

*The Ark, a solar house project in Prince Edward Island.*

imports may rise in Canada in the next few years but are then expected to decline and drop to zero by 1990, the target-year for Canadian self-sufficiency.

The Canadian government intends to achieve self-sufficiency by a combination of conservation and fuel substitution measures that will cut national oil consumption by 20 per cent over the next decade.

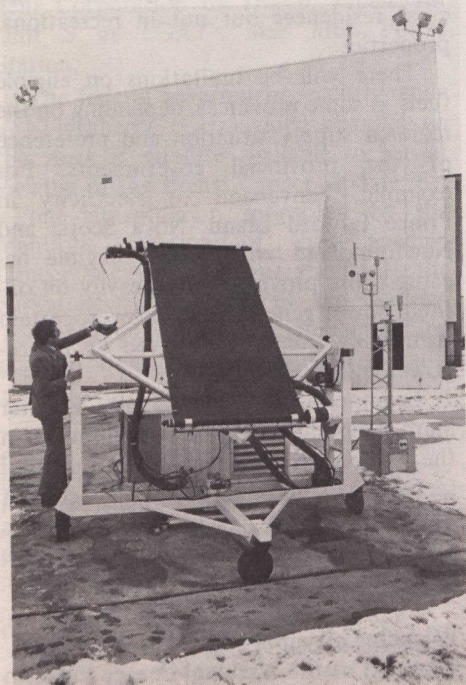
The major federal conservation mea-

asures include the Canadian Home Insulation Program (CHIP), the funding for which has been substantially increased from \$80 million to \$265 million annually; an expanded industrial energy-audit program; mandatory automobile fuel-economy standards to be established by new legislation and energy-efficient standards that will be applied to new housing that receives federal financial assistance under the National Housing Act.

Mr. Lalonde said the conservation measures are intended not only to reduce consumption of oil but on all forms of energy. At present about 37 per cent of Canadian households use oil as their main heating fuel, compared with about 47 per cent in 1976. Canadians must also reduce oil dependency by exploiting alternative energy sources such as natural gas, electricity, wood and solar energy.

"There is no technical or economic reason why Canada cannot achieve energy self-sufficiency within the next ten years. The federal government has discussed the Canada Oil Substitution Program with provincial governments and electrical utilities, equipment suppliers and industrial consumers of oil. There is general agreement that, with co-operation and careful management, the 10 per cent oil-use goal can be attained as it already has been in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The federal government has budgeted \$1.4 billion for COSP, including aid for expansion of energy distribution systems, up to 1984-85.



*Part of the outdoor test area at National Research Council of Canada's national solar test facility.*

## Aerospace training centre studied

The federal government has announced that it is setting up a committee of aerospace industry representatives to provide advice on the feasibility of establishing a national aerospace training centre.

The high-technology centre would be the first of its kind in Canada and would be located in Winnipeg, Manitoba, said Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy.

During the next five years the aerospace industry is expected to create more than 5,000 jobs in Canada, said Mr. Axworthy. The industry is currently experiencing a shortage of higher skilled tradesmen/technicians and technologists and the situation is expected to worsen with expansion.

To meet the demand for higher skilled workers, senior officials from management and labour have been appointed to study the kind of institute required.

The Air Industries Association of Canada, the Air Transportation Association of Canada, the United Aerospace Workers, the International Association of Machinists, the Canadian Armed Forces, Industry, Trade and Commerce and Transport Canada, have indicated their support for the centre.

## Yukon railway funded

White Pass and Yukon Corporation will receive federal funding to improve the rail system to meet the future transportation needs of the Yukon.

The federal government is making \$5 million available and the Yukon government another \$1 million for improvements to the White Pass and Yukon Transportation System.

Last June in Whitehorse, Northern Affairs Minister John Munro directed a negotiating team to meet with the Yukon government, U.S. government, representatives of Cyprus Anvil Mines and White Pass and Yukon, and its parent company Federal Industries to formulate a long-term solution to the transportation difficulties.

The railway plays an extremely important role in Skagway, Alaska where nearly 160 are employed. Mr. Munro said that Alaskan government officials have assisted the railway to find low interest loans for White Pass.