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A revolution in satellite communications

Suddenly the words 'remote' and 'isolated' have lost their meanings in Canada. No longer need any Canadian community, no matter how small, no matter how distant, be out of communication with the rest of Canada. No Arctic settlement need be left out in the cold; no exploration camp, no construction site need lack instant contact with company headquarters anywhere in the outside world.

This revolution in the communications world was caused by the introduction of the Telesat AniKom earth stations ranging in size from the original 98 feet to the newest lightweight 12-footers.

The 12-foot AniKom terminal can be packed into four parcels and stowed into a *Twin Otter* aircraft. All that is needed to take delivery of this AniKom station anywhere in Canada is room for the *Otter* to land - a strip less than 2,000 feet long.

AniKom satellite telecommunications Basically, the AniKom earth station is part of the *Anik* satellites' communication network. Its main feature, the 12-foot diameter circular antenna, receives telecommunications signals sent out by other earth stations elsewhere in Canada and 'bounced' off one of the *Anik* satellites stationed some 22,300 miles in space. In turn, AniKom can transmit some of its own signals off *Anik* to the listening "ears" of the antennas of other earth stations.

There is, however, a difference between the small terminal and the approximately 50 permanent AniKom earth stations in Canada. These have antennas (TV-receive-only) that are about twice their size and their installation demands a much more solid foundation. In contrast, transportable AniKom stations can be lifted by air - or carried by road or rail - and be assembled and installed by a couple of technicians in a few hours.

Yet the swiftly-erected small AniKom terminal provides a full choice of satellite telecommunications - including telephone, teletype, radio, data and facsimile services, radio and television reception. In fact, the 12-foot AniKom



New 12-foot AniKom earth station at Northern Electric, Lucerne, Quebec.

terminal brings civilization to the doorstep of the remotest Canadian site.

For within two to four hours after the small AniKom terminal antenna is assembled, one can phone anywhere; transmit teletype of data at speeds from 50 to 40,000 bits per second; or watch a hockey game being played a thousand miles away, on colour television.

Unique qualities

Easy to transport, easy to erect, easy to install (needing only the standard 110 V 60 Hz power supply) small AniKom earth stations are also highly flexible. While they offer full-range capability, service may at first be confined to telephone communications with the option to expand later, as required, into further systems.

The potential and reliability of AniKom stations have been demonstrated by successful tests carried out at the Ministry of Transport weather station at Isachsen in the High Arctic; at the United States Air Force base at Thule, Greenland; and even at sea, aboard an oil rig off the Nova Scotia coast.

Even surer proof of AniKom station performance was provided during a

three-month trial conducted at oil-exploration camps in the MacKenzie Delta. Following this success, an initial prototype of the small AniKom terminal was installed to supply voice and teletype service to the PanArctic Oils Company's base at Rea Point, at 75 degrees North.

In late 1974, Telesat placed an order with a Canadian supplier for 15 AniKom stations for delivery in autumn.

Commercial operation of AniKom stations is said to be a world 'first' for Canada in the field of ultra-sophisticated satellite communications.

Canada joins European Conference of Ministers of Transport

Canada has joined the European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT) as an associate member, Transport Minister Jean Marchand announced recently.

ECMT membership will provide Canada with information on various aspects of transportation such as safety, pollution, education and research.

The move also means that Mr. Marchand becomes a member of the Council of Ministers, the senior authority of the Conference.

Canada, which has been an observer and informal participant in ECMT for several years, assumes the new status at the next meeting in Copenhagen, Denmark in June.

The purpose of the ECMT is to encourage and develop transportation among the countries of Europe. Canada is particularly interested in road safety, urban transportation and economic research in transportation.

The Conference now has 21 member nations; Canada is the third associate member, joining Japan and Australia.

Federal boost for fisheries

An amount of \$50 million will be used to strengthen Canada's fishing industry and will, for the first time, include direct assistance to fishermen, Roméo LeBlanc, the Minister of State for Fisheries, announced recently.

The new program, effective May 1, succeeds the short-term assistance measures in force since last January.

The plan for groundfish will provide

support of up to \$28 million for in-shore and offshore vessel owners and up to \$12 million in conditional grants to processing plants. Assistance to processors would be conditional upon their maintaining prices to fishermen which were in effect last July 1. A further \$10 million, set aside to help solve marketing problems, will help deficiency payments, inventory financing, and fish processing for use in food-aid programs abroad.

Task force study

The program is the first step being taken as a result of recommendations made by a task force set up by the Minister last autumn to study the troubled industry.

"Some of these recommendations call for better management of stocks and a reduction of effort in overcrowded fisheries, both national and international; fleet rationalization and development; entry control; an increase in efficiency in both primary and secondary industries; more orderly marketing; and a stabilization plan that would replace the current bridging program as soon as possible," Mr. LeBlanc said.

One of the recommendations — that there should be no increase in the number of vessels fishing groundfish species and stocks, which are at present fully exploited, will be implemented immediately.

The Minister said that the general economic downturn, declining catches, rising costs, and market slowdown had all contributed to the present ailing state of the industry. Moreover, there have been recurring crises, although less serious than the current one, during the postwar period.

"The groundfish-assistance aspect of this program applies to selective fisheries experiencing difficulties on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Groundfish provides nearly half the total value of our Atlantic fish production, and this is the industry that is in the most serious trouble at the moment," he added.

Almost 75 per cent of all Atlantic region communities (Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and parts of Quebec) are involved in commercial fishing. More than 20 per cent of these communities rely on fishing and fish-processing as their sole economic base.

Astrophysics institute named after Nobel prize winner

The National Research Council of Canada has announced the formation of the Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics.

The new Institute is named in honour of Dr. Gerhard Herzberg, Canadian Nobel prize winner for chemistry in 1971 and a recognized international leader in the field of molecular spectroscopy. Dr. Herzberg occupies the position of NRC Distinguished Research Scientist, a position created for him when he retired in 1969 as Director of NRC's Division of Pure Physics.

Dr. W.G. Schneider, NRC President, said that it was the Council's aim to develop in Canada a centre of scientific excellence in astrophysics. Recent developments in this field, he said, had opened up exciting new challenges together with high promise of new scientific advances. For Canadian astronomers this promise was further enhanced by the future availability of the large optical telescope now under construction on Mauna Kea in Hawaii by Canada, France and Hawaii; the rapid developments in radio-astronomy, infrared, X-ray, and gamma ray astronomy; and the eventual accessibility to orbiting space telescopes.

Average house price up

The average price of a house sold through Multiple Listing Service (MLS) in Canada increased 9.2 per cent to \$43,785 during the first three months of this year from that of a year earlier, according to a survey by the Canadian Real Estate Association.

In the first quarter of 1974 the average price rose 40 per cent over the price in the first quarter of 1973. At the end of 1974 the average price of a house sold through MLS was \$41,577. At the end of the first quarter of 1974 the average price was \$40,067.

A survey by computer of all real estate transactions processed through the Metropolitan Toronto registry shows that the average price of a house in Toronto during the first quarter of 1975 increased 19 per cent over that of a year earlier.

Co-operation with Upper Volta

During a visit to Canada this month by General El Hadj Aboubakar Sangoulé Lamizana, President of the Republic of Upper Volta, and a delegation, the Canadian Government announced that it had increased its co-operation with Upper Volta and planned to spend about \$20 million in the next five years, mainly



Prime Minister Trudeau receives a gift of a chess set from General Sangoulé Lamizana, President of the Republic of Upper Volta.

for the development of sectors assigned priority by the Government of Upper Volta, such as rural development, transport and mines.

Agreement was reached on:

- (1) the installation of a 50-kilowatt transmitter at Bobo-Dioulasso;
- (2) missions to complete plans for plant protection and aerial geophysical prospecting in the western and southern central regions;
- (3) missions to carry out further studies for a road program; development of the valleys in the Upper Volta river system and the Bambakari Dam;
- (4) a mission to explore the possibility of assistance with training related to the priority sectors mentioned above.

The Canadian Government stated its willingness to maintain its current

level of aid to Upper Volta in the field of education. With regard to food aid, the Canadian Government will continue to respond sympathetically to a situation that is at times difficult for Upper Volta.

Finally, Canada will continue to provide assistance for regional programs, such as the program for combating onchocerciasis. Both parties expressed satisfaction that the agreement on the Pan-African Telecommunications Network linking the countries of the region was signed during the visit of the President of the Republic of Upper Volta.

Pan-African telecommunications

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan J. MacEachen, signed agreements on May 15 with the Ambassadors of Dahomey, Upper Volta, Mali, Niger and Senegal for the establishment of a part of the Pan-African Telecommunications Network.

The agreements, which involve a grant of \$4.5 million and loans of \$22.43 million, will be furnished by the Canadian International Development Agency.

Depending on the approximate percentage of construction in each country, loans will be allocated in the amounts of: \$672 million to Mali; \$5.04 million to Dahomey; \$4.08 million to Niger; \$3.84 million to Senegal; and \$2.75 million to Upper Volta.

The regional project is intended to improve communications between the five countries and the remainder of the continent in a common effort of co-operation. It consists of the construction of two sections of high-voltage lines: the first will join Kaolack in Senegal and Bobo-Dioulasso in Upper Volta, via Bamako, Mali; the second will join Koupela in Upper Volta to Bohincon in Dahomey, via Niamey in Niger. It also involves the construction of centres of international telephone exchange in Bamako, Mali, Niamey, Niger and Cotonou, Dahomey.

The loans to be made to each country will be used for procurement of Canadian goods and services necessary for the construction of that part of the network situated on their territory.

The grant will cover the costs of technical assistance, the services of the Canadian consulting engineers, who will carry out the design and supervise

the construction, as well as the costs of a training program for African personnel.

Although the contribution of the African countries cannot be determined at present, it is expected to be substantial and will include the purchase and preparation of the work sites, construction and upkeep of access routes and provision of local labour.

Election to UN Commission on Human Rights

Canada was elected to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights during the fifty-eighth session of the Economic and Social Council in New York, April 8 to May 8.

The Commission on Human Rights, which is the principal body of the United Nations responsible for human rights, was created in 1947 and drafted a Universal Declaration of Human Rights which was solemnly adopted and proclaimed by the General Assembly the following year.

Among other things, the Commission is responsible for the development of an important set of international instruments, declarations or conventions, in particular the two Covenants on Human Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination.

The next session of the Commission will be held in Geneva next February. Canada served a term on the Commission on Human Rights once before from 1963 to 1965.

Canadian autonomy approved in international union

In what is considered a major breakthrough in the development of Canadian union autonomy, delegates to the international convention of the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks (BRAC) recently approved unanimously a proposal to establish a national structure for Canada.

The proposal calls for a national president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and executive council to administer the affairs of the union's 25,000 Canadian members.

No other international union has ever

allowed more Canadian autonomy, short of disaffiliation.

In asking for the convention's support for the proposal, W.C.Y. McGregor, BRAC's international vice-president for Canada, told delegates, the majority of whom were American, of "the growing mood of nationalism" in Canada.

In the face of it, he said, the proposed restructuring "is the most reasonable direction to take, because it allows us to develop a strong national presence in Canada while at the same time it permits the maintenance of a viable international relationship". The international relationship is important, he said, given the continental structure of the railway and airline industries in which the majority of BRAC members work.

Stamps honour social and religious workers

Four eight-cent stamps have been issued in honour of Marguerite Bourgeoys, founder of the Order of Notre Dame, Alphonse Desjardins, leader of the credit union movement, John Cook, first moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and Samuel Chown, a prime mover in the founding of the United Church of Canada.

"These four people deserve to be remembered for their humanitarianism and devotion to religious and social work in Canada," said Postmaster-General Bryce Mackasey.

Marguerite Bourgeoys

Marguerite Bourgeoys was born in 1620 at Troyes, France. According to her

memoirs, she became deeply religious after seeing a vision.

She arrived in Canada in 1653 and opened Montreal's first school in a barn, in 1658. She visited France the same year to find more instructresses. Eventually, she and the women she recruited came to be known as the Congrégation de Notre-Dame.

Under Marguerite Bourgeoys, the Congrégation de Notre-Dame quickly expanded and was soon teaching girls throughout New France. The curriculum included reading, writing, arithmetic, Latin, household arts for simple remedies, rudimentary chemistry and botany. There was strong emphasis on religion and on training the girls "to have pleasing manners and be good conversationalists". Marguerite Bourgeoys died in 1700.

John Cook

John Cook, who was born in 1805 at Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, attended university at Glasgow and Edinburgh and became a Doctor of Divinity. He came to Canada in 1836 as Minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Quebec City, where he stayed for 47 years.

Dr. Cook became active on some of the administrative boards and higher positions in the Church. Certain British North Americans elected him their moderator in 1838 and again in 1844 when, despite his best efforts, a Scottish schism divided the Canadian Church. He began to work for a reunion. All the diverse Presbyterian Churches in Canada finally united in 1875 and recognized Cook's achievements by proclaiming him the first moderator.

He helped establish the high school in Quebec City and ran the local Presbyterian College. Many regard him as

"prime founder" of Queen's University, which he served as principal and as chancellor. He died in 1892.

Samuel Chown,

Samuel Dwight Chown, born in Kingston, Ontario, in 1853 was ordained in the Methodist ministry in 1879.

He gained a reputation as an administrator when he lived in Montreal and Toronto from 1892 to 1902.

In 1902 the Methodists appointed Chown as secretary of their Department of Temperance, Prohibition and Moral Reform. He rapidly expanded the work, and was soon dealing not only with alcohol but also with women's rights, education, municipal sanitation, mental health, narcotics, prostitution, and "immoral" stage productions, among other things.

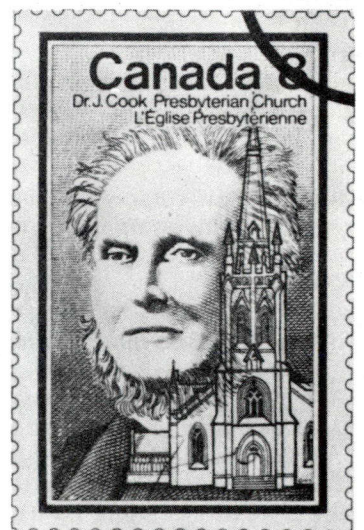
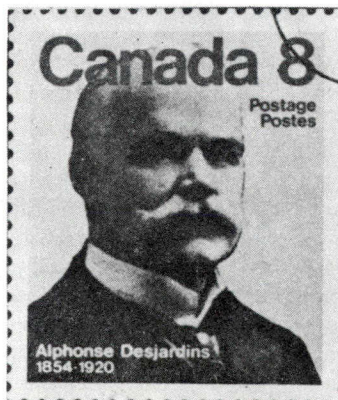
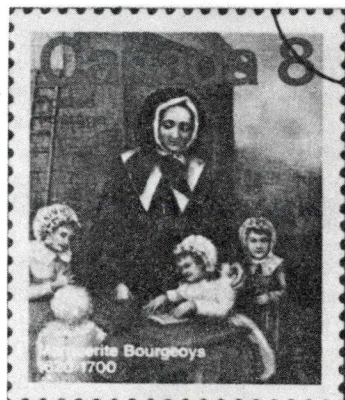
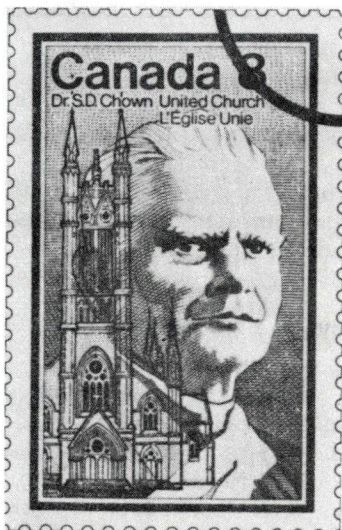
Perhaps Chown's greatest contribution was his work towards the merger of Methodists, Congregationalists and some Presbyterians into the United Church. Chown became general superintendent of the Methodist Church in 1910. He died in 1933.

Alphonse Desjardins

Alphonse Desjardins was born in 1854 into a poor family and because of his early poverty, had a desire to help the less fortunate.

After corresponding with experts on credit unions in Europe, he founded the first North American credit union in Lévis, Quebec, in 1910. He designed it to serve the "very humblest classes".

Desjardins hoped that the Lévis credit union and those that followed could improve agriculture by keeping money in rural areas. He died in 1920.



Foreign-owned magazines and income tax – bill gets second reading

“Canadian magazine publishers have been forced to exist for too long in an economic and psychological climate that has not been conducive to growth or new ventures,” stated Secretary of State J. Hugh Faulkner, outlining the Government’s proposed amendments to Section 19 of the Income Tax Act respecting foreign-owned periodicals. The bill received second reading in the House of Commons on May 8.

The amendments mean that if owners of certain foreign periodicals now being published in Canada expect to continue to benefit from the provisions of Section 19, they will have to meet the legal criteria regarding ownership, control and content.

As to content, Section 19 requires that, to be Canadian for the purposes of the act, a magazine must not be substantially the same as its foreign counterpart. All periodicals published in Canada are bound by that clause in Section 19, and have been since 1965.

The intent of the “substantially-the-same” clause has been and remains the prohibition of the ‘dumping’ in Canada of editorial material prepared outside the country. Nothing will be changed regarding this requirement by

the proposed amendments except the extent of its application.

Mr. Faulkner added that the content requirement was not a form of censorship nor did it impose any obligation on magazines to publish Canadian material. “The Government will not interfere with editorial policy but it will ensure that the provisions of the existing law which make a periodical Canadian will enable that publication to enjoy the benefits of certain fiscal provisions, benefits intended for Canadian periodicals.”

Mr. Faulkner assured the House the legislation would not interfere with the free flow into Canada of periodicals published abroad. “The erection of cultural barriers or hidden tariffs has no part in what we are trying to achieve through measures to assist Canadian magazine publishing.”

He stressed that if Canadian readership patterns were to be changed in respect of magazines, Canadian magazines must come to be of such quality and so varied in content as to offer acceptable substitutes for the numerous choices of foreign or foreign-owned publications now available. (See also P. 6, “Canadian culture.”)

Short story honour for Windsor professor

A short story by Dr. Alistair MacLeod, associate professor of English and Creative Writing at the University of Windsor, Ontario, has been chosen as one of the 20 best short stories published by North American writers during 1974.

Dr. MacLeod’s story, *The Lost Salt Gift of Blood*, originally appeared in *The Southern Review* (winter 1974). It will be included in *The Best American Short Stories 1975*, the yearly collection and outstanding short fiction edited by Martha Foley and published by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. This marks Dr. MacLeod’s second appearance in the series; an earlier short story *The Boat*, originally published in the *Massachusetts Review*, was selected for inclusion in *Best American Short Stories 1969*.

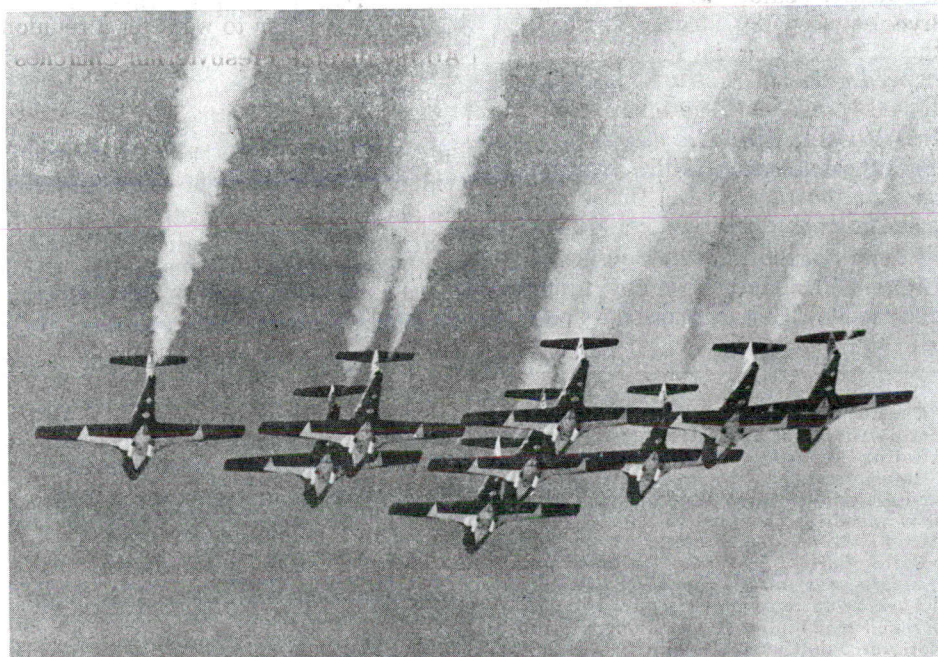
Some weeks ago Dr. MacLeod was awarded a Canada Council Senior Arts Grant of \$5,500 to assist him in the completion of his novel *In the Folds of the Hills of Home*, as well as completing a second collection of short stories. An earlier collection of his short stories is scheduled for publication by McClelland and Stewart this autumn.

Busy summer for “Snowbirds”

Canada’s “Snowbirds”, the aerobatics team of the Armed Forces, will perform at more than 50 locations in Canada and the U.S. this year. The first show was at Hay River, Northwest Territories, May 9; the last one, in Edmonton, Alberta on October 8, is at the annual convention of the Royal Canadian Air Force Association.

The nine-plane formation of *Tutor* jet-training aircraft present a 27-minute performance featuring loops, rolls and formation changes at speeds between 90 to 350 knots, and as low as 300 feet above the ground.

Performances by the “Snowbirds” are scheduled in all ten Canadian provinces, the Northwest Territories and three locations in the U.S. – Reading, Pennsylvania, June 10-13; Minneapolis, Minnesota, July 4-6; and at the Paine Show, Washington, July 19-20.



Canadian Armed Forces “Snowbirds” in their “broad arrow” formation.

Canada/Belgium literary prize

The Department of External Affairs announced recently that the Canada/Belgium Literary Prize had been awarded to the Belgian writer Pierre Mertens. Presentation of the \$2,000-award was made on May 18 during the Montreal International Book Fair by Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs D'Iberville Fortier, in the presence of Ambassador Marcel Rymenans of Belgium and officials of the Canada Council.

Co-sponsored by the Canadian and Belgian Governments, the Canada/Belgium Literary Prize is awarded in alternate years to French-language Belgian and Canadian authors on the basis of a writer's total literary work. Canadian participation is financed by the Cultural Affairs Division of the Department of External Affairs and the prize is administered on its behalf by the Canada Council. Previous prizes were awarded to the Belgian poet Géo Norge (1971), the Canadian poet Gaston Miron (1972), the Belgian author Suzanne Lilar (1973) and to the Canadian novelist Réjean Ducharme (1974).

Pierre Mertens, who is 34, is regarded among French-speaking writers as one of the most representative of the contemporary novel. In addition to being a specialist in international law and a wide traveller, he visited the Middle East, Greece and various other countries between 1967 and 1974. He is the literary columnist for the newspaper *Le Soir* of Brussels. He has published *L'Inde et l'Amérique* (novel, Prix Rossel, 1970), *Le niveau de la mer* (short stories, 1970), *La fête des anciens* (novel, Prix Del Duca, 1972) and *Les bons offices* (novel, 1974).

Winners of the Canada/Belgium Literary Prize are chosen by a jury composed of Belgian members ap-

pointed by the Belgian Ministry of French Culture, and Canadian members appointed by the Canada Council. Canadians on this year's jury were Mrs. Louise Maheu-Forcier, Jacques Godbout, Gilles Marcotte, Jean-Guy Pilon and Naim Kattan. The Belgian jurists were Jean Remiche, Roger Brucher, Jacques-Gérard Linze, Mrs. Jeanine Moulin and Paul Willems.

Protection of Canadian culture

In a speech to the annual meeting of the Association of American Publishers in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia on April 29, Secretary of State J. Hugh Faulkner said that the Canadian Government was prepared to intervene to safeguard Canada's cultural industries and that foreign-owned cultural enterprises in Canada would have to improve their performance in this country if they wished to avoid Government action.

Stressing the necessity for a sovereign country to have its own "healthy, critical, searching and enlightening network of communications", Mr. Faulkner outlined the initiatives taken by the Government in the field of culture: "In television and radio, the Government has regulated access for Canadian programs, in the knowledge that Canadian material existed, or could quickly be created, to fill it." This action, he said, had provided Canadians with an opportunity to compete.

Feature films

In the film industry, Mr. Faulkner continued, the Government had assisted in the production of feature films; the difficulty now was the insufficient exhibition of Canadian films owing to traditional commitments to the foreign product by distributors.

"I will be asking the distributors and theatre-owners to improve their performance, both in exhibiting Canadian feature films and in developing them." If this did not happen, he added, governments in Canada may have to turn to regulation and legislation.

While emphasizing the Government's responsibilities to its citizens in encouraging their cultural activities, Mr. Faulkner assured his audience that this action did not signify "a rejection" of the foreign product or a threat "to any-

one's freedom to publish or anyone's intellectual freedom." Nor, he said, was it the Government's intention to erect a barrier against the entry into Canada of any cultural commodity.

"Any Government intervention...will be to ensure that commercial interests do not compromise the possibility of the less powerful voices being heard."

Plea to publishers

Regarding the publishing industry, Mr. Faulkner stated that the Canadian subsidiaries of American publishers, while they have been active in publishing some works in this country, were not doing enough to encourage Canadian books. They were neglectful of the "difficult realms of fiction, poetry, criticism and letters", he said.

He told the publishers that their subsidiaries' performances had not been what Canadians had a right to expect in consideration of the profitable business transacted in Canada by the subsidiaries.

"If you want to go on doing business in Canada in this sensitive area, you will have to change your perception of us. If you continue dealing with us as a simple extension of your domestic market, then we are bound to disagree. I am calling upon you to recognize that you are operating in a sovereign country which has cultural needs going far beyond its consumer needs, and your subsidiaries are expected to make their serious contribution."

We must, he added, ensure that the Canadian-owned book publishing industry does not fail and has room to grow. "You will therefore see us in Canada taking measures to ensure the health of our indigenous publishing industry. Those measures, I tell you frankly, will include the careful scrutiny of any impending new foreign presence in Canadian book publishing."

Philadelphia Stanley Cup winners

The Philadelphia Flyers won the Stanley Cup on May 27, beating the Buffalo Sabres 2-0 in the deciding game of the best-of-seven final of the National Hockey League championship.

Out of six games played, the Flyers won four, Sabres two.

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