

zoning restrictions which are required before construction can begin, Transport Minister Marchand stated.

The complex will consist of a new air terminal building, a services building, a parking structure, roads, aircraft aprons, taxiways, and ancillary items required to provide a modern air facility. Private enterprise will probably add other facilities in the area, such as cargo facilities, a self-drive automobile service and food-catering facilities, etc.

Children's books in Canada

Young Canada's Book Week in November, supported by the Canadian Book Publishers' Council (CBPC) and organized by the Canadian Library Association (CLA), provided an opportunity to bring to the public's attention a very important aspect of the book trade.

In Canada, children's books make up 34 per cent of the revenue from trade book sales, yet 96 per cent of these books are imported. In the past three years, British and United States publishers have produced between 3,000 and 5,000 children's books annually, while Canadian publishers have only produced about 100. This serious situation is receiving attention by such groups as the CLA and CBPC; the latter recently set up a special committee on children's books to investigate the feasibility of instituting a Canadian Children's Book of the Month Club to promote Canadian books for children.

One publisher, Clarke Irwin, took several major steps in 1972 to fill the vacuum existing in the publishing of Canadian children's books. The company has adopted the words "Canadian books for Canadian children" as its slogan, hired well-known children's book critic Janet Lunn to be the first children's literary editor in Canada, published eight children's titles this autumn and initiated a major pro-

motion campaign to draw attention to Young Canada's Book Week.

Stumbling blocks

Several major problems, however, face this segment of publishing in Canada. Since children's illustrated books are costly to produce, a book usually only brings a profit after 3,000 are sold. Their only potential markets are school and public libraries and a few book stores. Very little time and space is devoted to reviewing children's books in Canada and very few libraries have a qualified children's librarian. Consequently, buying by libraries is often erratic. In a situation with a small and risky profit margin, few children's books are written and fewer are published. Only a minimal number of awards exist to act as incentives to children's writers and publishers.

Brighter future

There is greater potential in the Canadian market, however: Sheila Egoff in her essay on children's books in the *Background Papers* of the Royal Commission on Book Publishing stated that "the 1966 census of Canada reported that there were 4,394,370 people below the age of 15 and that, according to the projections, the number of children in Canada may be nearly 5 million by 1980".

AECL-Polymer agreement for production of heavy water, 6

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and Polymer Corporation have reached an agreement to collaborate in the development of new processes for the production of heavy water.

For some years, research into new methods for producing heavy water has been carried on at AECL's Chalk River nuclear laboratories. Under the terms of the agreement, Polymer will take the lead position in the development work and will build and operate experimental facilities at Sarnia, Ontario. Expenditures of between \$1 and \$2 million a year are expected.

In existing heavy-water-production plants in Canada, heavy water is separated from ordinary water with the aid of hydrogen sulphide. Two new production methods under consideration are a steam-hydrogenamine pro-

cess and a hydrogen-water process.

The steam-hydrogenamine process involves the removal of heavy hydrogen from steam with the aid of ordinary hydrogen. The heavy hydrogen is then concentrated with the aid of an amine, a compound formed from ammonia. In the hydrogen-water process, heavy water is removed from ordinary water with the aid of ordinary hydrogen and a catalyst developed at Chalk River.

Potential advantages of the new processes are lower capital cost, lower energy consumption, smaller equipment, less corrosion and elimination of hydrogen sulphide from the system.

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them the long-range planner's viewpoint. An extensive educational program is required and even if this were accepted by the Indians and started immediately it would take some years for them to fully realize the potential advantages of the hydro-electric development.

Since the publication of the report, a group of Indians from different bands in the James Bay region has been seeking an interlocutory injunction against the Corporation to halt the project, claiming that it will cut the "lifeline" of the area's inhabitants. They assert that a suspension of the hydro-electric development until questions regarding their rights have been settled, will enable them to fully assess the possible effects of the project and establish whether it really is the "Last Judgment" by the white men — a connotation it was given because of the proposed flooding. The McGill report is a basic document that will be used by the Indians in their assessment, as it has been by the James Bay Corporation.

Corrigendum

In the article "Visit to Ottawa of Sweden's Foreign Minister", *Canada Weekly*, January 31, 1973, P. 3, fourth paragraph, the penultimate sentence should read: "In 1971 Canada's exports to Sweden amounted to some \$45 million, with Sweden sending to Canada goods valued at about \$112 million."

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