



Tomato plants inside a tunnel.

constant temperature.

Any conventional energy source can serve to heat the water, or warm water expelled by nearby industries can be used, as it was in Chicoutimi.

Because tomato plants grown in these tunnels cannot be allowed to grow beyond a certain height, the researchers at the University of Quebec in Chicoutimi developed a method of growing them on three stems. Their yield has proven to be equivalent to or higher than single-stem plants grown the conventional way.

The double tunnel greenhouse, with or without plastic piping, has finally made greenhouse production in the northern regions a viable proposition, said Mr. Jackson. Towns such as Fermont and Gagnon in Quebec could produce sufficient quantities of tomatoes to meet local needs, he said.

The federal government has so far provided \$117 000 for the unique project.

for exploration and development with a new system of direct incentive payments.

This program is also designed to stimulate exploration for petroleum resources, particularly by Canadian-controlled companies which are demonstrating the capacity for leadership in the search for new Canadian oil and gas reserves.

Provisions for new corporations

The Energy Security Act would authorize the capital necessary to expand the role of Petro-Canada in the energy industry and would establish a Canadian Ownership Account to help finance acquisitions. The bill would also allow the federal government to create new energy Crown corporations.

Under provisions of the proposed legislation, the National Energy Board (NEB) would be given regulatory control over interprovincial power lines that may be designated as falling under its jurisdiction. The NEB would also have jurisdiction over the acquisition of lands for rights of way for international and designated interprovincial power lines, providing the same treatment for those power lines as is currently accorded pipelines.

Energy security bill introduced into House of Commons

Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources Marc Lalonde introduced legislation in the House of Commons on February 26 to implement the final major elements of the National Energy Program which is intended to give Canadians control of their energy future and ensure self-sufficiency in oil by 1990.

The bill, called the Energy Security Act 1982, follows the signing of several energy agreements last year with the western producing provinces and the passage of the Canada Oil and Gas Act. The new legislation is aimed at giving Canadians the opportunity to participate fully in the expansion of Canada's energy industry.

Incentives for industry

"This bill represents the last major legislative component of the National Energy Program," said Mr. Lalonde. "It is designed to achieve energy security for all Canadians and provide the industry with a firm basis on which to explore and develop Canada's energy supplies."

"With this bill, I am more confident than ever that the petroleum and gas industry will become at least 50 per cent Canadian-owned by the end of this decade or earlier," said Mr. Lalonde.

The bill, which was released in draft form in June 1981 to allow for study and comment by interested parties, had been changed following extensive consultation with industry representatives, energy-

related associations, financial institutions and provincial governments.

The proposed legislation would create four new acts: the Petroleum Incentives Program Act, the Canadian Ownership and Control Determination Act, the Energy Monitoring Act, and the Motor Vehicle Fuel Consumption Standards Act.

Legislation changed

In addition, the Energy Security Bill would amend the Petroleum Administration Act (to be renamed the Energy Administration Act), the National Energy Board Act, the Petro-Canada Act, the Canada Business Corporations Act, the Energy Supplies Emergency Act 1979 and the Oil Substitution and Conservation Act. It also would include two technical amendments to the Foreign Investment Review Act.

Among the more significant changes made to the June draft of the bill were provisions concerning the Syncrude oil sands plant, increased powers for Parliament in decisions relating to new energy Crown corporations, and the elimination of the Petroleum Compensation Board.

The bill sets out provisions for the Petroleum Incentives Program (PIP) and establishes rules for Canadian ownership and control of oil and gas firms participating in various energy programs.

One of the main components of the bill, PIP is designed in part to replace depletion allowances formerly available

Public television conference to be held in Canada

Canada will host the annual meeting of European and North American public television organizations — called INPUT — which will take place in Toronto, March 28 to April 3, 1982.

INPUT — the International Public Television Screening Conference held under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation and participating European and North American organizations — brings together program managers and producers for a week-long exchange of ideas and viewings of each other's programs.

Now in its fourth year, INPUT was created to fill the need for an appropriate setting where public television producers could show their best work in a non-commercial and non-competitive atmosphere.

Earlier this year Italy hosted the conference, held in Venice, which was attended by more than 200 delegates from 18 countries.

INPUT '82 will have special significance in Canada since it coincides with the thirtieth anniversary of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation television service and the fiftieth anniversary of public broadcasting in Canada.