

- (3) that rivers and other water-bodies will be approached and crossed in a way that will minimize environmental disturbance to the water-body, its bed and banks, and to the adjacent land or vegetation;
- (4) that the highway will be built with minimal disruption to river and lake systems, water-quality, and feeding, reproduction and migrating stages of fish and other aquatic organisms;
- (5) that the road will be developed with minimal interference to the lands and vegetation that serve as feeding, reproduction and migrating areas for mammals and wildfowl, and with maximum protection to rare or endangered species and their habitats;
- (6) that adequate provision be made for disposal of sewage, garbage and any gaseous wastes, liquid wastes, solid wastes or other toxic materials;
- (7) that appropriate provision be made for preservation or salvage-excavation of archaeological and historical sites, and that minimal damage to such sites will result from development activities;
- (8) that an effective plan be formulated for implementation of specific environmental safeguards through an educational program for field personnel before and during construction of the highway; and
- (9) that an effective inspection system be established to ensure performance in keeping with the above-stated environmental concerns.

EMPLOYMENT, EARNINGS AND HOURS

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the estimated industrial composite index of employment for Canada rose slightly in April. All industrial components reported gains except construction and service, which declined. There were advances in all regions except the Atlantic. ("Industrial composite" is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, education and related services, health and welfare services, religious organizations, private households and public administration and defence. All statistics are based on returns received from employees having 20 or more employees in any month of the year.)

Not adjusted for seasonal variations, the composite index also rose in April, with gains in all industry divisions and all regions.

The composite average of weekly earnings (unadjusted) also increased, as all regions and all industries except forestry, gained.

Average weekly hours rose for manufacturing and construction and declined in mining, while hourly earnings rose for all three industries.

The preliminary March seasonally-adjusted industrial composite index of employment (1961=100) at 129.9 was 0.6 percent higher than in February. The largest gains, in percentage terms, were in forestry (10.2 per cent), mining (2.5 per cent) and construction (1.8 per cent). There were increases in

the level of employment in all provinces except Newfoundland, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, all of which recorded declines.

Not adjusted for seasonal variations, the composite employment index for Canada rose 1.2 per cent in March. All industry divisions increased except forestry; all provinces rose except Newfoundland and Manitoba.

Average weekly earnings, not adjusted, rose 1.2 per cent to \$146.42. All industry divisions, except forestry and construction, contributed to this increase. The largest gains were in finance, insurance and real estate (\$3.58), service (\$2.88) and transportation, communication and other utilities (\$2.59). Gains were recorded in all provinces, ranging from \$0.96 in Newfoundland to \$4.57 in Prince Edward Island.

In mining, average weekly hours declined to 40.7 from 40.9 in February, while average hourly earnings gained 3 cents to \$4.24. Compared to those of March 1971, hours were down 0.4 hours and earnings were up 24 cents.

Average weekly hours in manufacturing rose 0.4 hours to 40.0 in March (up 0.1 hours over the year). Average hourly earnings increased to \$3.46 in March from \$3.43 in February (a year-over-year gain of 25 cents.)

In construction, average weekly hours dropped to 39.5 hours from 40.3 hours and average hourly earnings were down 1 cent to \$4.99. The March 1971 levels were 39.5 and \$4.69.

NEW RESEARCH GRANTS

University professors will be eligible to receive new research grants from the National Research Council. They are called PRAI grants, for Project Research Applicable in Industry. For many years the Council has been the major agency for building up competence in research in Canadian universities in both basic and applied science and in many disciplines ranging from pure mathematics to mechanical engineering. Although NRC still considers that one of its major responsibilities is to maintain this competence, for the past several years it has also been developing new programs to exploit the spin-off that comes from basic research.

In many cases, the research the Council supports has led to advances with a strong industrial significance and high promise of application to Canadian industry. PRAI grants have been devised to enable university researchers to concentrate on a new concept, process, invention or design and bring it to the stage where it can be taken over by industry.

To be acceptable for support through a PRAI grant, proposals coming from university researchers will have to be of direct interest to particular industrial firms.