## New shotgun pellet may end lead poisoning of waterfowl

A shotgun pellet made of equal parts of lead and iron, which was developed by the National Research Council for the Canadian Wildlife Service, should overcome the problem of lead poisoning of waterfowl. While the new pellet is less toxic than the lead one, Environment Minister Jack Davis says that it performs as well ballistically. Some shooters consider that iron is too hard on the barrels of shotguns and is ballistically inferior to lead.

Besides being of interest in Canada, the pellet has attracted the interest of United States game authorities and ammunition manufacturers, who have devoted much of their research to a substitute to iron shot.

"An estimated three million waterfowl die each year in North America
from ingesting leadshot lying around in
marshes and other hunting areas,"
said Mr. Davis. "Although the problem
is much less serious here than in the
U.S. we have a strong interest in reducing this wastage."

After working with U.S. authorities in search of a solution, the Canadian Wildlife Service began its own research program in 1968 and several Canadian firms and government agencies have co-operated in the studies.

Research on the toxicity of lead and substitute materials is being carried out under contract by the Pathology Department of the University of Guelph, Ontario. Because the incidence of lead poisoning varies from region to region and among waterfowl species, scientists are also studying the effect that diet may have in lead poisoning. In tests conducted with mallards, it was found that an adequate diet apparently prevents lead poisoning.

## Trade and tariffs committee

The establishment of the Canadian Trade and Tariffs Committee (CTTC) to receive the views of all Canadian interests regarding Canada's participation in new trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was announced on November 15 by the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Alastair Gillespie.

At a meeting of GATT ministers in Tokyo in September, a new round of comprehensive multilateral trade negotiations was initiated to expand and liberalize world trade. The negotiations, which should be completed by the end of 1975, will be conducted on the basis of the principles of mutual advantage, mutual commitment and general reciprocity.

John Gear McEntyre, currently Consul-General in Los Angeles, has been appointed chairman of the Canadian Trade and Tariffs Committee.

The Tokyo Ministerial Declaration provides for comprehensive negotiations that will cover tariffs, non-tariff barriers and other measures which impede or distort international trade in industrial, agricultural and fisheries products. The negotiations will include an examination of the adequacy of the existing GATT safeguard provisions under which governments may take emergency actions to deal with problems of serious injury to production or employment created by a sudden large influx of imports. There will be a major and systematic effort to reduce or eliminate the trade restricting and distorting effects of non-tariff measures and to bring such measures under more effective international discipline.

Mr. Gillespie said that the GATT negotiations would be very important to all regions of Canada and to all sectors of the economy. In view of the complexity and potential scope of these negotiations, the Canadian Government is hoping to receive the views of all interested groups in Canada.

The CTTC will hold some sessions in various regions of the country. It will remain in existence throughout the negotiations for continuing consultations as the situation evolves internationally and as the content of the negotiations becomes more precise.

Written submissions will be welcome from any Canadian interest, including individual firms or industry associations, labour, farmer, and consumer groups.

## Canadian goals

Attention was drawn to the following objects that Canada hoped to attain in the negotiations, as outlined by the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce in his statement to the Tokyo Ministerial Meeting:

- (1) The reduction or elimination of trade restricting or distorting effects of non-tariff measures and bringing such measures under more effective international scrutiny and discipline;
- (2) a substantial reduction of tariffs on both industrial and agricultural products;
- (3) a significant improvement in the terms of access for agricultural exports, resulting in a greater role for comparative advantage and increased stability in international trade:
- (4) in carefully defined and chosen sectors, a comprehensive attack on all barriers to trade, especially where these impede the processing and upgrading of resources in the country of origin;
- (5) improved opportunities for developing countries to increase their export earnings.

## Anik III launch set for 1975

Telesat Canada has signed an agreement with the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) under which NASA will provide launch facilities and services for the third domestic communications satellite in the *Anik* series.

Telesat President David A. Golden said the agreement announced last month was the exercise of an option available to Telesat in the original Telesat/NASA launch contract signed in the summer of 1971. The terms of this agreement provided for the launching of the first two *Anik* satellites with an option for a third launch at a later date.

Anik I was successfully launched from Cape Kennedy, Florida, on November 9, 1972. It was joined in space on April 20, 1973 by Anik II. Both satellites are currently in service.

The primary role of *Anik II* is to provide in-space protection for Telesat's *Anik I* customers, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Bell Canada, the Trans-Canada Telephone System and CN/CP Telecommunications and the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation.

The launch services supplied by NASA are on a cost-reimbursable basis, and the cost of the third launch, tentatively scheduled for February of 1975, is expected to be about \$9 million.