

in a report to be made public soon.

The Board's certificate, allowing construction of the line, is issued on the condition that IPL will comply with the undertakings it has expressed concerning environmental and land use matters. The Board will inspect the line during and after construction to ensure that engineering and environmental requirements have been met.

Plaque marks Ontario meteoric crater

On April 19, a historical plaque marking the Holleford Crater was unveiled near the Fred Babcock farm about three miles from Hartington, Ontario, and some 25 miles from Kingston.

This plaque is one of a series that are being set up throughout the province by the Historical and Museums Branch of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation, acting on the advice of the Ontario Heritage Foundation.

The ceremony was arranged and sponsored by the Department of Geological Sciences of Queen's University and the Earth Physics Branch of the federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Geological background

The systematic study of meteorite craters in Canada began with the investigations in 1950-51 by Dr. V.B. Meen of the Royal Ontario Museum of what is now called the "New Quebec" Crater. The crater, located in the Ungava region of the Province of Quebec, had originally been called after a Whitby prospector, Fred Chubb. Studies showed that this feature, two miles in diameter, was due to meteorite impact.

Shortly after the studies of the Ungava crater were published, aerial photo-

graphs of Algonquin Park, Ontario, revealed the Brent Crater. Encouraged by these findings, geologists undertook in 1955 a search of aerial photographs of the Canadian Shield.

One important result was the discovery of the Holleford Crater by Dr. C.S. Beals, then with the Earth Physics Branch. He was assisted by Mr. G.M. Ferguson and Miss A. Landau. Subsequent geological and geophysical investigations of the area revealed that the depression, one-and-a-quarter miles in diameter, in Precambrian crystalline rocks, was filled in by Palaeozoic sediments.

The village of Holleford lies partly within the circumference of the crater. Evidence concerning the minimum age of the crater has been derived from geological reports of its sediments. It has been concluded that the impact occurred some 500 million years ago and that, after an initial period as a lake, the area was covered by a Palaeozoic sea.

New council to help solve management/labour problems

Labour Minister John Munro announced recently that he and his officials had met with leaders of labour and industry to discuss the formation of an advisory body on ways and means of achieving industrial peace. Among those attending the meeting, which took place at the end of May, were Joe Morris, President of the Canadian Labour Congress, and William Wightman, Secretary of the Canadian Employers' Committee of the International Labour Organization and Director of Labour Relations for the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

The advisory body, known provisionally as the Canada Labour Relations Council, will consist of representatives of organized labour, management and the federal Department of Labour. It will seek to develop procedures by which labour and management may better reconcile their differences through the collective bargaining process.

Mr. Munro said: "We hope the Council will be able to temper the adversary aspect of collective bargaining and develop ways of reducing the frequency and length of work stoppages."

Avoidance of double taxation agreement with Belgium

Canada and Belgium signed on May 29 a Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Settlement of Other Matters with Respect to Taxes on Income.

The text, which is similar to the draft Double Taxation Convention prepared by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), can be divided into six parts: Scope; Definitions; Taxation of Income; Elimination of Double Taxation; Special Provisions; and Final Provisions.

In the case of dividends, branch profits and interests paid to non-residents, a general rate of withholding tax of 15 per cent will apply and in the case of royalties, a general rate of 10 per cent. The Convention also provides for a limited number of exceptions in the case of branch profits, interests, and royalties.

Montreal prepares for the 1976 Olympics (Continued from P. 2)

thorized the issue of such stamps, with profits going entirely to the Organizing Committee of the 1976 Olympic Games (COJO).

The first series was issued in April 1974. Three stamps of 8+2, 10+5, and 15+5 cents, printed on backgrounds of gold, silver and bronze, commemorate the Olympic medals. The second and third series of semi-postals (water sports and action sports) are being issued this year.

The Post Office also took several other attractive initiatives: cases of stamps, Olympic albums, and gold, silver and bronze reproductions of the Games stamps. The Montreal Games are also commemorated in several issues of Olympic stamps without surcharge.

Benefit to Olympic committees abroad
Three per cent of the revenue from the face value of the coins sold in other countries and an equal percentage of the revenue from the sale of stamps internationally is being returned to the various national Olympic committees abroad.

Canada Weekly is published by the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, K1A 0G2.

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Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre Hebdo Canada.

Algunos números de esta publicación aparecen también en español bajo el título Noticiario de Canadá.

Ähnliche Ausgaben dieses Informationsblatts erscheinen auch in deutscher Sprache unter dem Titel Profil Kanada.