

From August 1 to 28, 90 Europeans and Canadians will be in Africa; in exchange, 94 Africans, Madagascans, Mauritians, Haitians and Vietnamese will spend a month in Europe or Canada under similar arrangements.

The Canadian contingent, which will consist of 30 young people, will be divided mainly among Senegal, Mali and Ivory Coast, though others will go to Upper Volta, Togo, Dahomey, Niger, Cameroun and Gabon. Thirty-two participants will be coming to stay in Canada, most of them from Africa.

Canadian participants will be chosen by the provincial governments associated with the Agency: Quebec has designated 20 candidates, Ontario five, New Brunswick three and Manitoba two. The same provincial governments will be responsible, in conjunction with the Federal Government, for drawing up programs for the foreign participants' visits to their respective provinces.

NELSON RIVER LINE COMPLETED

Construction of one of the world's largest transmission-line projects has been completed. The line, built by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited as part of the Nelson River transmission facilities, will bring electricity from Manitoba Hydro's Kettle Generating Station to southern Manitoba. Five hundred and fifty miles long, the line will operate at 900,000 volts direct current, the highest DC voltage used in the world.



A majestic pine seems to vie in height with a 175-foot tower structure on the Nelson River transmission-line in northern Manitoba. Now completed, the line, carrying electricity from northern to southern Manitoba, comprises 4,114 towers stretching 550 miles across some of the world's most difficult terrain.

The Nelson River transmission facilities will consist of two convertor stations, Radisson in the north and Dorsey in the south, linked by two parallel DC transmission-lines. The total project, financed by the Government of Canada, will cost \$180 million. Under an agreement made in 1966, Manitoba Hydro will operate the line and repay costs incurred over the next 50 years. Atomic Energy of Canada Limited is managing the project with Teshmont Consultants Limited providing engineering design and construction supervision.

The line, which crosses some of the most difficult country in the world, was completed in three years. Much of the work could be carried out only in winter, as muskeg made access impossible except when the ground was frozen. Staggering amounts of material had to be transported to the line route. About 4,500 transmission-towers, each containing more than three tons of steel, had to be delivered to the sites. Four thousand five hundred miles of 1.6-inch diameter conductor had to be strung – and much of this work had to be done in temperatures as low as -40 degrees F.

ECOLOGY PROBE FOR NEW AIRPORT

What is the impact of a major engineering project on the air, soil, water, plant and animal life, and on the people in the area it takes place? In an attempt to answer that question, a pioneer study is being undertaken by a research team made up of scientists from five Quebec universities, who are conducting an ecological study on the site of the new International Airport under construction at Ste Scholastique, Quebec, 33 miles northwest of Montreal. Property expropriated at the airport site represents an area three-quarters the size of the Island of Montreal. The first phase of the airport is scheduled for completion in 1974.

The main objects of this multidisciplinary study are to assist the developers of the airport in reducing to a minimum the effects this major undertaking will have on the environment of the Ste Scholastique area, to develop expertise in Canada on undertaking such large-scale environmental studies, and to develop a method for any future investigations of this kind, since this is the first time such a far-reaching study has been undertaken in Canada.

The research project is administered in its initial stage by the University of Montreal under a contract with the National Research Council of Canada and the Minister of Transport, through its agency "BANAIM" (Bureau d'aménagement du nouvel aéroport international de Montréal). NRC and MOT have each contributed \$100,000 to the project, the initial phases of which will take 18 months. A new Ecology Research Centre, known as CREM (Centre de recherches écologiques de Montréal), is being set up under the sponsorship of the University of Quebec, the University of Montreal and the City of Montreal.