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## Canadian Weekly

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### CANADA-U.S. AGREEMENT ON GREAT LAKES POLLUTION

*Mr. Jack Davis, Canada's first Minister of Environment, reported as follows to the House of Commons recently on the outcome of a Canada-United States ministerial meeting on pollution of the Great Lakes, which was held in Washington on June 10 and attended also by Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Messrs Kerr and Goldbloom, the ministers responsible for resources management and environmental quality in the Ontario and Quebec governments respectively:*

...At our meeting yesterday we agreed that Canada and the United States should conclude a formal agreement which would have the objective of cleaning up the Great Lakes and protecting them in the future. We also reached general agreement on the contents of this agreement, on the basis of recommendations by a joint working group which was established by a first ministerial meeting on Great Lakes problems held in Ottawa last June. We agreed that negotiations should begin right away on the precise text of this agreement, in the expectation that it can be ready for signature in the early autumn.

The decisions we reached yesterday reflect the

determination of the governments concerned, at the federal, province and state levels, to take action to deal with the critical pollution situation in many areas of the Great Lakes, especially in Lake Erie and its connecting waterways. The proposed agreement will be solidly based on extensive scientific investigations by the International Joint Commission, and on recommendations submitted by the Commission in a report which was tabled in the House in January.

#### AIMS RECOMMENDED BY IJC

This agreement will establish common water-quality objectives which will be based on objectives proposed by the International Joint Commission. On the basis of these common objectives, the governments concerned will establish compatible and legally enforceable standards; and they will also commit themselves to carry out the pollution-control programs and other measures to achieve the common objectives within agreed time periods. These programs will include accelerated municipal and industrial pollution-control programs; the reduction of phosphorus inputs, which is causing particularly serious problems in Lake Erie; the elimination of mercury and other toxic heavy metals from discharges; control of thermal pollution and pollution from radioactive wastes; control of pollution from pesticides and the development of controls for pollution from combined sewer overflows.

This agreement will also provide for effective and compatible regulations throughout the whole Great Lakes system designed to reduce the risk of pollution from shipping and land transportation, including regulations to control waste discharges by ships. The International Joint Commission will be requested to conduct an intensive investigation into pollution from agriculture, forestry and other land-source pollution and to create new arrangements for the better co-ordination of water-quality research.

The International Joint Commission will be given additional responsibility and authority in the surveillance of the water quality in the Great Lakes

#### CONTENTS

Canada-U.S. Agreement on Great Lakes Pollution .....	1
Take-over of NORAD Radar Sites .....	2
Eskimo on Panarctic Board .....	2
Salmon-Fishing Pact with Denmark .....	3
Youth-Exchange Program .....	3
Nelson River Line Completed .....	4
Ecology Probe for New Airport .....	4
Art Centre of Quebec City .....	5
School Notes .....	6
Monthly Index .....	7

and the control of programs of all the governments concerned. The Commission will be requested to make recommendations to the governments on the improvement of their pollution-control legislation and programs. We agreed to provide the International Joint Commission with the additional staff and other resources it will need to carry out its expanded role.

#### CONTINGENCY PLAN

At our meeting yesterday we also announced a number of co-operative measures which will be put into effect immediately. These include a new joint contingency plan which could be implemented quickly in the event of a major spill of oil or other hazardous substances. Under this new joint plan the national plans of each country and the Ontario contingency plan will be co-ordinated, so that there will be a joint response to any emergency situation under procedures and arrangements agreed in advance. It was also agreed yesterday that the International Joint Commission should be requested to make a thorough study of pollution problems in Lake Huron and Lake Superior, similar to their recently completed study of the lower lakes pollution problems.

This proposed agreement on Great Lakes water quality should lead to an early improvement in the condition of Great Lakes water, especially in the lower lakes area. The United States will be assuming firm commitments to carry out by 1975 accelerated municipal and industrial control programs, and these programs should greatly reduce the extensive trans-boundary pollution which exists in many areas. These programs will require expenditures for pollution abatement by the United States many times larger than on the Canadian side.

#### FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGREEMENT

It will, however, be necessary to accelerate municipal and industrial programs on the Canadian side, particularly in the lower lakes area, so that by 1975 our programs in Ontario will be adequate to achieve the agreed common water-quality objectives. I have discussed this matter with Mr. Kerr, [Ontario Minister of Energy and Resources Management] because the implementation of many of the Canadian commitments under the proposed Canada-United States agreement will be the joint responsibility of the Federal Government and the Government of Ontario. We have agreed that the apportionment of responsibility among the Canadian Government, the Government of Ontario and the municipalities concerned for financing the required accelerated program of improvements to municipal sewage treatment facilities in the lower lakes area will be the subject of a detailed agreement to be negotiated between the Canadian Government and the Government of Ontario. These negotiations will commence right away, since we shall need to conclude our agreement with Ontario before entering into the proposed agreement with the United States next autumn.

It was the view of all who participated at our

meeting yesterday that the proposed agreement and the other measures we announced represent a comprehensive and positive response to the recommendations of the International Joint Commission. It will be a precedent for the two countries in dealing with other environmental problems along our boundary, and it will also be a model for other countries in attempting to control pollution across international borders.

#### TAKE-OVER OF NORAD RADAR SITES

Changes in the status of two long-range radar sites of the North American Air Defence Command (NORAD) and a NORAD control centre in eastern Canada have been announced by the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Donald S. Macdonald.

The radar site at Stephenville, Newfoundland, which has been operated by the United States Air Force, will close on July 1, and, effective that date, Canada will take over responsibility for manning the radar site and NORAD control centre at Melville, near Goose Bay, Labrador.

The decision to close Stephenville is the result of cutbacks in defence expenditures by the U.S.

#### COST-SHARING PLAN

Canada will take over the Melville facilities under cost-sharing arrangements that will be included in a proposed new agreement now being negotiated between the two countries.

Closing of Stephenville, which has a USAF complement of 86 officers and enlisted men, will affect 49 Canadian civilians employed at the base. It is possible that some of the civilians may be offered employment at the USAF base at Goose Bay.

#### ESKIMO ON PANARCTIC BOARD

Mr. Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, recently welcomed the appointment of Markoosie, an Eskimo commercial airline pilot and author, to the Board of Panarctic Oils Limited.

Markoosie was named to Panarctic's Board at the company's recent annual meeting in Calgary.

The company, formed to explore for oil in Canada's North is owned by the Government and private industry.

Markoosie, who lives in Resolute Bay, is a commercial pilot and wrote the best selling novel *Harpoon of the Hunter*. Apart from flying thousands of hours throughout the Canadian Arctic, Markoosie has a special interest in Eskimo history and the Eskimo way of life.

In welcoming Markoosie to the Board of Panarctic, Mr. Chrétien said, "I am sure that his contribution to Panarctic's operations will be of immense value. Markoosie knows the North as few others do and understands the needs of the people of the North."

## SALMON-FISHING PACT WITH DENMARK

The Minister of Fisheries and Forestry, announced to the House of Commons on June 7 that Denmark had agreed to limit its catch of Atlantic salmon off Canada's east coast.

The Minister's statement follows:

The Atlantic salmon fishery, as many honourable members know, is in difficulty. Stocks have been declining for many years and pollution, together with overfishing for this unique species, has caused the Canadian Government to introduce special measures for the protection of salmon runs on Canada's east coast.

One of the causes for a decline in stocks has been increased catches by foreign nationals. The development of a major commercial fishery off the west coast of Greenland is a case in point. Beginning in the early 1960s, and with increased effort through to 1969, fishermen from Denmark, Norway, the Faroe Islands and Greenland itself took large quantities of Atlantic salmon, many of which originated in this country.

The highest reported catch of Atlantic salmon off west Greenland was in excess of 2,000 metric tons in 1969. This was equivalent, in that year, to the total Canadian commercial catch on the east coast of Canada.

The Canadian Government has protested this increase in fishing for Atlantic salmon. It made its views known both to the individual countries involved and at the annual meetings of the International Commission for Northwest Atlantic Fisheries.

This summer, for the first time, a limit will be placed on the total fishing effort by Denmark. It has agreed officially, to limit the number of vessels involved to that reached in 1969. This is the official position of the Danish Government. However, it should be noted that the total number of Danish vessels engaged in the Atlantic salmon fishery off Greenland fell from 15 to 13 in 1970. The forecast for 1971 is now a maximum of ten, three of the largest vessels which previously engaged in this fishery now having been converted to other fisheries.

### MEASURES TAKEN BY DENMARK

When I was in Denmark last week, the Danish Minis-

ter of Fisheries, who is also the Minister for Greenland, told me that his Government was concerned about the supply of Atlantic salmon and was adopting three measures which, taken together, could affect the size of the Danish fishing fleet in future years. They are: (1) The introduction of a tax on the quantity of salmon caught. (2) Government loans to enable salmon fishing vessel-owners to convert to the taking of other species such as sharks and shrimps. (3) The launching of a special research program, aimed at discovering additional species which could be taken by these vessels in other waters.

I therefore expect that the Danish catch, off west Greenland, will decline. I expect that the catch by the Norwegians and also by the Faroese will decline. They will decline, also, because salmon quotas off Norway, in the northeast Atlantic, are being reduced and vessels which, until recently, have participated in both the northeast Atlantic fishery and off Greenland now have a much shorter season in which to try to recover their costs.

### EFFECTS OF COMMON MARKET

I should add, that developments with respect to the Common Market could largely eliminate our problem. If Denmark follows Britain and joins the European Common Market its commercial fishermen will no longer be able to operate within the 12-mile limit off west Greenland. The same applies to Norway and the Faroe Islands. The west Greenland inshore fishery, in other words, will be reserved mainly for the native peoples living in Greenland. And if we succeed in getting the United Nations to accept a high-seas ban for salmon fishing at the Law of the Sea Conference in 1973, then the only Canadian salmon taken off west Greenland will be caught within 12 miles of Greenland itself.

I do not wish to imply, that all our problems are solved. The Danes, like the Norwegians and the Faroese, will continue to fish off west Greenland in 1972 and 1973. Denmark, officially, is also holding its 1969 level of effort. However, as I said earlier, the forecast is for a reduction in vessels making the trip to west Greenland and the offshore catch of Canadian salmon should be reduced accordingly.

aims are to implement multilateral technical co-operation programs that are distinct from, and yet complementary to, existing programs in which member countries are involved, and to assist member countries in the advancement and growth of their respective cultures.

The youth-exchange program is designed to impart knowledge of living conditions in French-speaking countries. Some 180 young people from all member countries of the Agency will be involved.

### YOUTH-EXCHANGE PROGRAM

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, has announced that, during August, Canada will take part in a youth-exchange program organized by the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation.

The Agency, which was established in Niamey, Niger in March last year, has a membership of 22 partially or entirely French-speaking countries. Its

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.

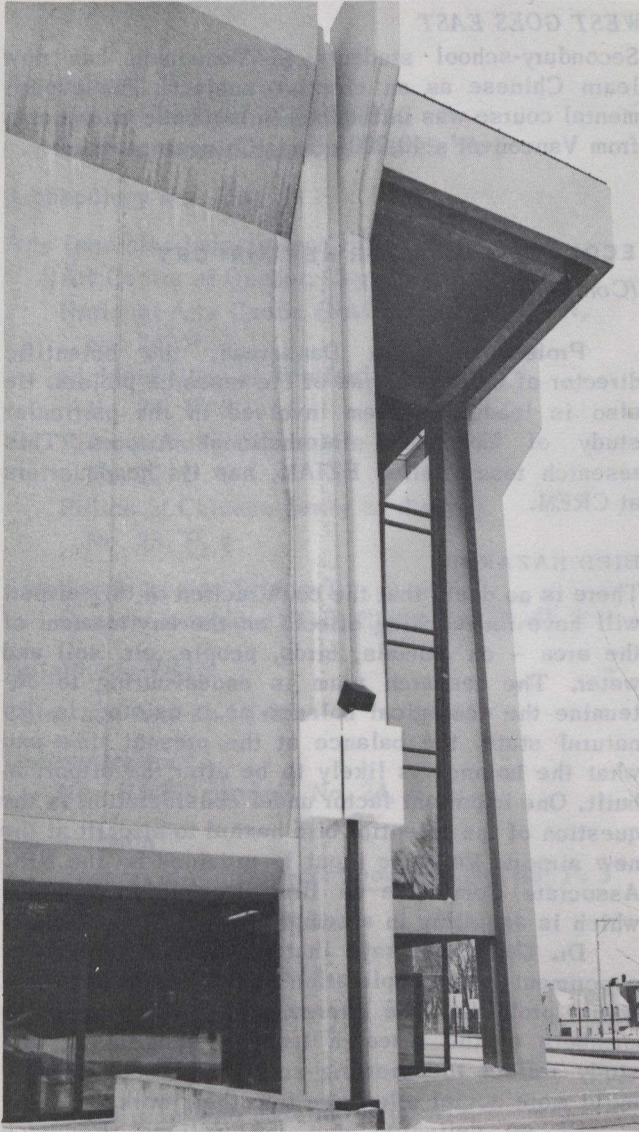
### ECOLOGY PROBE FOR NEW AIRPORT

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.

## ART CENTRE OF QUEBEC CITY



(Above) One of the corner entrances of Quebec City's Grand Théâtre.

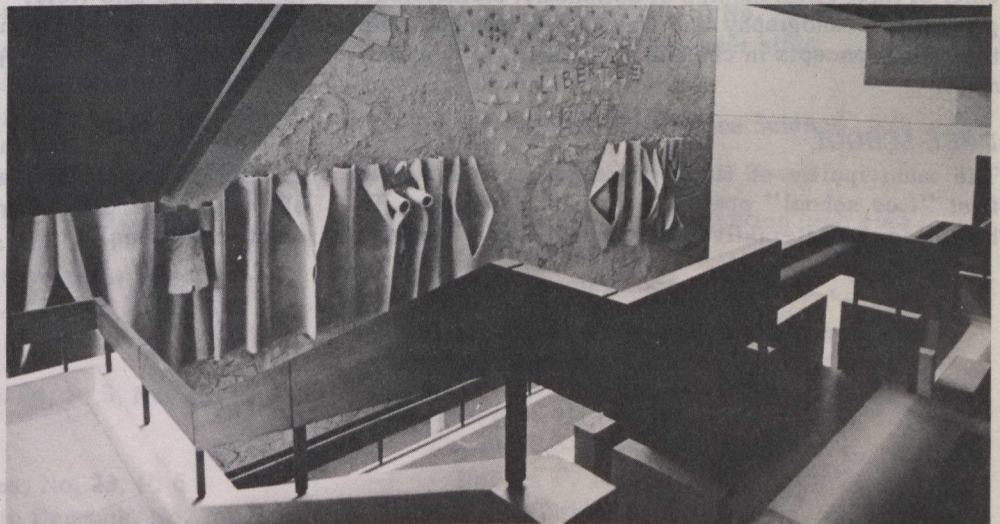
The Grand Théâtre was inaugurated in the city of Quebec last January with a series of concerts and shows that brought together the major artistic organizations of the old capital as well as artists from the province and Europe.

This art centre is situated at the westerly extremity of a vast rectangular area close to the old part of the city, and to a large sector now being developed as the Parliamentary city. It is one of the most remarkable achievements of modern theatre architecture and cost some \$10 million to build.

The Grand Théâtre has an auditorium called Louis-Frédette, with a seating capacity of 1,800, for dramatic art and opera, ballet, orchestral concerts and cinema. A second auditorium called Octave-Crémazie, with 600 seats, can accommodate dramatic art, small groups, recitals, symposia and cinema. The theatre also contains the Quebec Conservatory (with its practice studios, music and record libraries) an exhibition hall, a restaurant, administrative offices and all the services attached to the theatre.

The exterior is a square concrete building with a main frontage consisting of a vast bay-window divided at regular intervals by high vertical piers on each side of the building. Patrons enter the building at the cutaway corners. Inside as well as outside the absence of curved lines is striking, and a rectangular design predominates. Foyers on four levels covering an area of 12,000 square feet, surround the large auditorium on three sides, and their wall is made of sand-blasted concrete carved in relief by Jordi Bonet.

Owned by the Department of Cultural Affairs of Quebec, the Grand Théâtre has been designed with a view to the artistic, sociological, educational and cultural aspirations of the community. It is expected to contribute to the democratization of culture by promoting popular participation in the varied artistic expressions.



(Right) A partial view of the large sculpted fresco, the main part of the interior decoration in the new art centre.

## SCHOOL NOTES

### CANADA-FRANCE TEACHER SWAP

Some 50 Canadian teachers will enrol this summer in a month-long professional development program at Lyon and LaRoche, France, as part of a cultural-exchange program. Each teacher receives a scholarship of 600 francs (about \$110) and free tuition. Another way teachers can spend a summer in France is by taking one of the courses offered by the Centres d'études françaises associées, whose teacher-training institute offers an M.A. degree in the teaching of French as a second language at a reasonable cost for tuition and accommodation (on the Côte d'Azur).

### ONTARIO UPGRADES QUALIFICATIONS

A university degree in arts or science will be required by 1973 for students applying for entry into teacher-training colleges in Ontario.

At present prospective elementary teachers need marks of 60 per cent in Grade 13 to be admitted to the one-year Ontario course. In September they will have to have completed one year of university and, by autumn 1972, two years of successful university courses will be the requirement for admission to elementary teacher-training institutions.

### ON THE WATCH

To help identify primary pupils who need remedial teaching, the Saanich School Board on Vancouver Island, British Columbia is trying out a "lay observers" plan. Mothers and education students will be hired to sit in on classes and, for a time, watch for classroom behaviour that disturbs others and indicates that a child might need help. The Board will be watching the "watchers" to assess the plan's worth.

### EARTH SCIENCE

This year Mount Allison University in New Brunswick is running a Summer Institute credit course of particular interest to "junior high" and high-school science teachers. Earth Science will "emphasize the unity of inter-relationships of astronomy, meteorology, geology, oceanography and physical geography with the basic concepts in chemistry, physics, biology and math."

### FREE SCHOOL

The municipality of North York hopes to have its first "free school" operating by next September. To be called the Alternative Independent Study Program,

it will have places for 160 Grade 11, 12 and 13 students. (If more apply, North York will use a lottery to decide who will attend.)

### WEST GOES EAST

Secondary-school students in Vancouver can now learn Chinese as an elective subject. The experimental course was introduced in response to requests from Vancouver's 40,000-strong Chinese community.

### ECOLOGY PROBE FOR NEW AIRPORT

(Continued from P. 4)

Professor Pierre Dansereau, the scientific director of CREM is head of the research project. He also is leading a team involved in the particular study of Montreal's International Airport. This research team, called EZIAM, has its headquarters at CREM.

### BIRD HAZARDS

There is no doubt that the construction of this airport will have far-reaching effects on the environment of the area — on animals, birds, people, air, soil and water. The research team is endeavouring to determine the ecological balance as it existed in its natural state, the balance at the present time and what the balance is likely to be after the airport is built. One important factor under consideration is the question of the potential bird hazard to aircraft at the new airport. Valuable input is provided by the NRC Associate Committee on Bird Hazards to Aircraft, which is assisting in a complementary study.

Dr. Dansereau says that the project is a major experiment in the application of science to important social problems. The interest and enthusiasm of the members of the research team in undertaking this study reflect the growing concern of scientists to build more social relevance into their work.

"I am delighted that the National Research Council and the Ministry of Transport have decided to move into this field," Dr. Dansereau says. "This is an important step forward by the Council and MOT in the area of social responsibility."

Dr. Dansereau says the results of this research project will be an important guide to the developers of other major airports that probably will be built in Canada in the next 25 years, as well as to developers of other large engineering projects such as hydro-electric stations.

## MONTHLY INDEX

(June 1971, Volume 26)

- Agriculture  
Grains institute, No. 22, P. 6  
Interceptions of imports, No. 25, P. 5
- Archaeology *see* Arts
- Arts (*see also* Industry and Post Office)  
Art Centre of Quebec City, No. 26, P. 5  
National Arts Centre (NAC) financial report, No. 24, P. 3  
Pickford films at Stratford Festival, No. 24, P. 5  
Prize-winning violinist in New York, No. 22, P. 6  
Relics of Chinese Jewry on display, No. 23, P. 4
- Aviation (*see also* Science)  
Canada considers STOL flight, No. 25, P. 1
- Britain *see* Visits
- China *see* Arts and Trade
- Communications  
New NATO network, No. 24, P. 5
- Construction  
Federal aid for low-cost housing, No. 23, P. 3
- Culture *see* External Affairs
- Czechoslovakia *see* Visits
- Denmark *see* Fisheries
- Ecology *see* Science
- Education (*see also* External Affairs)  
Failures in psychiatric training, No. 25, P. 5  
School Notes (Canada-France teacher exchange; Ontario raises qualifications; classroom behaviour; earth science course; "free" school; Chinese as elective subject), No. 26, P. 6
- Exhibitions *see* Arts
- External Affairs (*see also* North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Pollution and Trade)  
Academics meet diplomats, No. 22, P. 2  
Cultural youth-exchange program, No. 26, P. 3  
Mr. Trudeau visits U.S.S.R., No. 23, P. 1
- External Aid  
Pakistani refugees, No. 24, P. 5, No. 25, P. 3
- Fisheries  
Canada-France fisheries, No. 23, P. 6  
Salmon-fishing pact with Denmark, No. 26, P. 3
- Forestry (*see also* Science)  
Canada-U.S. firefighting agreement, No. 25, P. 3
- France *see* Education and Fisheries
- Grants and Awards  
World Medical Assembly, No. 24, P. 4
- Health and Welfare (*see also* Education and Grants and Awards)  
Conference on day-care services, No. 24, P. 6  
Drug-quality assurance program, No. 24, P. 1  
Family allowance proposals, No. 22, P. 1
- History  
Historic ship restored, No. 22, P. 5  
Old sea fight recalled, No. 22, P. 5
- Housing *see* Construction
- Hydro Power  
Nelson River line completed, No. 26, P. 4
- Indians and Eskimos  
Eskimo named to Panarctic Board, No. 26, P. 2
- Industry  
Organ-building, No. 24, P. 4
- Iran *see* Trade
- Labour  
Labour force, No. 24, P. 6  
Unemployment insurance claimants, No. 25, P. 2
- Map-making *see* Science
- National Defence  
Recruiting in the North, No. 23, P. 6  
Take-over of NORAD radar sites, No. 26, P. 2
- National Research Council *see* Science
- National Resources *see* Hydro Power
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (*see also* Communications)  
NATO Planning Group, No. 23, P. 3
- Northern Affairs *see* Indians and Eskimos and National Defence
- Pollution (*see also* Science)  
Canada-U.S. Great Lakes agreement, No. 26, P. 1  
Water pollution regulations, No. 25, P. 5

Post Office

Maple leaf summer stamp, No. 24, P. 4

Religion see Arts

Science (see also Education)

Building materials from industrial waste,  
No. 22, P. 3

Canada-Soviet working groups, No. 24, P. 3

Canada-U.S. geodetic grid, No. 22, P. 4

Ecology probe for new airport, No. 26, P. 4

Experiments to fight forest pests, No. 25, P. 6

Trade

Locomotives to Yugoslavia, No. 24, P. 4

Mission to China, No. 25, P. 5

Motor-vehicle sales, No. 22, P. 2

Radio equipment for Iran, No. 22, P. 5

Wheat to U.S.S.R., No. 25, P. 3

Transportation see Aviation and Trade

Trudeau, Pierre Elliott see External Affairs

United States see Arts, Forestry, Pollution and  
Science

U.S.S.R. see Science and Trade

Visits (see also External Affairs)

Czechoslovak delegation, No. 24, P. 2

Royal Family in British Columbia, No. 24, P. 3

Yugoslavia see Trade