

Canada Weekly

Volume 6, No. 45

November 8, 1978



- Soviet satellite search ceases, 1
- Canadian Pacific Railway: vital link in opening up the West, 4
- Border re-entry system changed, 6
- Canadian leads UNESCO conference, 6
- New convention on Northwest Atlantic fisheries signed, 6
- Rivers part of our heritage, 6
- News of the arts — dance, theatre, award, exhibition, 7
- News briefs, 8

Soviet satellite search ceases

The hunt for debris from *Cosmos 954*, the Soviet satellite that plunged to earth in the frozen northland of the Northwest Territories last January, has ended, announced the Atomic Energy Control Board on October 18.

Some 75 kilograms of material have been recovered, including cylinders and short rods of beryllium, by federal agencies, the United States Department of Energy and affiliated experts, under the joint leadership of the Department of National Defence and the AECB. The cost has been estimated at \$14 million.

The work was carried out in two stages, Phase 1 beginning January 24 to mid-April and Phase 2 from mid-July to mid-October. The Geological Survey of Canada, with its unique airborne detection expertise, played an important part in the operation early in the year (see *Canada Weekly* dated June 21, Page 4). The summer-time search extended into northern Saskatchewan and Alberta in an effort to locate and remove tiny radioactive particles that had drifted south of the main

satellite re-entry trajectory over Great Slave Lake, Northwest Territories.

Nature of find

While some of the findings were partly destroyed, others were remarkably fresh and unaffected by the temperature of re-entry. A number of flakes and chips, mostly of highly oxidized steel, which were probably from the structure of the satellite, were recovered. Found also was an incomplete assembly of control rods and tubes, about a metre long, and one section of a stovepipe-shaped tubing roughly measuring 50 cm by 25 cm.

The rod-and-tube assembly, which fell on the frozen surface of the Thelon River, northeast of Great Slave Lake, was found in February by men wintering in the area. The stovepipe-shaped tube, spotted on the ice at the east end of Great Slave Lake, was the only piece of debris located that was not radioactive. It is being loaned by the AECB to the National Museum of Science and Technology in Ottawa for display.

Some 3,000 tiny particles were detected and removed from towns and settlements, roads and railroads, camps and

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES
OTTAWA
NOV 16 1978
LIBRARY / BIBLIOTHÈQUE



Discovery of satellite remains on Great Slave Lake.

Ninety-three years ago yesterday... Donald Smith drove the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway, completing Canada's first transcontinental railway (see Page 4).

Nov. 8/78

lodges. These particles, some so small they cannot be seen by the naked eye, appear to be remnants of the fuel of the small nuclear reactor known to have been the satellite's source of power.

Levels of radiation

The radiation levels of recovered debris varied widely. The field from one small fragment was 200 roentgens *per* hour near contact when found — a level sufficient to kill someone in continued contact with it for a few hours. Other tiny particulate sources measured only a few thousandths or millionths of a roentgen *per* hour.

Most of the later search was spent on the recovery of the tiny particles since, although minute, they were considered potentially dangerous if accidentally



News of the North

Natives are checked for contamination. All cases proved negative.

inhaled or ingested. Once the radioactivity levels were recorded, the Department of National Health and Welfare estimated that if a particle were ingested it would, in the normal time taken to pass through the body, present no greater radiation than would a medical X-ray examination of the gastric area.

Externally, it appeared that danger from the particles was low or non-existent in the normal course of events, but that there might be some risk to people if, for example, a particle were lodged in clothing, offering prolonged close contact.

In view of all risk considerations, it was agreed to search all frequented areas and to remove all detected particles. A start was made in the towns in the Northwest Territories during winter, and then

during the summer very detailed surveys of streets, yards, schools, playgrounds, water reservoirs, etc., were made in the expanded area of northern Saskatchewan and Alberta as well. Fishing camps, roads and railroad beds were also investigated.

Localities visited in the Northwest Territories included Hay River, Pine Point, Fort Resolution, Snowdrift, Reliance, and Fort Smith, in all of which a significant number of particles were found, and Fort Providence and Enterprise where nothing was detected.

In Saskatchewan, Camsell Portage and Fond-du-Lac were searched without turning up anything. In Alberta, nothing

was discovered at Embarras Portage, but a few minute particles were found and removed from Fort Chipewyan, Hay Camp and Fitzgerald.

Particles fell far and wide over the area south of Great Slave Lake. Indeed, several uranium prospecting parties turned up particles during their detailed studies in the bush, and this was one of the reasons for extending the search area in the summer phase. Prospectors were advised that if any particles were found, they should be marked, authorities notified, and the location avoided.

Much of the country in the search area is underlain by rock with high natural

Peaceful uses of outer space discussed at the United Nations

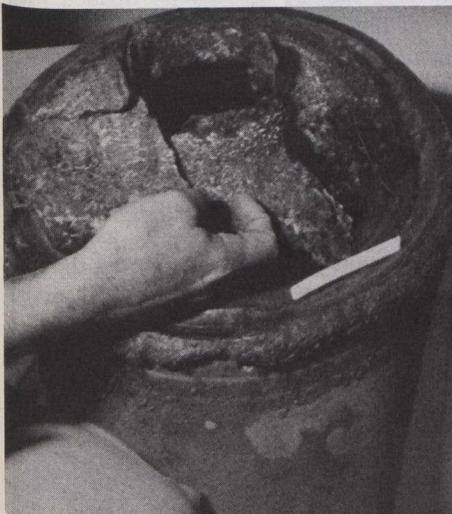
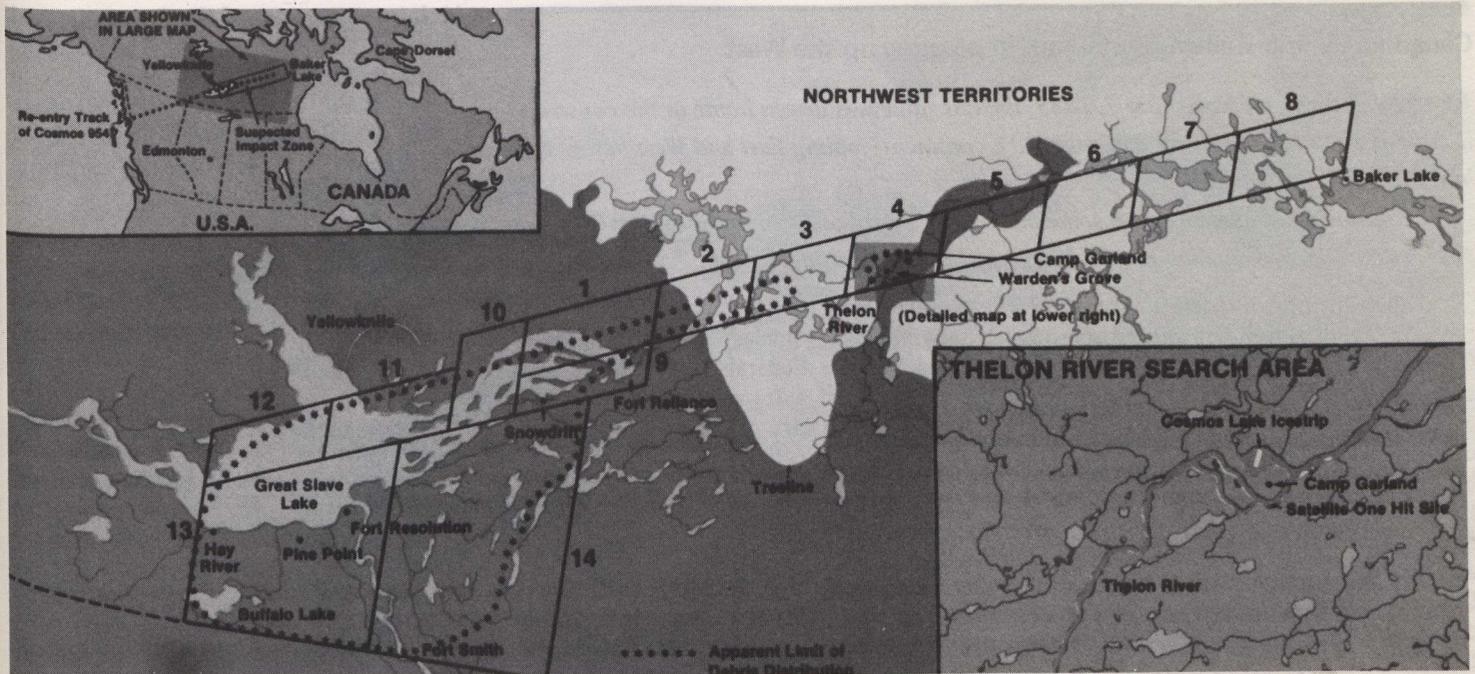
"...Mr. Chairman, I would like now to refer to the Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which is before this Committee. From our point of view, the twenty-first session of the Committee was most productive. As members are aware, Canada raised the question of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space in the United Nations at the February meeting of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, which took place shortly after the nuclear-powered satellite *Cosmos 954* fell on Canadian territory, scattering debris, some of which was radioactive, over a wide area of the Canadian North. Our purpose in raising the issue at that time, and later in the Legal Sub-Committee, was to draw attention to the international implications of the incident as a matter of concern to all countries, and to propose measures for the development of an international regime of safety standards to govern the use of nuclear power sources in outer space. To this end, we have made a number of proposals.

"We are pleased to note that many of these proposals gained widespread support in the Outer Space Committee and that at its twenty-first session Committee members agreed to establish a Working Group of Experts under the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee to consider "technical aspects and safety measures relating to the use of nuclear power sources in outer space". In view of the consensus obtained in the Outer Space Committee, we hope that this body will approve this decision so that the Working Group of Experts could meet next February, during the sixteenth session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee. The report of the Outer Space Committee also contains a request that launching states notify states concerned in the event that a space object with nuclear power sources on board is malfunctioning with a risk of re-entry.

"Mr. Chairman, we consider that these consensus recommendations of the Outer Space Committee represent a recognition by the UN of an important international issue and that they provide for a program of constructive action which will benefit all countries. We strongly support these recommendations and hope that all member states will join in this co-operative effort to minimize the risk of harm to mankind and the environment from the use of nuclear power sources in outer space....

"In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I should like to state that my delegation will be very pleased to co-sponsor the omnibus resolution on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space which is to be introduced in this Committee by my distinguished colleague from the delegation of Austria. In the words of this draft resolution, we are very conscious of "the common interest of mankind in furthering the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all states the benefits derived therefrom". It is our belief, Mr. Chairman, that with the clear guidance provided by this resolution, progress will be made during the next year and in this collective effort I pledge Canada's full support and co-operation...."

(From a statement to the Special Political Committee of the thirty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly by Maurice Dupras of Canada.)



EG&G photos

(Left) the pieces of the puzzle start to come together. (Right) using long tongs, a scientist places bits of radioactive debris in a lead container.

radioactivity, a fact that increased the problems in the hunt.

The particles of reactor core are, with time, steadily weakening in radioactivity. Radiation levels were down to one-fifth in September of what they had been when the first measurements were made. This means that the particles left in tundra, muskeg and bush areas will simply decay to below natural background levels and will no longer be detectable. Furthermore, the particles are far enough apart that the chance of direct encounter is very slight. Particles that fell on lake or river ice will have long since settled to the bottom, becoming part of the natural sediment.

Environment and wildlife

The data from solubility studies will apply to wildlife as well as to humans. Calculations suggest that there is no need for concern, and in an effort to verify this, the federal Department of the Environment is analyzing fish from Great Slave Lake, and the Department of National Health and Welfare will be monitoring caribou meat from migrating herds.

National Health and Welfare, which has also been monitoring ground level air at Hay River and water supplies in town-sites, has found no detectable contamination.

A final report on the clean-up is in pre-

paration, which will detail the field work as well as the analytical studies carried out by Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. at the Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment (WNRE) on a variety of debris to identify health and safety hazards.

With the exception of the non-radioactive stovepipe fragment sent to Ottawa, and some particles consumed in solubility testing in Ottawa, recovered debris is stored at WNRE's waste-management facility at Pinawa, Manitoba.

A claim is being prepared for presentation to the U.S.S.R. seeking some cost recovery for the massive clean-up operation. Pending action on the claim, all debris is considered as evidence.



"Hello! Control, we've just located the satellite, but we have a slight problem with recovery!"

Scotty

Canadian Pacific Railway: vital link in opening up the West

Just 93 years ago, on November 7, 1885, the last spike was driven home in the construction of the Canadian railway that spanned a continent, joining East and West before the introduction of air transportation.

The following article, based on some material in Canadian Scene and information and photos courtesy of Canadian Pacific Rail, describes the formidable task.

At the time of Confederation, in 1867, the now highly developed and prosperous Canadian West was no more than a vast area of prairies and mountains. There were a few pallisaded forts, the trading outposts of the Hudson's Bay Company, but only three major centres: the Red River colony at the site of today's Winnipeg; the gold fields on the Fraser River and in the Cariboo district of British Columbia; and the settlements on Vancouver Island. Their combined population did not exceed 25,000. A 1,200-km belt of forest, rock and lakes divided the Red River colony from the inhabited parts of the new Dominion of Canada. Another 1,920 km of wilderness lay between the settlements on the Red River and those in British Columbia.

Railway promise brings in B.C.

The settlers of British Columbia, which joined Confederation in 1871, becoming the sixth province of Canada, were of two minds about the advisability of joining a

country from which they were divided by geographic obstacles. What persuaded them was the Federal Government's promise to build a transcontinental railway within ten years — a permanent and secure link with the rest of Canada.

After years of dreams and political problems, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was officially incorporated on February 16, 1881. The men involved in those early days were George Stephen, president of the Bank of Montreal and first Canadian Pacific president; R.B. Angus, manager of the same bank; D.J.

MEN WANTED!

A number of Men will be wanted by the undersigned during the grading season this year on west end of CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Wages will be

**\$1.50 PER DAY,
BOARD \$4.50 PER WEEK,**

During the Summer Months for good, able bodied, steady men.

Apply on the work at end of track, now near Cypress Hills, about 800 miles west of Winnipeg.

LANGDON, SHEPARD & CO.,
CONTRACTORS



The driving of the last spike at Craigellachie, in Eagle Pass, on November 7, 1885. Donald Smith, one of the financiers of the railway, drives the spike.

McIntyre, manager of the Canada Central Railway; and James J. Hill, known as the "Empire Builder" and eventually president of the Great Northern Railway. Later, Donald Smith (who became Lord Strathcona) and Sir William Van Horne were drawn into the huge enterprise.

Preposterous proposition

It was a formidable undertaking. The fledgling nation had committed itself to building a railway longer than the one just completed by its American neighbour, blessed with a population ten times larger and a federal government nearly 100 years older.

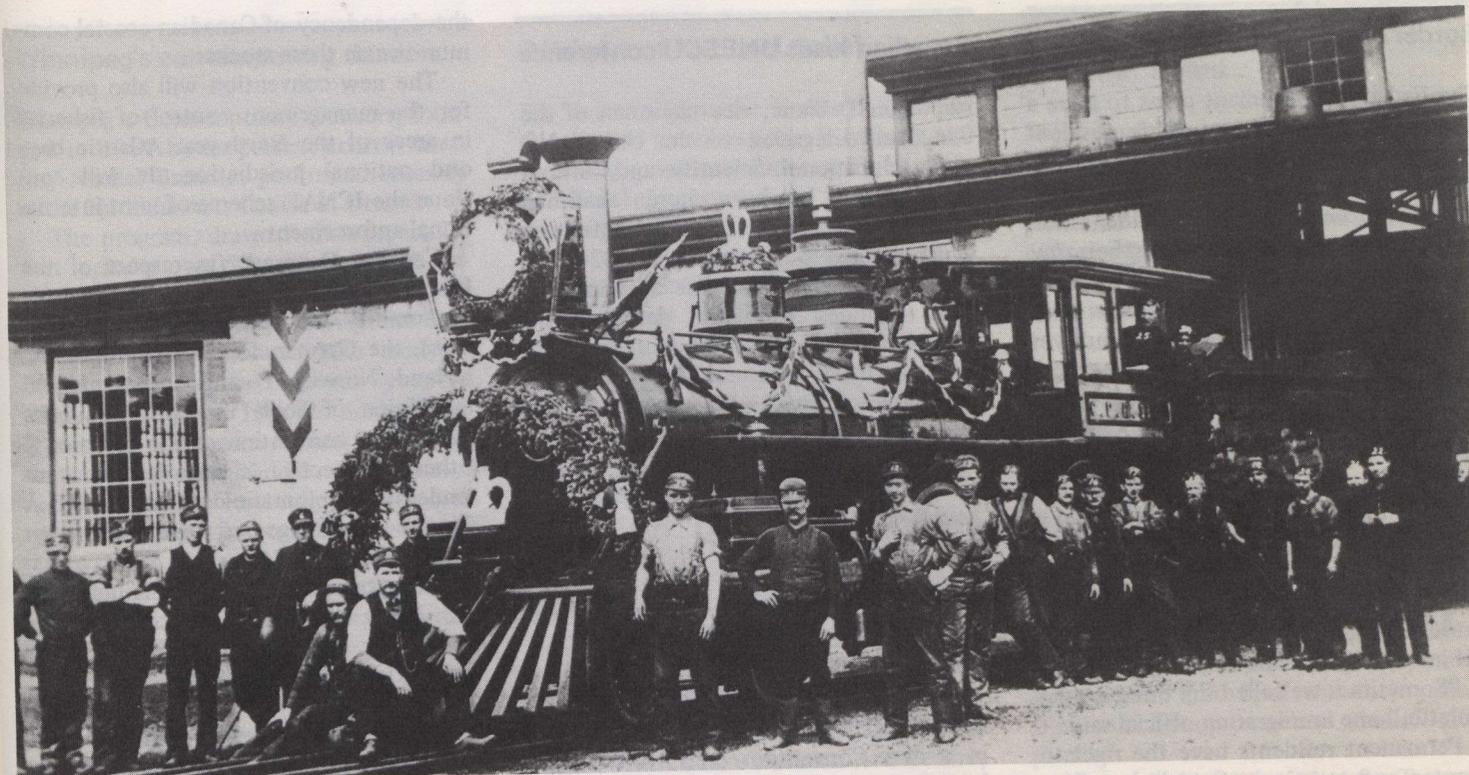
The contract signed with the Government provided, among other stipulations, for grants of \$25 million and 25 million acres to the company, with the lines already built by the Government or being built included.

The construction of the giant transcontinental railway was to be divided into three sections. The first extended from Callender on Lake Nipissing to Fort William on Lake Superior. The second was the prairie section from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains and finally, the third section which was the west end of 450 miles of heavy mountain construction.

The construction route across the top of Lake Superior had to be carved through solid rock that was well over 1.5 billion years old, or built through muskeg areas that seemed to have no bottom. Often, tons of rock would be dumped into an area and it would seem that the track was on solid footing. By the next day, however, the track itself would have



News of the arts



Flags and evergreens decorate the first through transcontinental train as it arrives in Fort William, Ontario, June 30, 1886.

disappeared into the swamp and the whole job had to be started all over again.

Eight miles of the line west of Banff, Alberta, known as the "Big Hill", turned out to be a nightmare for 25 years after its completion in 1884. There were stretches that had a grade between 3.5 and 4.4 per cent, one of the steepest

grades in the world at that time. The first work train to go down the hill lost control and jumped the tracks. Three men were killed.

Hundreds of miles of stubborn granite, miserable bog, valleys and, finally, the unyielding Rockies presented architect, engineer and builder with a task that op-

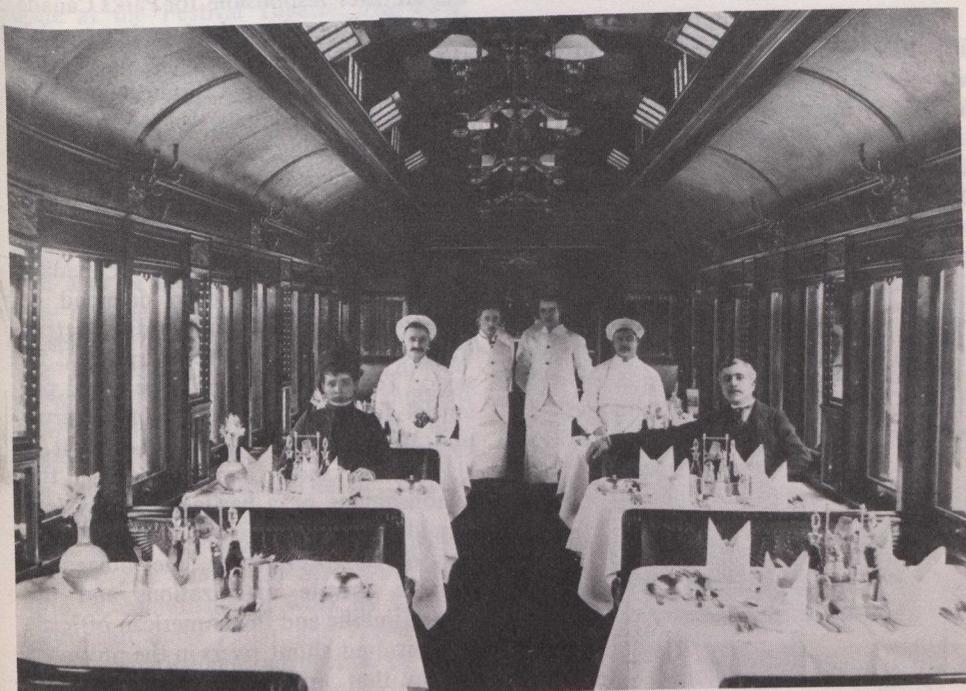
position party members labelled "preposterous".

Construction materials were carted the full length of the line while workers persevered under hostile conditions and politicians debated the wisdom of Prime Minister John A. Macdonald's promise to unite Pacific and Atlantic communities.

But the combination of an economic upswing, of Macdonald's driving energy, and of the founding of the Canadian Pacific Railway company under financiers of the vision of Stephen and Smith, and technical experts of the stamp of Van Horne, made the seemingly impossible a reality. The Federal Government had to find funds three times to keep the project going, but on November 7, 1885, after close to six years of work at breakneck speed, the last spike was driven home by Donald Smith in Canada's first transcontinental line.

The railway today

CP Rail currently maintains a fleet of about 73,000 freight cars, 3,800 pieces of service and maintenance equipment, 1,270 diesel locomotives and some 320 passenger cars. It takes more than 36,000 employees to keep this vast operation going 24 hours a day, seven days a week.



The interior of the dining car Holyrood on one of its first journeys.

Border re-entry system changed

The Federal Government plans to issue a document, called a returning resident permit, to permanent residents planning to be abroad for more than 183 days. It would also be issued to permanent residents abroad who are extending their stay past that deadline.

Permanent residents are people with landed-immigrant status who have not yet obtained citizenship.

The permit system, contained in the new Immigration Act declared law on April 10, is designed to ease border problems for returning residents. Under the old law the Government could cancel a permanent resident's right to return if a person stayed out of the country for long periods. But the period varied from border to border and from official to official in what became an arbitrary system.

"Sometimes we called the thing border roulette," one immigration official said.

Permanent residents have the right to re-enter and remain in Canada but they can lose this right by abandoning Canadian residency or committing serious infractions of the law.

"Residents of Canada who spend more than a total of 183 days in any 12-month period outside the country will be presumed to have abandoned Canadian residence, unless they can satisfy an immigration officer that this was not their intent," the document says.

"Those who have no plans of making a permanent home elsewhere, and who have sound reasons for extended or frequent absences, may apply for a returning resident permit to confirm their intent not to give up their status in Canada."

Travellers can get the permits, containing a photograph and personal information, in Canada before they leave or from Canadian immigration officials in foreign countries. The permits, valid for one or two years, can be extended in Canada or abroad in some cases.

Vacationers temporarily confined to hospital beds abroad, immigrants having to extend visits with their families outside the country, employees with overseas assignments, travelling diplomats and journalists are among those eligible for the new permits.

Last year nearly 40 million people, both Canadian citizens and permanent residents, returned to Canada from trips to the United States and overseas.

Canadian leads UNESCO conference

Napoléon LeBlanc, vice chairman of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, has been chosen chairman of the 144-country general conference which opened in Paris on October 24.

The agenda for the five-week conference includes problems dealing with women's rights, the protection of member countries' cultural property, and "principles governing the contribution of the mass media to strengthening peace and international understanding and to combating war propaganda, racism and *apartheid*".

New convention on Northwest Atlantic fisheries signed

Canada has joined eight other signatories in a new Convention on Future Multilateral Co-operation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, signalling the beginning of a process which will result in the creation of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) to replace the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF). The new convention recognizes the changes in fisheries management brought about by extensions of national fisheries jurisdiction.

"The conservation and management of fish stocks which migrate within and beyond the limits of Canadian jurisdiction are of concern to Canada," the Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson said at the signing ceremony in Ottawa, October 24. "It is obvious that we cannot afford to ignore the interaction of Canadian management measures within our limits with those taken internationally on the high seas."

"For this reason, we are firmly committed...to multilateral co-operation and co-ordination in the field, and are pleased that Canadian proposals to this effect have been found generally acceptable by other participating governments," Mr. Jamieson added.

Canadian fishermen will be given special consideration in the allocation of fish stocks on the Grand Banks beyond 200 miles, and Flemish Cap, in recognition of Canadian surveillance and inspection in these areas over the years and of

the dependency of Canadian coastal communities on these stocks.

The new convention will also provide for the management control of fisheries in areas of the Northwest Atlantic beyond national jurisdiction. It will continue the ICNAF scheme of joint international enforcement.

Canada, Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands), the European Economic Community (on behalf of its nine members), the German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed the convention at the ceremony. Other prospective signatories who attended the diplomatic conference held in Ottawa a year ago are expected to sign before December 31.

The proposed organization could come into being as soon as January 1, if six signatories deposit their instruments of ratification by the end of this year.

Rivers part of our heritage

The great rivers of Canada should be recognized as part of the natural heritage and action taken to preserve them for future generations, concluded some 60 participants from Canada and the United States who attended a three-day seminar on wild rivers at Jasper, Alberta, in late September.

The seminar, convened and hosted by the Minister responsible for Parks Canada Hugh Faulkner, brought together specialists from federal, provincial, territorial, and state governments, interested organizations and individuals.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Faulkner defined a heritage river as, "a river or segment of a river whose natural flow has been left unaltered by man".

"There are about 90 major Canadian rivers that have not been dammed or otherwise modified for hydro-electric, irrigation or flood-control purposes," he said. "Today these rivers have equal potential for development or for preservation. We can have both if we plan for it."

The workshops emphasized that the establishment of a heritage river system should be achieved through full participation of all governments, the indigenous peoples, private organizations and the general public and that American officials be consulted about rivers in the proposed system that might be shared or linked with the United States.

News of the arts

Winnipeg's contemporary dancers

Winnipeg's Contemporary Dancers, founded in 1964 by its present artistic director, Rachel Browne, performed recently at the National Arts Centre in Ottawa.

The program, drawn from a repertoire that includes over 50 original works, featured a live performance by Winnipeg singer/songwriter Judith Lander in *Spy*. Choreographer Lynne Taylor collaborated on the piece, inspired by Anais Nin's novel *Spy in the House of Love*. *Spy* is the story of a woman whose desires and fantasies lead her into a life of deception as she leaves her husband in search of various lovers. It received rave reviews both in New York, where it first opened, and in Winnipeg, Manitoba, where Contemporary Dancers presented the Canadian premiere.

The company also performed *Songs*, created for Contemporary Dancers by Norman Morrice, the artistic director of Britain's Royal Ballet; *Re-entry* by Judith Marcuse; and *Just About Us*, choreographed by Rachel Browne for her 17-year-old daughter Ruth.

Stratford announces 1979 season

The Stratford Festival will present 12 productions on its three stages in 1979.

Three Shakespeare productions will be done at the Festival Theatre: *The First Part of Henry IV*, *Love's Labour's Lost*, and *The Second Part of Henry IV*. Edward Bond's *The Woman* will have its North American premiere at the Festival next season.

The Avon stage will house two Shakespeare plays: *Othello* and *Richard II*. Philip Barry's 1920s comedy, *Holiday*, will also be presented at the Avon Theatre, together with a revival of Sheldon Rosen's *Ned and Jack*, seen this year at the Third Stage. Oscar Wilde's *The Importance of Being Earnest*, which enjoyed a brief run of performances at the Third Stage in 1975 and was revived the following year at the Festival Theatre, will be mounted at the Avon next season.

At the Third Stage in 1979: Shakespeare's *The Taming of the Shrew*, *Victoria*, a commissioned work by Ontario playwright Steve Petch, and *Yerma*, in a newly commissioned adaptation by Kenneth Dyba of Spanish playwright Federico Garcia Lorca's drama.

Offshoot of National Ballet

Six dancers from the National Ballet of Canada, led by soloist Ann Ditchburn and including principal dancers Karen Kain and Frank Augustyn, have formed a new company, called the Ballet Revue, as an outlet for new choreography. The three other members are Cindy Lucas, David Roxander and Tomas Schramek.

Although it hopes to feature work by other young choreographers, in its first year the non-profit company will mainly be presenting work by Ditchburn, whose work, *Mad Shadows*, is in the repertoire of the National's autumn season. The dancers may perform with the Revue only when they are not required by the National — time that would otherwise be vacation period for the dancers, or the time for guest appearances with other companies.

The company's first tour includes a night at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario on April 14, and at the National Arts Centre, April 17. The company will dance in Vancouver and Victoria May 10-17, and may appear in San Francisco, U.S. May 2, 4 and 5. The lack of a suitable theatre space means the company will not be performing in Toronto (most of the halls the group intends to use seat under 1,000).

Exhibition of Inuit art

An exhibition of Inuit sculpture and carvings organized by the Fédération des coopératives du Nouveau-Québec opened in Puvirnituq, Quebec recently.

Except for three which come from Payne Bay, all 25 sculptures were done by Puvirnituq artists. Some of them —

McMichaels of Kleinburg win "Connie" award

Robert and Signe McMichael, directors of the McMichael Canadian Collection at Kleinburg, Ontario, were chosen as recipients of the "Connie" award from the 600-member Society of American Travel Writers (SATW) meeting in New Delhi, India recently.

"Connie", derived from the organization's emphasis on conservation, is open to candidates throughout the world. The McMichaels were among ten candidates so honoured this year.

Twenty-five years ago, the couple began collecting Canadian art, including the works of Tom Thomson, the famous Group of Seven and its contemporaries, plus a wealth of Eskimo and Indian contributions from all across Canada. Then, in a gift to the province, they signed over their home, their land and their collection, which now numbers about 1,500 pieces.

They will be honoured at the Toronto Press Club by the Canadian Chapter of the SATW later this year with the presentation of the mythological "Phoenix", the society's symbol for involvement in conservation, preservation and beautification campaigns in travel areas.

Sheeguapik, Leah Qumaluk, Isah Aviliajuk, Joe Talirurnilik and Moses Etuk — have already won international acclaim.

Subject matter for the soapstone or ivory carvings includes birth, death, animals, animal spirits, hunting, mythology (depicted by sea nymphs and creatures with birds' heads) and the trials and joys of daily activities.



Trip by oomiak, Joe Talirurnilik. Sculpture in steatite and ivory.

News briefs

The Progressive Conservative Party of New Brunswick was returned to office October 23, winning 30 seats to the Liberals' 28. The Parti Acadien did not win a seat. Both Premier Richard Hatfield and Liberal leader Joseph Daigle were re-elected.

Senator John James "Joe" Greene died recently in Ottawa Civic Hospital. He was 58. Mr. Greene served as Minister of Agriculture from 1965 to 1968, later becoming Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources. When a series of heart attacks and strokes forced him to resign from the Cabinet in 1972, he was appointed to the Senate.

More than 20 million people are expected to spend \$5.5 billion when they visit Ontario this year, say provincial industry and tourism officials. The figure is up from an estimated \$5 billion last year and \$4.5 billion in 1976. The Ministry of Industry and Tourism attributes the increase to a larger advertising budget, abolition of the 7 per cent hotel room tax and the devalued Canadian dollar.

The fiftieth Royal Agricultural Winter Fair will be held November 9 to 18 at the Coliseum, Exhibition Place, Toronto. The Royal should hold its claim to being the world's largest indoor agricultural fair, with more than 17,000 entries competing for nearly \$300,000 in prize money. Livestock exhibits, auctions, a world championship field crop competition, a food festival, commercial displays, a country music jamboree and the Royal Horse Show — attracting international teams — are among the events that continue to draw more than 300,000 visitors each year.

The Export Development Corporation, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce have signed a \$21-million loan for a railway project in Costa Rica.

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

Material may be freely reprinted. A credit would be appreciated. Photo sources, if not shown, will be provided on request to (Mrs.) Miki Sheldon, Editor.

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

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

The Federal Government plans to spend \$380 million over the next five years to promote the use of energy from the sun and from forest waste, hoping that by the turn of the century at least 10 per cent of the country's energy will come from these sources.

Japan and Canada have agreed on a joint project to extract oil from the Athabasca tar sands in Alberta, the Japanese Federation of Electric Power Companies said recently. The Japanese will invest \$52 million in the first five years, starting April 1, 1979, and will account for about 80 per cent of projected costs.

Dr. Gordon Nelson of Waterloo, Ontario, has won the first Parks Canada Natural Heritage Award for contributions towards the better appreciation and protection of natural heritage areas in Canada. Dr. Nelson is the author of two books on national parks: *The Last Refuge*, published in 1973, and *Man's Impact on the Western Canada Landscape*, published in 1976. He also has been involved in editing two books: *Canadian Parks in Perspective* and *International Experience with National Parks*.

Canadian oil pipe lines received 2,191,300 barrels a day (348 219 m3D) of crude oil, condensate, pentanes plus and refined petroleum product in July, down 0.5 per cent from the 2,202,000 B/D (349 920 m3D) received a year earlier. Receipts of domestic petroleum and products increased 1.4 per cent to 1,914,500 B/D (304 233 m3D), while imported petroleum and products receipts decreased 11.5 per cent to 276,900 B/D (44 002 m3D).

Garfield Chesson of Edmonton, Alberta recently won an international award for an editorial he wrote while news director of a Brantford, Ontario radio station. The award, from the International Firefighters Association, was for an item about a Brantford fireman who risked his life to save an 8-year-old boy about a year ago.

CAE Electronics Ltd., of Montreal, has been awarded a contract by the Royal Saudi Air Force to develop and manufacture a "two-on-one" digital flight simulator complex for the AB212 transport helicopter. Value of the order, including supporting packages, is \$9 million. The manufacturer is a wholly-owned subsidiary of CAE Industries Ltd. of Toronto.

A pocket-sized information guide in French has been produced by the Board

of Trade of Toronto with financial assistance from 24 companies. The *Bienvenue* booklet, to help francophones visiting Toronto feel more welcome, highlights community, business and emergency services. The publication will be distributed in Quebec to travel agents, tour operators, transportation companies, tourist boards, hotels, motels, resorts and the Chamber of Commerce network.

The man described as the world's biggest baker and its second biggest grocer, Garfield Weston, died recently in his hometown, Toronto. He was 80. Weston, whose father George once accused him of having "no sense of money values", turned the \$25,000-a-year family business into an enterprise worth \$5 billion a year, controlling bakeries, mills, supermarkets and food processing plants in England, Ireland, New Zealand, Australia and Canada. He employed about 47,000 people around the world. His holdings included Loblaw's Ltd., the supermarket chain; E.B. Eddy Ltd., the match and paper products firm; William Neilson Ltd., chocolate and ice cream manufacturers; and Britain's Fortnum and Mason.

Indian and Northern Affairs Minister Hugh Faulkner announced recently that further funding by his Department to the Dene Nation (Indian Brotherhood of the N.W.T.) and the Métis Association of the Northwest Territories for land claims negotiations was to be suspended. The Dene and Métis leadership have had difficulty agreeing on a mechanism for conducting joint negotiations with the Federal Government on their overlapping claims. Mr. Faulkner declared his intention to follow development closely and assured both associations that his officials would "get negotiations under way as soon as there [was] progress".

A pamphlet issued by the National Postal Museum in Ottawa has been awarded a silver medal at the Canadian International Stamp Exhibition held recently in Toronto. The pamphlet tells the story of the ocean mail clerks who served on board the mail ships crossing the North Atlantic in the early days of steam. The service, to speed mail delivery between Canada and Europe, started in 1860 and ended in 1887, when steamships were crossing the Atlantic too quickly to make it worth while to station sorting clerks on board. The pamphlet, first of a series, will cost \$2, postpaid, available from the National Postal Museum, Confederation Heights, Ottawa K1A 0B1.