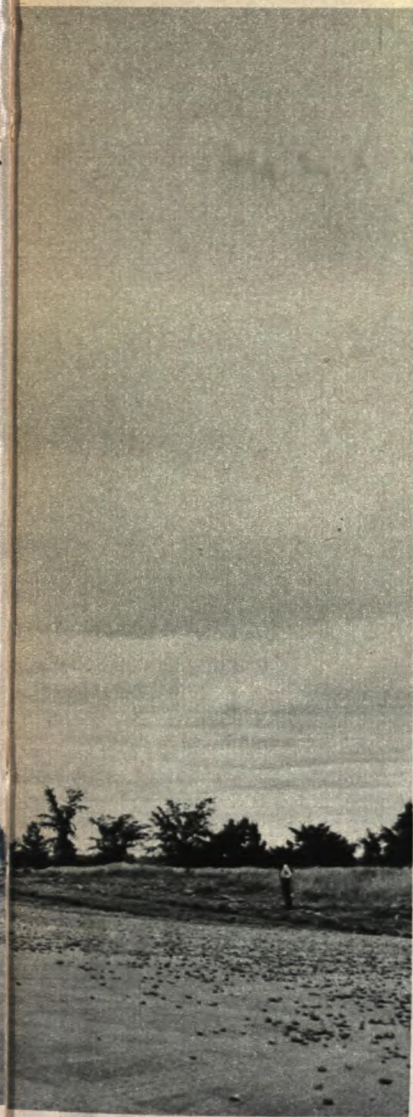


A vast rehabilitation programme moved some 6,500 people and several Ontario communities to new locations



Vast Rehabilitation Scheme



While work on the power project was being speeded, other important work had to be done in preparation for the creation of the new lake above the control dam. Whole communities had to be moved, No. 2 Highway relocated, and 40 miles of main Canadian National Railways track re-routed. While the technical problems were solved readily with the continued efforts and skill of construction workers and engineers, the more delicate problems of human relations also were overcome successfully in the extensive rehabilitation programme. This involved moving some 6,500 people along the north shore of the St. Lawrence between the Cornwall area and Iroquois. More than 550 dwellings were transported by giant moving machines, and new schools, churches, shopping centres and public buildings were erected. The village of Iroquois was completely flooded out, and moved north of its former location. About one-third of Morrisburg was flooded out and the business section relocated to the east of the remaining existing buildings. A new municipality, Ingleside, was located north-east of Farrans' Point to include the former communities of Aultsville, Farrans' Point, Dickinson Landing and Wales. A second entirely new community, Long Sault, was located northwest of Moulinette and included Moulinette and Mille Roches.

Concurrent with these developments was the creation of thousands of acres of parklands in the Seaway valley, including the Chrysler Farm battlefield monument and a two-thousand-acre park for recreation, and, as well, Upper Canada Village, which is a distinctive and fitting