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James Bay giant power project halted by court injunction

Quebec's massive James Bay hydroelectric development project, one of the largest and ambitious of its kind ever undertaken, was stopped on November 15 when Justice Albert Malouf of the Quebec Superior Court granted an injunction that ordered thousands of construction workers to cease work and evacuate the site.

The judgment came almost a year after the Indians of Quebec Association, representing about 28,000 native people in the James Bay area, began legal action to stop the project on the grounds that it was damaging the ecology, curtailing their hunting and fishing sources, and violating their property rights. Doubt was expressed that such a large project was essential to Quebec's development.

The decision puts at least a temporary stoppage to the \$6-billion program that involves the diversion of three rivers, construction of four dams, powerhouses, three airports and 600 miles of highway to harness the energy of La Grande River flowing into James Bay.

In a 174-page document, Justice Malouf stated that the area — some 137,337 square miles covering one fifth of Quebec, or twice the size of Britain — could not be developed with-

out the prior consent of its native inhabitants. He warned of "devastation" in the area if work continued at this time and he ordered the developers to "cease trespassing and causing damages to the environment and the natural resources of the territory".

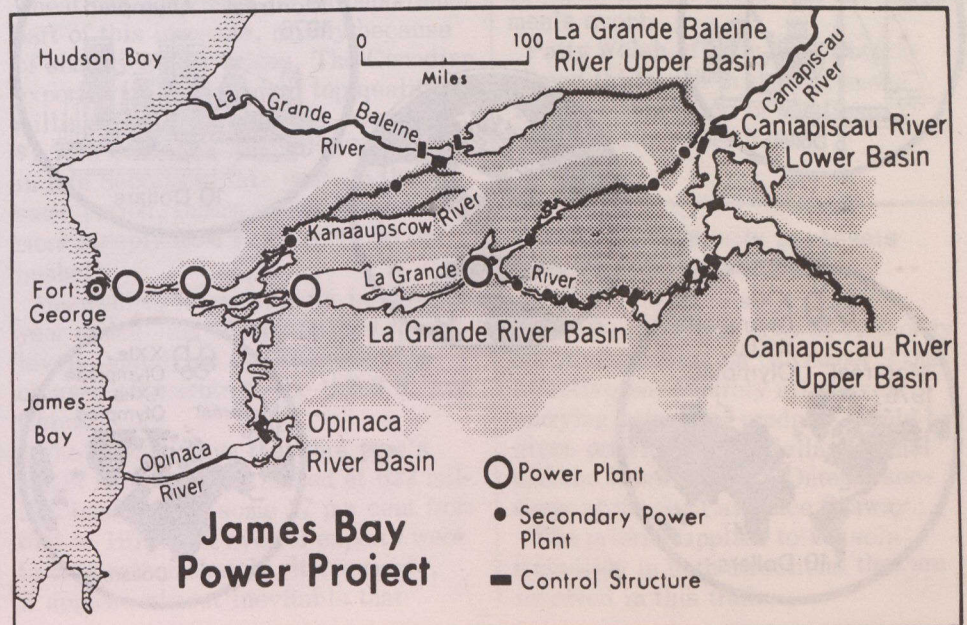
To the developers, the James Development Corporation, the James Bay Energy Corporation and some 25 contractors, the judgment does not mean that the project has been cancelled, only that construction must cease until a final ruling is reached.

Premier Robert Bourassa of Quebec stated on November 15 that the injunction would be appealed.

Developers' stand

The developers have countered the native people's claim by stating that only 2,492 square miles — or about 2 per cent of the territory — would be flooded and that the Indians and Eskimos had already largely given up their traditional way of life, depending less and less on fishing and hunting for their livelihood.

Ecologists have opposed the project stating that it should be halted until an analysis of possible damage to the environment could be made.



The province of Quebec claims that by 1985 its energy requirements may reach 32 million kilowatts, compared to 12.6 million in 1972.

Hydroelectric power in Canada

The history of the generation and transmission of hydroelectric power is a relatively short one, dating in Canada only from the last half of the nineteenth century.

In the 100 years that have passed, this source of energy has undergone a tremendous development. In fact, whereas in 1900 total installed hydro capacity in Canada was a mere 133,000 kilowatts, today it is over 200 times as large, a huge expansion considering the fact that population in the same period has increased only fourfold.

One of the greatest hurdles that stood in the way of widespread use of electricity was the problem of transmitting power from the often remote and inconvenient power sites to urban areas. This was partly solved in the first decade of this century by the use of high-tension transmission lines permitting electric power to flow over fairly long distances. However, the vast hydroelectric potential of Northern Canada, especially in Quebec, Labrador, Manitoba and British Columbia,

lay beyond the reach of high-tension transmission lines and, hence, was left undeveloped until the 1960s, when a technological breakthrough, the development of extra-high voltage (EHV) transmission, dramatically extended the distance over which electric power could be transmitted economically. This breakthrough, therefore, made available the power of Churchill Falls, the Nelson River, and now the James Bay complex, to meet the growing needs of Canada's urban and industrial centres.

The hydroelectric development of the area, which is 300 miles north of Montreal, with five large rivers, the Nottaway, Broadback, Rupert, Eastmain and La Grande, and more than 100,000 lakes, was divided into two regions and two phases; the first phase was the construction of the La Grande complex in the northern part of the region. The second phase would be in the south, harnessing the Rupert, Broadback and Nottaway Rivers, as well as the upper reaches of the Eastmain. After extensive studies of the hydroelectric potential of the two areas, it was decided that the La Grande sector would be the focal point of Quebec's power development for the next decade.

The whole project was scheduled for completion by 1980.

First 1976 Olympic coins to be issued next month

The first commemorative coins for the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal will be distributed at the beginning of December. This will be the initial minting in an over-all program of seven series of sterling silver Olympic coins.

Each series will consist of four coins, two of \$5 value and two of \$10, all with different designs.

The coins will be struck from sterling silver blanks (92.5 percent silver, 7.5 percent copper alloy).

Each \$5 coin will contain a fine silver content of 0.723 troy ounces; the \$10 coins will contain 1.44 troy ounces each.

All coins will be legal tender in Canada.

The sterling \$5 coin will be slightly larger than the old silver dollar, and will measure 38 mm in diameter. The \$10 commemorative pieces will be 45 mm in diameter.

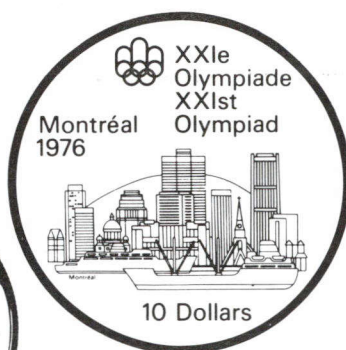
Themes chosen for the 28-coin collection cover a wide range of Olympic sports and subjects. The initial four-coin issue, in December, has a geographic theme, depicting: the map of the world; the map of North America; the Montreal skyline; and the skyline of Kingston, Ontario, where some of the water sports will be staged.

According to present plans, the issue dates and general themes of the six other issues, each to consist of two \$5 and two \$10 sterling coins, will be as follows:

The second series, to be issued in spring will feature Olympic symbols: the Olympic torch; the Olympic flame; a laurel wreath; and an olive branch.

The third series, probably to be issued next autumn will illustrate early Canadian sports; the fourth series, scheduled for spring 1975 will cover Olympic track and field sports; the fifth series, scheduled for autumn 1975 will illustrate Olympic water sports; and in early spring 1976, the sixth series will feature Olympic team and body contact sports.

The seventh series, a souvenir issue, is scheduled for June or July 1976. Olympic sites at Montreal and Kingston, possibly including an aerial view of the Olympic Stadium, will be the themes.



TV film of NAC Orchestra at Bath Festival

Canadians will be able to see on television tonight a colour film of the performance by the National Arts Centre (NAC) Orchestra on May 25 in Britain's historic Bath Abbey. It was the first time television cameras were allowed in the Abbey to film a live performance.

The concert, which opened the Bath Festival, was one of 16 by the Orchestra during its first European tour last spring — a five-week visit to Poland, the Soviet Union, England, Wales, France and Italy. The program consisted of excerpts from the *Water Music* by Handel, *Fantasia Concertante on a Theme of Corelli*, the first performance of *East* by R. Murray Schafer (commissioned by the NAC Orchestra) and Haydn's *Symphony No. 96 in D Major* (the "Miracle Symphony").



Mario Bernardi conducts the National Arts Centre Orchestra

Boom in agricultural products expected to continue

It seems difficult to envisage a continuation of the very sharp increases in agricultural prices that were the case this year, according to the Bank of Montreal *Business Review* for October.

The *Review* says that, with harvesting pretty well completed, early indications are that Canadian farmers have reaped a crop of above-average proportions. From the point of view of controlling inflation, it comments, this is welcome news indeed.

Canadian and United States farmers appear to be in a very favourable position to increase production further without precipitating a sharp break in prices. One reason for this is that, as a result of the substantial increase in the valuation of many major world currencies *vis-a-vis* the U.S. and Canadian dollars, North American farm products have become relatively cheaper than they were formerly. A significant opportunity to increase North American food exports exists as a result.

Canadian farmers, says the *Review*, already have enjoyed an exceptionally good year financially, except in dairy and tobacco farming. Sharp increases in receipts in a broad range of produce have enabled them, in the course of

one year, almost to close the wide gap between the average farm income and the average industrial wage. From a depressed level of \$4.1 billion in 1970, Canadian farm cash receipts rose 30 per cent to \$5.3 billion in the two-year period to 1972. A further 25 to 30 per cent increase appears to be in store this year.

Wheat biggest money-maker

Wheat has accounted for an important part of this increase, mainly because of sharply higher prices. The Canadian export price for standard top-quality milling wheat, for example, went from \$1.70 a bushel in August 1972 to \$5.66 in late September this year. In the same period, Durum wheat jumped even more steeply from \$1.69 to \$9.00 per bushel.

Meanwhile, wheat exports in the crop year ended July 31 approached record levels, mainly on the strength of increased shipments to the U.S.S.R. and China.

The *Review* says that this year's wheat harvest is estimated at 622 million bushels, up some 17 per cent from that of 1972. But even if exports were to drop rather sharply, it comments, it appears almost inevitable that

wheat stocks next summer will drop below their low levels of last summer. The reason is a very tight supply situation within Canada. This applies not only to wheat but to oilseeds — flaxseed, rapeseed and soybeans — used extensively as feed for livestock.

Thus the strong domestic demand for oilseeds has reduced available stocks. A similar situation has existed in feed grains: oats, barley and rye. In each case, domestic demand has been so strong that the supplies available for export have fallen while stocks have been reduced.

The crop of feed grains this year appears to be slightly below that of last year's, mainly because barley came in at 470 million bushels, a 9 per cent decrease. Oats, however, rose to 323 million bushels, up 8 per cent, and the production of rye was slightly higher.

Although flaxseed production this year has increased slightly, the harvests of rapeseed and soybeans are expected to be lower than they were last year. But the soybean crop in the United States is expected to climb 24.2 per cent to 1.59 billion bushels, and this should take the pressure off feed grain prices this year, concludes the *Review*.

Canadian skaters do well at Prague

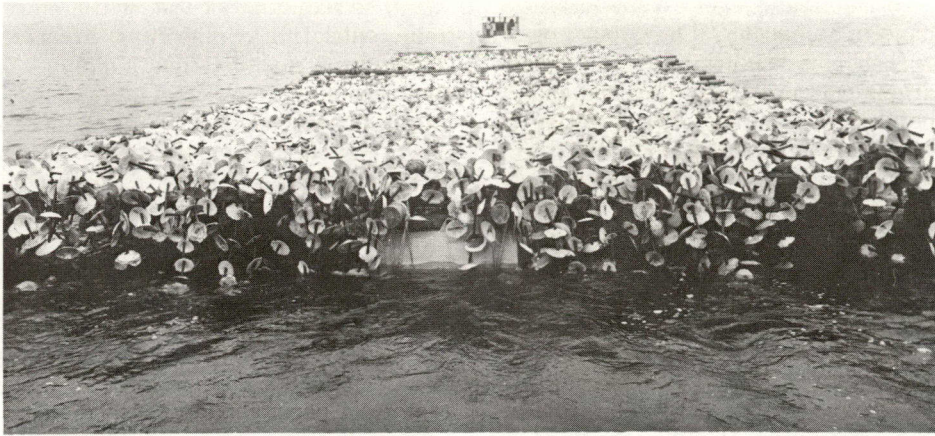
Lynn Nightingale of Ottawa placed first in the ladies singles event at Prague Skate in Czechoslovakia, November 9 to 11 and Robert Rubens of Willowdale, Ontario was third in the men's event.

Patty Welsh of Islington, Ontario placed thirteenth in the Richmond Trophy competition in Middlesex, England, November 5 to 6.

Seaway gives priority to vessels carrying petroleum products

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority advised mariners on November 9 that effective immediately all vessels carrying petroleum products would be given priority on the Welland Canal and the Montreal-Lake Ontario sections of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The priority applies to vessels travelling in both directions that are involved in this trade.



The rafts are towed to bays and coves, where the strings of scallop shells are lowered from the rafts and suspended in the water to collect baby oysters that attach themselves to the shells.

After several years in the salt water a string of scallop shells collects a thick mantle of grease, mussels, and as many as 150 oysters.



Suspended oysters – a first for North America

Crane Cove Oyster Farm Ltd, the first oyster farm in Canada to raise oysters by a method of suspension, is harvesting its first crop on the Eskasoni Indian reserve in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

Some 1,000 boxes of oysters, valued at about \$20,000, have been cultivated on scallop shells suspended from cables in the Bras D'Or Lakes. This is the first attempt in North America to cultivate oysters commercially by this method.

Mature oysters reproduce in the month of July, giving off what is termed a "spat-fall". The young, or spat, swim freely before attaching themselves to any smooth surface, where they remain for the rest of their lives or until marketed. Instead of sinking to the bottom of the lake as has occurred for centuries, the oysters now settle on scallop shells hanging on rafts in bays and coves. Although the crop now being harvested was suspended from cables, the company has since begun using mobile rafts for the operation.

Profit expected by 1976

The company, incorporated in 1971, and owned and operated by the Indian people of Eskasoni with company shares held 'in trust' by the band council for the 1,300 members of the reserve, hopes to realize a substantial profit by 1976.

This year's harvest involves only 4,800 strings of oysters, but 75,000 strings have been used to collect the 1973 oyster spat. It takes three to four years for an oyster to reach marketable size. This year's collection of spat could result in gross sales of \$500,000 in 1976.

Indian Affairs provides funds

The Department of Indian Affairs has made available close to \$775,000 in loans and grants for development of the Crane Cove Oyster Farm, under the guidance of a board of directors. The board is made up of four Indian members, two non-Indian businessmen and an Indian Affairs representative. It is hoped that eventually the board will be composed entirely of Indians.

Market hungry for oysters

Oysters harvested this autumn will be retailed locally. However, marketing surveys have been undertaken to determine Canadian demand for the Crane Cove product and studies conducted by officials of the federal Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce suggest a high demand for oysters which, with proper promotion, could provide the company with a market for ten to 12 million pounds of oysters a year.

Fishermen employed by the Crane Cove Oyster Farm on the Eskasoni Indian reserve in Cape Breton stop for an oyster break while packaging the company's first crop of oysters.



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.

Farm in a computer

Research economists are experimenting with building model farms in a computer used by Agriculture Canada's Economics Branch.

The branch's research economists are gathering data about the various types of farm in Canada. Information is gleaned from special surveys, census and survey information from Statistics Canada, experiments carried out by Agriculture Canada research stations, publications and studies by universities and provinces.

The data include information on investment, costs and returns and physical inputs and outputs of farms. With this material, research economists can program models of farms that are fairly true to life, says Dr. Varge Gilchrist, director of Agriculture Canada's Economics Research Division. One result is a testing ground for possible agriculture policies, he says.

The policy proposals can be fed into the various model farms set up in the computer which projects the impact of the proposals on these farms.

"With these models of different kinds of farm, we can simulate a wide variety of effects in response to policies and possible effects on incomes," Dr. Gilchrist explains.

The research economists will be able to test the effects of all policy proposals on all farms only when every type of farm has been programmed into the computers. It will be some time before such models are available for extensive use.

The impact of proposed government policies isn't all that will be evaluated by computer.

Research for example, might turn up a new breed of cattle with improved feeding efficiency. Data concerning the new breed's performance would be fed into the computer which would

measure the impact on various types of farm operation. The new breed might prove more efficient experimentally, but the computer would give much more comprehensive information — and it just might be too expensive for cattlemen to make the switch.

"The effects of innovations could be quickly simulated under a variety of price conditions, crop yields and labour requirements," Dr. Gilchrist says.

Women in the news

Gabrielle Vallée, a specialist in civil law, is the first women president of a bar association in North America. A graduate of Laval University, Quebec, Gabrielle Vallée was admitted to the Quebec Bar in 1954. She was named a Queen's Counsel in 1971 and a member of the province's Legal Aid Services Commission.

Medical Association president

A Willowdale, Ontario family physician, Dr. Bette Stephenson, has been named president-elect of the Canadian Medical Association. A former president of the Ontario Medical Association, Dr. Stephenson is the first woman to be named to the top post in the national association. She will take office in 1974.

Legislative clerk

Linda Adams has been appointed as clerk of council for the Yukon territorial government. She is the first woman clerk of a regional legislature in Canada.

Holidays becoming more popular — especially in Canada

More Canadians are taking vacation trips, according to the 1972 survey made by Traveldata Limited for the Canadian Government Travel Bureau.

The findings, based on more than 6,000 responses to questionnaires, indicate 58 per cent of Canadian adults took a vacation trip last year, compared to 54 per cent in 1971 and 49 per cent in 1969. In 1966 the percentage was only 46.

The survey shows that 61 per cent of adult Canadians took a holiday in 1972,

compared to 52 per cent in 1966.

The 1972 survey indicates 6.7 million vacation trips were taken that year, of which 5.2 million included at least one night spent in Canada. Vacation travel is more common among residents of Ontario and British Columbia, where 61 per cent of adults took vacations.

Residents of Ontario increased travel in Canada and decreased travel to the United States last year. The number of vacationers travelling to Canadian destinations rose from 73 per cent in 1971 to 79 per cent in 1972. Trips to the U.S. decreased from 22 per cent in 1971 to 18 per cent in 1972.

The main purpose of the vacation trip for 47 per cent of tourists was visiting friends and relatives.

Who's head of house?

Recently a Federal Court judge ruled that the husband is not necessarily the head of the household when it comes to eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits. A teacher was refused three weeks benefits when he left his job in Alberta so that his wife could take a better position in Ontario.

Following established policy that the man is head of the house and therefore not eligible for those benefits paid to a woman who leaves a job to move with her husband, the Commission ruled that he had left his job without good and sufficient cause. Mr. Justice Darrell Heald reversed that ruling, and the teacher was awarded the three weeks' benefits. Under the present policy, there is no defined head of the household and individual cases are assessed on that basis.

Ottawa and Edmonton play for Grey Cup

As a result of semi-finals played on November 18, the Ottawa Roughriders in the East and the Edmonton Eskimos in the West will battle for the coveted Grey Cup in Toronto on November 25.

Ottawa beat Montreal 23-14 at their game in Ottawa, while Edmonton won over Saskatchewan by a score of 25-23 at Edmonton.

□ Press time November 20.

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