



CANADA

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PRIVATE TV NETWORKS FOR CANADA

During its meeting in Calgary, Alberta, in May, the Board of Broadcast Governors issued the following press release referring to television networks. The Board's purpose was to make it clear that, if in the view of the second television stations recently licensed, network arrangements would assist them to implement their plans and to provide an improved quality of service, it would be the wish of the Board to facilitate such arrangements:

"During the public hearings on second television licences, the Board has heard of conversations between applicants regarding exchange of programmes among licensees unaffiliated with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The Board is also aware of projected plans to serve second stations with programme material.

PROGRAMME EXCHANGE

"In the opinion of the Board, the production problems of individual stations can be eased and the quality of programming of second stations generally can be improved by arrangements for the exchange of programmes between them and the production of programmes for distribution among them. This service can be provided in part by the use of video tape; but other possibilities should be considered.

"Distribution of programmes by video tape does not constitute a network as defined in the regulations, and arrangements for the distribution of programmes by this means can

proceed without reference to the Board. Under the Radio (TV) Broadcasting Regulations, a network is defined as 'an organization or arrangement employing electronic connections (including connections by Hertzian waves and cables) between two or more stations for the presentation of programmes, but do not include the operation of a licensed satellite station'.

"The Board believes that, if the linking of second television stations by network on a basis which would be consistent with the provisions of The Broadcasting Act is feasible, the necessary arrangements should proceed as rapidly as possible so as to be of the maximum service to the stations which will go on the air shortly.

"Following the meeting of the Board to be held in Ottawa in the week of June 20, the Board will announce some general conditions which, in the opinion of the Board, a permanent private television network should meet.

"At a meeting in September, the Board will hear representations on these conditions and also applications which may be presented to the Board for the operation of a private network, subject to such conditions as the Board may prescribe in keeping with the purposes of the Broadcasting Act.

"Applications for the establishment of a private television network must be received by the Board not later than August 1, 1960, if they are to be heard at the meeting in September."

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OTTAWA MEETING

During the recent meeting in Ottawa, the Board discussed (a) the procedures to hear representations on conditions and regulations governing network operations and applications for approval of networks; and (b) the conditions and regulations which the Board might wish to propose as a basis on which representations would be heard:

(a) The Board was impressed with representations it had received suggesting that the procedures proposed in the earlier press release would not permit sufficient time for full consideration of the problem and for applications to be prepared and presented. Consequently, the Board now proposes:

(i) A public hearing on September 1 and 2 to hear oral representations on the conditions and regulations set out in their statement. At this hearing the Board will hear representations from those who have submitted written briefs, which must be in the hands of the Board by August 15.

(ii) Subsequent to the hearing on September 1 and 2, the Board will announce the conditions and regulations to apply to networks and will have for distribution a form on which applications may be made.

(iii) The Board will receive applications for approval to operate a television network, which applications must be in the hands of the Board by November 1, 1960.

(iv) The Board will hear representations in support of applications at a public hearing on a date to be set toward the end of November, or early in December.

(b) The Board wishes to point out that The Broadcasting Act enables the Board to *require* television stations to operate as part of a network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the Board will continue to recommend licences subject to this condition where this is necessary to the national service. On the other hand, The Broadcasting Act enables the Board to *permit* television stations to operate as part of a network other than a network of the Corporation. The Board does not have and will not seek the authority to require stations to affiliate with or to prevent stations from disaffiliating from a private network.

In directing the development of television networks, the Board must be guided by the general objects and purposes of the broadcasting system and the broadcasting service as prescribed in Section 10 of The Broadcasting Act, and must seek to devise its regulations so as to ensure a service to viewers consistent with these objects and purposes.

PUBLIC HEARING

For the purpose of hearing representations at the public hearing on September 1 and 2, the Board sets out the following proposed conditions to govern the establishment and operation of television networks in Canada.

The proposed conditions may be modified as a result of representations made to the Board at the public hearing:

1. A company seeking the approval to operate a television network must provide the Board with proof of its ability to obtain microwave connection with affiliated stations and must give assurance of a minimum amount of time of actual microwave connection to carry live or taped programmes.

2. Subject to the minimum time of actual microwave connection, a network shall have the right to distribute programmes by any appropriate means.

3. Approval of a television network may be given for an initial period of not less than five years, after which approval may be extended for periods of not more than five years.

4. It now appears to the Board that a private television network should include a provision that (a) at least six "second" television stations should hold voting stock in the company; but the stock held by all stations may not exceed 49 per cent of the voting stock authorized or issued; (b) it is provided that one-half of the directors of the company are to be elected by the six or more basic stations holding stock in the company.

5. No transfer of shares in a network company may be effected without approval by the Board.

6. A network must provide for the distribution of programmes produced in the studios, or by the remote facilities, of its basic member stations and of such other affiliated stations as it may choose to include under this condition.

7. In order to operate as part of a network, there must be an affiliation agreement between a station and the network company. Affiliation agreements between networks and stations are subject to approval by the Board.

NETWORK AFFILIATION

8. No television station may be affiliated with more than one Canadian network; but the affiliation agreement between a network and a station may not prevent the station from securing particular programmes or series of programmes from another network in Canada. This condition does not apply to temporary networks that may be approved by the Board under Section 13 (4) of The Broadcasting Act.

9. A network shall offer all programmes produced by it or contracted for it to affiliated stations; but if an affiliate does not take a programme within 30 days, the programme may then be offered to any other station covering the same area or other areas.

10. The agreement between a network and its affiliate may provide for reserved time periods; but the affiliate may have only first option on any additional programmes offered to it by the network.

11. No network may have any exclusive contract to take programmes only from one programme supplier or non-Canadian network.

12. A network must observe those regulations of the Board which apply to stations; final responsibility for the programmes and programme policy of the network rests upon the network company.

COUNCIL AT RESOLUTE

When the Council of the Northwest Territories convened at Resolute in the High Arctic on July 11, it may have been meeting closer to the top of the world than any legislature had met before.

At a point just short of 75° north latitude, almost dead centre of the southern fringe of the Queen Elizabeth Islands, in a classroom where Eskimo children go to school most of the year, the presence of the Mace and a simple opening prayer by Commissioner Gordon Robertson served notice that the Queen's business was about to begin. The responsibilities of this "Parliament of the North" extend from Fort Smith on the Slave River to the islands with the royal name.

The choice of Resolute on Cornwallis Island only incidentally created a "first" for the Council. More significant was the reminder it gave of the changed estimate of a part of Canada that until a very few years ago was dismissed as empty, frigid and remote. The population is still light and the weather still cold, but the High Arctic will never again be remote. It lies on the route to the North Pole and Resolute is closer to those countries that lie across the Pole than it is to the capital of Canada.

PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT

Resolute is important in the present tense; but it has a human past too. Though fewer than a hundred Eskimos live there now, four old village sites have led archaeologists to believe that there must have been three distinct stages of Eskimo occupation. Cornwallis Island was discovered by Parry in 1819 on his first voyage in search of a Northwest Passage. Resolute was named for HMS "Resolute", one of the ships that joined in the search for Sir John Franklin.

In 1949, as though to confirm Resolute's link with two worlds, the RCAF established a base there and a joint archaeological party from the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum of Canada came looking for finds, which turned out to be so rich that they came again.

Today Resolute is the leading scientific station in the far north, a weather station and supply point for stations elsewhere in the High Arctic, and a base for the Polar Continental Shelf Project. Cornwallis Island, moreover, like the rest of the Queen Elizabeth Islands, is in an area of which more than 39 million acres are now under exploration for gas and oil. This alone makes the High Arctic of more than ordinary interest to members of the Territorial Council.

LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

The Commissioner presented ten bills for consideration. Of four new ordinances, the most important was a game ordinance that constituted the first major revision since 1953. Since it dealt with a resource that in the past had been a traditional mainstay to northerners (and still is to many), it was as basic a piece of legislation as any that the Council was concerned with. Reflecting changing trends was a revision taking into account the interests of young northerners going "outside" for special training or employment; it was designed to ensure that such absences should not invalidate their hunting and trapping privileges.

With legislation disposed of, the Commissioner sought advice on a matter close to the interests of growing northern communities - community centres. At present the only centre is at Frobisher Bay, a project sponsored by the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire in the interests particularly of the Eskimos resident there. The Council therefore considered to what extent the territorial government should encourage the setting up of centres in other localities.

The party visited Yellowknife and Cambridge Bay on the outward journey and returned by Inuvik.

EXPERIMENT AT STRATFORD

On Sunday, July 31, four leading members of the Stratford Festival Company, fresh from their opening-night triumphs onstage, will turn their talents to a new medium.

Julie Harris and Bruno Gerussi, the leads in "Romeo and Juliet", Douglas Rain, who plays the title role in "King John", and Douglas Campbell, director of "Midsummer Night's Dream" and a member of the cast of "Pinafore", will appear in a special Sunday concert in the Festival Theatre. They will take part in a new work for voice and orchestra, "Suite of Psalms", composed by John Cook. The concert will be conducted by Walter Susskind, the staging arranged by Douglas Campbell.

"Suite of Psalms", described as a cantata for the spoken word, is a work based upon items from the Coverdale Psalter, and was specially commissioned by the Festival for

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this occasion, and for presentation by these artists. John Cook, the composer, is Professor of Music at the University of Western Ontario, and was formerly composer at Stratford, England. His work is already familiar to audiences here, as he had written the background music for several of the Festival plays, including this year's "King John".

Walter Susskind, Conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, and conductor of this concert, has had extensive experience and success with previous works in which the music served as accompaniment to the spoken word-in-particular, "Jeanne d'Arc au Bûcher" by Arthur Honegger, which he directed and conducted in Toronto.

MAPPING PROGRAMME, 1960

Dawson City, near the Yukon-Alaska boundary, Tuktoyaktuk, on the west coast of the Arctic Ocean, Cape Crauford and Padle Fiord, on Baffin Island, the west coast of the Queen Charlotte Islands, in British Columbia--these are some of the outermost points included in the mapping and charting programme of the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, for 1960. The programme calls for surveying operations in every province and territory and will require the services of 190 engineers and technical officers of the permanent staff of the Department, 120 student assistants, and 170 laborers, in addition to nearly 1,000 officers and crew of the ships of the Canadian Hydrographic Service and chartered ships and aircraft that will be used by the various divisions.

Announcing the programme, Mr. Paul Comtois, Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys, emphasized that 1960 would see no slackening in the effort to provide adequate maps and charts for the development of Canada's northland and cited as evidence the fact that two units of the field force would be working farther north this year than ever before: the C.G.S. "Baffin" would chart the waters of Lancaster Sound, between 74 and 75 degrees north latitude, and a topographical survey would be conducted on the Northeast coast of Baffin Island.

An important part of the work of the field parties will be directed towards scientific research, but the greater volume will have for its purpose the satisfaction of the ever-increasing demand for up-to-date maps and charts for development and defence purposes. To satisfy this demand the Department carries out the revision of topographic maps compiled before the war and the mapping of major cities on the scale of 1 to 25,000, the largest in use in this country for general mapping.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

The C.G.S. "Baffin" will proceed north to northern Baffin Island early in July to carry out sounding and charting operations during the period of navigation. Later in the season the "Baffin" will be joined by an icebreaker escort vessel provided by the Department of Transport to assist her in moving through the ice and will work southward ahead of the polar ice floes.

Two hydrographers, operating from the Department of Transport vessel "Camsell" and two ships of the Hudson Bay Company, will carry out surveys for charting the waters of the Western Arctic, particularly in areas adjacent to DEW line sites.

The chartered ship "Arctic Sealer" will continue normal charting operations in the vicinity of Lake Harbour, on the south shore of Baffin Island, and will attempt to join stations of a topographical survey of Foxe Peninsula, on Baffin Island, to other stations in northern Quebec by carrying horizontal control across Mill, Salisbury and Nottingham Islands, in Hudson Strait.

A party of four, using tellurometers for distance measurements and theodolites for angular measurements and supported by helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft, will traverse much of the coast of Baffin Island. This is the second phase of an operation that began last April, when the large stores of gasoline that will be needed were air-lifted under winter conditions and cached at strategic points along the route that will be taken by the traversing party. The traverses will be used, in conjunction with Shoran-controlled photography already available, to map most of the southern half of the island at the scale of 1 to 250,000.

A party of five or six men will undertake subdivision surveys and lot surveys for miscellaneous purposes such as airports, school sites, radio stations, in the following areas: Frank's Channel, Yellowknife, Fort Smith, Hay River, Mills Lake, Camsell Bend, Nahanni Butte, Norman Wells, Wrigley, Fort McPherson and Inuvik.

YUKON-NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

A party of 11 men equipped with tellurometers, theodolites and precise altimeters and supported by aircraft will map an area near the Liard River, lying partly in the Yukon and partly in the Northwest Territories. This work is required for purposes of mineral and forest development. The party will also map a large area on both sides of the boundary in the vicinity of Coal River and South Nahanni River. These areas will be mapped on a scale of 1 to 50,000.

The C.G.S. "W.J. Stewart" will do off-shore sounding, with positioning by two-range decca,

in the vicinities of Hecate Strait, Queen Charlotte Sound and Active Pass. The C.G.S. "Marabell" and the launch "Curlew" will continue normal charting in the vicinities of Pipestem Inlet, Carpenter Bay, Mathieson Channel, Portland Island and Cowichan Bay.

A party of two engineers, one student assistant and ten seasonal employees will carry out reclearing and maintenance of a section of the international boundary between Nelway, British Columbia, and Porthill, Idaho. This section of the boundary was surveyed, monumented and cleared in the years 1903-05 and recleared in 1934-36 and the work of the field party involves opening up a twenty-foot skyline vista, correcting any lean or other deterioration of the monuments resulting from frost action or other causes, and generally ensuring that the line is in a satisfactory condition. The same party will do similar work on the section from Chilliwack to Point Roberts, British Columbia.

ALBERTA

A party of four will do interpretation, identification of control and such new surveying as may be necessary for mapping the cities of Edmonton and Calgary and surroundings at the scale of 1 to 25,000.

A party of five to eight will operate in Banff and Jasper National Parks and in Indian reserves west and southwest of Calgary. The work will consist of boundary, subdivision and lot surveys. A survey of a proposed addition to Stony Indian Reserve will also be carried out with the assistance of Alberta government surveyors employing the tellurometer, an electronic measuring device.

ONTARIO

The launch "LeMoynes" will be engaged in charting operations around Moosonee River and its approaches, in James Bay. This work is required for engineering studies of the possibilities of harbour development and will be tied to a topographical survey in the area of the town of Moosonee that will be conducted concurrently. The launch "Bayfield" will chart the waters of the island-studded north and east shores of Georgian Bay, so as to make this area more accessible to boat-minded tourists.

Surveys of Indian reserves in the vicinities of Fort William and Kenora, and in areas south of Timmins, west of Pembroke and south of Cornwall, will be carried out by three parties of five to eight men each. Subdivision, boundary and right-of-way surveys are on the programme for these parties.

QUEBEC

The chartered ship "Arctic Sealer" will chart the approaches to Povungnituk Bay and will carry out track soundings from Cape Dufferin to Great Whale River, on the east shore of Hudson Bay. The purpose of the latter

operation is to locate a channel between the Hopewell and Nastapoka Islands and the mainland for early spring navigation.

A party of 13 men will continue the programme of reclearing and maintaining the international boundary and will cover the section from Estcourt, Quebec, to St. Pamphile, Quebec, which was last recleared in 1950. After clearing the line to a 20-foot skyline vista, the party will apply chemicals to kill the root systems of trees cut, so as to inhibit re-growth.

The Commission maintains a cleared vista through 1350 miles of forests on the 5526-mile international boundary. In maintaining at all times an effective boundary line the Commission inspects and reclears the line on an eight-to-ten-year cycle in more settled sections and at longer intervals in remote areas.

CANADIAN COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, announced on July 11 that the Canadian Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Committee had completed its selection of candidates for Canadian Commonwealth Scholarships, and had offered awards to 104 scholars from other Commonwealth countries and territories as follows:

- India 14; United Kingdom 11; West Indies Federation 10; Australia 9; Pakistan 9; Ceylon 5; Ghana 5; New Zealand 4; South Africa 4; Kenya 4; Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland 3; Malta 3; Uganda 3; Singapore 3; Malaya 2; Nigeria 2; British Guiana 2; Mauritius 2; Tanganyika 2; Basutoland 1; Bermuda 1; British Honduras 1; Fiji 1; Sierra Leone 1; Somaliland 1; Swaziland 1.

PRELIMINARY SELECTIONS

Applications for these awards were submitted first to the appropriate agencies in the students' own countries for preliminary selection. As a result of this preliminary selection by the various agencies in the countries concerned, a total of 209 nominations was sent forward to the Canadian Committee for final selection. The majority of the scholarships are awarded at the post-graduate level for a period of two years and candidates will be placed in universities throughout Canada. The awards will cover transportation costs, tuition fees and living expenses of the scholars while in Canada.

The Canadian Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Committee was appointed in December 1959 to guide the implementation in Canada of the recommendations on scholarships approved by the Commonwealth Education Conference held in Oxford, England, in July 1959. The Chairman of the Committee is Dr. G.F. Curtis, Dean of Law, University of British Columbia, and other members represent academic institutions in

Canada. The Departments of External Affairs and Trade and Commerce are also represented on the Committee and representatives of the National Research Council and the Canada Council are associated with the Committee in a consultative capacity. Specialized advisory committees in the various academic fields assist the main committee in assessing the qualifications of candidates. The Canadian Universities Foundation provides the secretarial services for the Committee and the Economic and Technical Assistance Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce will arrange transportation and payment of stipends to the scholars.

AWARDS TO CANADIANS

The Canadian Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Committee also selects Canadians for awards offered by other Commonwealth countries. To date offers have been received from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Malaya, Hong Kong, and jointly from Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.

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CANADA-INDIA REACTOR

The Canada-India Reactor went into operation on July 10 at Trombay, India, it was announced recently by India's Atomic Energy Commission and Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.

The start-up of the research and engineering test reactor, which is a modified version of the NRX reactor at Chalk River, climaxes five years of close co-operation between engineers, scientists and technicians of two nations on opposite sides of the world.

"This event marks the successful completion of the first stage of Indo-Canadian co-operation in the peaceful use of atomic energy which started in 1955," said Dr. H.J. Bhabha, in a cable to J.L. Gray, president, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited. "I thank you and AECL for your wholehearted co-operation and request you convey our thanks to all Canadian scientists who contributed to this fine achievement."

USE OF CIR

The CIR is expected to operate at its full output of 40,000 kilowatts of heat on a routine basis beginning in the fall. The reactor provides Indian engineers and scientists with the means of carrying out advanced fundamental research; producing radioactive isotopes for use in medicine, agriculture and industry; and conducting engineering experiments of various kinds, including the testing of fuel-coolant systems for power reactors. The reactor and associated facilities will be available to scientists approved by the Government of India from other countries, including those from Colombo Plan countries in South and Southeast Asia.

The start-up of the reactor was under the

direction of F.W. Gilbert, manager of AECL's Reactor Commissioning Division. In immediate charge of the reactor operation is D.R. Tegart, superintending engineer who was formerly superintendent of the NRX reactor at Chalk River. His staff consists of 10 operators and six reactor engineers experienced in operation of the NRX reactor.

When the reactor is operating on a routine basis the Indians will assume control of operations and the AECL staff will return to Canada. Indian staff members participating in the CIR start-up were: N.B. Prasad, project manager; Surya Rao, superintendent; Vinay Meckoni, assistant superintendent; and various engineers and operators trained in India and Canada. H.N. Sethna was project manager in the early stages of the CIR construction, before being posted to a United Nations assignment in connection with the Second UN Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

In April 1955 the Government of Canada informed the Government of India that Canada was prepared to consider providing India, under the Colombo Plan, with a research reactor of the NRX type. Members of the staffs of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and the Indian Department of Atomic Energy discussed various technical problems relating to the difference in conditions prevailing at Chalk River, where the NRX reactor had then been in operation for eight years, and at India's atomic research centre at Trombay, near Bombay. They agreed on modifications to be made to the design of the NRX reactor, which first went into operation in 1947, to take advantage of experience gained in the operation of NRX, and to provide additional facilities required by India's Atomic Energy Commission.

Excavation for the foundation of the CIR began at Trombay in February 1956 and the formal agreement between the two countries was signed in New Delhi on April 28, 1956. Atomic Energy of Canada Limited was responsible for advising the contractors on all aspects of the design and for providing information acquired from the construction and operation of the NRX reactor. AECL trained 48 Indian engineers, operators and maintenance men at Chalk River.

The Shawinigan Engineering Company, Montreal, did the detailed design of the CIR and issued specifications to various manufacturers. Foundation Overseas Limited, Toronto, a subsidiary of the Foundation Company of Canada, was in charge of erection of the reactor and the containment building and supervised Indian personnel who constructed them. Indian companies erected the containment shell -- which is 120 feet in diameter and 133 feet high and is made of steel-plate nearly an inch thick. They also built the 400-foot stack; a concrete water-storage tank with a capacity of 850,000 gallons; a million-gallon underground dump tank; and a 3200-foot jetty to carry the coolant water pipes.