

effected in two stages. A daily maximum of 510,000 barrels will be allowed during the first months of 1976, prior to the start of the new Sarnia-Montreal pipeline. This level will be further reduced when the pipeline is in operation. Authorized exports would be 385,000 barrels a day when the line reaches a level of 250,000 barrels a day.

The new levels are lower than expected on the basis of a forecast made by the National Energy Board in 1974, which called for a reduction of exports in 1976 to 560,000 barrels daily from a ceiling of 800,000 a day recommended for 1975. The Minister observed that while there had been no change in the recommended reduction in volume (240,000 barrels a day), it now would be applied from the actual 1975 export levels of 700,000 barrels a day.

Exports are now expected to be effectively phased out by the end of 1981, two years earlier than previously forecast.

The Board's latest assessment of supply and demand trends shows that, by 1982, Canada would not be able to produce enough crude oil to serve the Canadian markets traditionally dependent on domestic oil, plus 250,000 barrels daily for Montreal.

After allowing for the effects of expected conservation on demand, self-sufficiency in these markets would end in 6.8 years, from January 1, 1976 — about a year earlier than the previous forecast.

The Board report on Canadian oil supply and requirements is an updated study of a similar one made in 1974. It provides a more detailed analysis of future oil production and requirements and considers, for the first time, effects of conservation on consumption.

Supply

The Board's current estimates of how much oil can be produced are 8 percent lower than the 1974 forecasts. The difference is mainly due to lower estimates of production from established areas, in the early years of the forecast period (1974 to 1994), and to a slower rate of development in the oil sands in the later years.

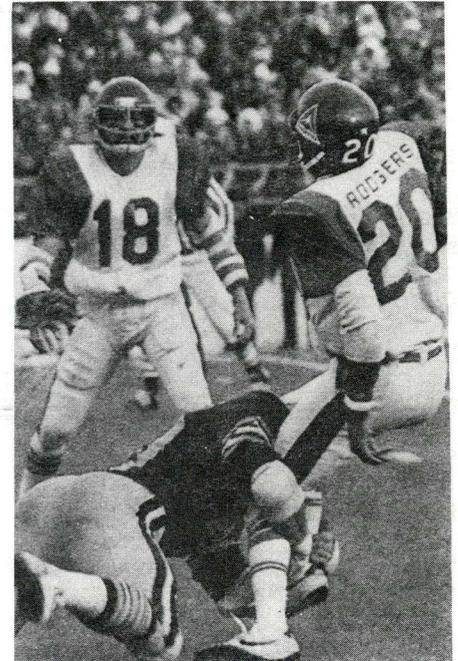
Production is estimated to reach a low point in 1986 at 1.3 million barrels a day compared with 1976 levels of 2 million barrels a day, if exports are

Edmonton wins the Grey Cup

The Edmonton Eskimos beat the Montreal Alouettes 9 to 8 to win the 1975 Grey Cup at Calgary, Alberta, November 23, after losing in the last two Grey Cup games. The Alouettes beat them last year 20 to 7 and Ottawa were the winners in 1973.

Both teams played defensively, with neither scoring a touchdown. The Montreal players, who were losing 9 to 7, missed what looked like an easy field goal in the last seconds of the game, which would have given them victory. They scored only one point from the kick by Don Sweet.

Shown right, Johnny Rodgers of the Alouettes, is stopped by an Eskimo defender in the first quarter of the game. Rodgers, dubbed the "ordinary superstar", later returned a punt 37 yards — a record in a Grey Cup game.



Canadian Press wirephoto

phased out as planned. By 1994, production should reach 1.5 million barrels a day.

Requirements

Assuming an average annual increase of 3.2 per cent, total demand for petroleum products in Canada will increase from 1.64 million barrels daily in 1975 to about 2.97 million a day in 1994. If there were no conservation, the Board estimates that the consumption rate would rise by an additional 20,000 barrels a day in 1975 and 450,000 a day in 1994.

The expected demand for crude oil west of the Ottawa Valley — that part of Canada traditionally supplied from indigenous sources — plus 250,000 barrels a day for Montreal, shows an increase from 900,000 a day in 1975 to 2 million a day in 1994. Not all these demands can be met from indigenous sources beyond 1982.

According to the Board's assessment, conservation will result in a reduction in potential demand for petroleum products in Canada of 13 per cent by 1994, with the highest savings effected in the transportation sector.

The Government, which is encouraging conservation, has stated that savings resulting from conservation would accrue to the credit of Canadian consumers.

Energy saving book best seller

Not many books published in Canada are sold out within three months and go immediately into a second printing. Nevertheless, this has been the success story of the pocketbook *100 Ways to Save Energy and Money in the Home*, written, published and distributed free of charge by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

So great was the demand from individuals, corporations and libraries that the entire first edition of 250,000 English copies has been sent out, along with over 70,000 copies of the French version. Several large companies requested bulk shipments to distribute to employees or customers; these include Shell, Westinghouse, Northern Electric, and B.C. Hydro.

Science information adviser in Iran

Dr. Jack E. Brown, Director of the National Research Council's Institute for Scientific and Technical Information, is one of the world experts named as consultants to serve on the planning committee of the Pahlavi National Library of Iran. He is advising on the collection of scientific and technical data and has attended initial meetings in New York and Tehran.