

## CONTRIBUTION TO UN VOLUNTEERS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, has announced the decision of the Canadian Government to contribute \$20,000 to the Special Fund of the United Nations Volunteers Program. The Canadian Government wishes to provide support to a UN organization whose aims are similar to those of voluntary groups in many countries. At the same time the Canadian Government intends to manifest internationally its interest towards the activities of Canadian organizations already co-operating with developing countries.

The United Nations Volunteers Program began operations on January 1, 1971. The purpose of the program is to provide to developing countries university graduates and individuals with vocational training to undertake assignment in these countries for a relatively modest remuneration.

Within the administrative structure of the United Nations the volunteer program is part of the United Nations Development Program which pays for the UNVP administrative costs. The local costs (housing, salary, duty travel for each volunteer) will generally be met by the recipient country. External costs such as pre-screenings, training needs and transportation costs, will be met by the special funds for volunteers from developing countries. For volunteers from developing countries these costs will be met by national volunteers organizations.

## NEW QUEBEC WILDLIFE CENTRES

Wildlife centres will be constructed at Cap Tourmente and Percé, Quebec, John S. Tener, director of the Canadian Wildlife Service of the Department of the Environment, announced recently.

The Cap Tourmente centre, which will cost \$346,757, is to open in September; the Percé centre, to cost \$334,000, will open next spring. Each will contain a lounge, an exhibit hall, a small theatre and a workshop.

### CAP TOURMENTE CENTRE

The Cap Tourmente centre will be located on the 5,000-acre national wildlife area of the same name about 30 miles east of Quebec City on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River. It will house facilities for explaining to the public the nature of the area and how it should be used.

The most prominent physical feature of the Cap Tourmente area is the cape itself, a large knob of Precambrian rock jutting 1,800 feet above the river, which marks the end of the coastal plain stretching downstream from Quebec City. Flocking of the world's population of greater snow geese is an already established attraction. The big birds congregate on the mud flats at Cap Tourmente, a primary

feeding area in the spring and fall, *en route* north to breeding grounds on Baffin Island, Greenland and Bylot Island or south to wintering grounds in the coastal marshes of North Carolina. At certain times of the year, visitors may see as many as 100,000 geese at a time.

### PERCÉ WILDLIFE CENTRE

The Percé centre will be built on 13 acres outside the tiny village of Percé on the Gaspé Peninsula, within sight of Bonaventure Island, which has one of the largest colonies of gannet in the world as well as colonies of razorbill auks, common murres and kittiwakes. With the co-operation of the Quebec Department of Tourism Fish and Game, the centre will interpret the Atlantic coast and the bird cliffs of Bonaventure Island.

The CWS plans to establish ten such centres throughout Canada. The two in Quebec will bring the total to three. The first wildlife centre, which opened in 1970 at Wye Marsh near Midland, Ontario, attracted 30,000 visitors last year.

## AIR-POLLUTANT EMISSION INVENTORY

A nation-wide inventory of air pollutants and cost estimates for their control is to be made by the Canadian Government.

Mr. Jack Davis, Minister of the Environment, recently announced that a contract had been awarded to a Niagara Falls, Ontario firm to "determine emissions of five major pollutants by province or territory; to locate major point and area sources, particularly those in critical areas such as inter-provincial or international boundaries; and to prepare cost estimates for the control of emissions of these pollutants".

Major pollutants under study include sulphur oxides, particulates, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons. Information will be derived from five major categories of emission sources - industrial processes, fuel combustion in stationary sources, transportation sources, solid waste disposal and miscellaneous sources.

Estimates of capital and operating costs will be made for the control of each of the five pollutants, according to the major categories of emission sources. The estimates will also evaluate the costs for the safe disposal of the collected pollutants, or the potential benefits from their further treatment and reuse.

The inventory will be based on 1970 statistics. The only figures available at present are extrapolations from an emission inventory conducted in the United States. Actual Canadian figures are expected to vary considerably from U.S. figures because of our colder climates with resultant higher fuel consumption and different patterns of industrial activity.