price Index

The July Consumer Price Index, spurred by a sharp increase in food prices, rose by more than a point to 134.1 from 133.0 in June, Statistics Canada reported on August 13. The Index, based on 1961 prices equalling 100, stood at 130.5 in July last year. The July price reflected higher prices for most consumer goods and services, with food prices, particularly those for fresh vegetables, leading the rise.

Maritime Union

The Premiers of the three Maritime Provinces ended a weekend conference on August 15, and concluded that political union of the Maritimes is not likely at this time. Premier Regan of Nova Scotia said he was not convinced of the value of total union, although he favours cooperation and integration of services. Premier Campbell of Prince Edward Island said he did not see political union as offering "any special salvation at this time." Premier Hatfield of New Brunswick said he saw advantage in union but wanted to study matters before making an official decision.

Unemployment Statistics

Unemployment in Canada declined to 514,000 in mid-July from 551,000 in June and 518,000 a year earlier Statistics Canada reported on August 19. The July figure was 5.7 percent, compared with 6.2 percent a month earlier. The seasonally-adjusted rate of unemployment—which takes into account seasonal fluctuations—declined only one-tenth of one percent from 6.4 to 6.3 per-

cent. The report showed employment for persons 14 to 24 increased by 270,000 in the one-month period.

New Defence Policy

Defence Minister Donald MacDonald announced changes in Canada's defence policy on August 24. Among the changes announced were the return to the United States of its two nuclear Bomarc missile squadrons; a 1,000 man increase in the projected strength of the armed forces by 1973 to 83,000; and the unfreezing of the Defence budget from its \$1.8 billion level.

Alberta Elections

The Progressive Conservatives defeated Premier Harry Strom's Social Credit Government in an Alberta General Election on August 30. The Conservatives will take over, after 36 years of Social Credit rule, with 49 seats in the expanded 75-seat legislature. Social Credit won 25 seats and the new Democratic Party one. At dissolution, Social Credit held 54 seats, the Conservatives 10, and one was held by an Independent. Both Conservative Leader Peter Lougheed and Mr. Strom won personal re-election. Mr. Lougheed said his first piece of legislation will be an Alberta Bill of Rights.

Visit by Soviet Leader

Soviet Chairman Alexi Kosygin will visit Canada later this year. Prime Minister Trudeau invited Mr. Kosygin to Canada during his tour to the Soviet Union in May.

Urban Canada

A Government-commissioned study, released on September 3 stated that Canada will be almost 95 percent urban by the year 2001. The study said 73 percent of Canadian will live in 12 major cities. The study, called The Urban Future, proposes immediate efforts to work out urban policies to meet the problems these large centres will offer.

American Tax on Imports

The Canadian Government will introduce a measure to provide up to \$80 million in special unemployment benefits for industries hurt by the the American tax on imports. A special House of Commons Order Paper published on September 4 says the measure would "support employment in Canada by mitigating the disruptive effect on Canadian industry of the imposition of foreign import surcharges or other actions of like effect."