

Nearly all the power generated by Churchill Falls will be bought by Hydro-Quebec under a 65-year contract.

The Churchill Falls power-house will utilize a drop of more than 1,000 feet that occurs in a 20-mile stretch of the Churchill River in the vicinity of the falls. This drop includes 215 feet in rapids above the falls, the 245-foot cataract itself, and 580 feet in rapids below the falls. Some 40 miles of earth and rockfill dykes and six concrete control structures, including two spillways, will create reservoirs with usable storage of 1,100 billion cubic feet and a combined surface area of over 2,500 square miles, and will lead the water through a new channel to the power-house intake. At the intake, a control structure 670 feet long, the water will enter 11 penstocks and drop more than 1,000 feet to the power-house and its turbines. It will be discharged from the turbines into a combination manifold-surge chamber, and then return to the river through two 5,500-foot tailrace tunnels, each 45 feet wide and 60 feet high.



The lobster control structure, kingpin of the Churchill Falls hydro-electric power development's huge reservoir system, central Labrador, is one of six concrete structures that will regulate and control the flow of water to the 7-million horsepower underground power-house.

TOWARD A CLEANER WORLD

The conflict between the protection of Canada's environment and high economic growth-rates can be resolved, though not without considerable effort, according to Mr. James W. MacNeill, Director of the Policy Research and Co-ordination Branch of Canada's newly-created Department of the Environment, in an address to the international conference on the improvement of environmental quality, convened recently in Washington by the Atlantic Council of the United States. The chairman of the Council is Mr. Livingston T. Merchant, long-time U.S. Ambassador to Canada.

Mr. MacNeill said that municipalities and industries responsible for producing a given waste should be made to pay for rendering it harmless. They "must accept pollution-abatement as a cost of development and industries must accept it as a cost of production," he declared.

In outlining anti-pollution legislation enacted recently in Canada, Mr. MacNeill said that the market and the incentive system had failed to deal with waste residuals. He foresaw a gradual shift in the burden of proof that a new product or project was or was not harmful to the environment. Public and private enterprises would have to show in advance that a proposed product or activity would be acceptable. He drew an analogy with present controls of foods and drugs.

Referring to the necessity of Canada-U.S. collaboration in pollution abatement, Mr. MacNeill said that an "underlying assumption of Canadian environmental strategists is that the United States will meet its obligations for both boundary air and water quality".

CYPRUS TROOPS ROTATED

The 1st Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, based in Calgary, Alberta, will replace the 3rd Battalion PPCLI in Cyprus in March. The troop rotation follows a recent announcement that the mandate for United Nations forces in Cyprus had been extended to June 15.

A total of 490 soldiers from Canadian Forces Base Calgary will fly to Cyprus aboard Yukon aircraft in March. Returning to Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt, British Columbia, will be members of the 3rd Battalion.

In March of last year, the Canadian contingent took over peacekeeping operations in and around the capital of Cyprus, Nicosia. Before this redeployment, they had been responsible for the Kyrenia district, an area of 550 square miles between Nicosia and the northwest coast of Cyprus.

Canadian troops have been in Cyprus since the UN contingent first went to the historic island in 1964, and have been rotated twice yearly since then.