

GREAT LAKES GAS-LINE OK'D

The Prime Minister recently announced that the National Energy Board had made a new recommendation to the Government concerning the application by Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited for the construction of a pipeline commonly referred to as the Great Lakes Project. This recommendation had been made on the basis of certain undertakings to be concluded between Trans-Canada and the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, in a form acceptable to the Minister.

In the light of these undertakings, the Government has approved the Board's recommendation and issuance of a certificate of public convenience and necessity, as well as export and import licences to Trans-Canada in connection with the Great Lakes Project.

Following the decision of the Government on August 25 not to approve the report of the Board on Trans-Canada's original application, the company offered certain undertakings in order to meet the objections raised by the Government.

MAIN GOVERNMENT OBJECTION

The basic objection was that, once a 36-inch pipeline system through the United States was established, it would "almost inevitably become the main line". Additions to the 36-inch line would be more economical than additions to the 30-inch system through Northern Ontario, with the result that the Canadian line would "increasingly assume a secondary position as a line to service markets along its route". This, the Government felt, would not have been in accord with either the spirit of the policy laid down by Parliament in the Act incorporating Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited or the national interest. Trans-Canada has now met this point by giving an undertaking that more than 50 per cent of the volume of the gas from Western Canada required to supply Eastern Canada will be transported through its main line, across Northern Ontario.

Trans-Canada has also agreed to accept as a target that, by the end of 1976, 60 per cent of the Eastern Canadian gas requirements will be transported through the Northern Ontario main line, and has further agreed that its long-range objective will be to transport 65 per cent of the volume for Eastern Canada through the Northern Ontario facilities.

EDUCATION AID TO GUYANA

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, announced recently that particular attention would be paid to education and the development of the interior in Canada's programme of external aid to Guyana during 1966-67.

An allocation of \$300,000 has been made to help build the new University of Guyana, complementing a similar allocation of Canadian funds to that institution last year. A memorandum of understanding has been signed between Canada, the university and the Government of Guyana, under which Canada will

provide up to \$1 million in grant-aid funds for this purpose over a three-year period.

Funds totalling \$65,000 have been set aside to initiate a programme for the provision of advisory staff and the counterpart training of Guyanese teachers for the New Amsterdam Vocational School, which will serve Guyana's second largest city. Under the continuing technical assistance programme, 11 educational and technical advisers (including four professors for the University of Guyana) are under contract to serve in Guyana, and training has been arranged in Canada for 37 Guyanese students.

Canada has agreed to undertake the topographical mapping of the Guyanese interior, which will lead, it is hoped, to controlled exploitation of mineral, hydroelectric, forest and agricultural resources. One-million dollars worth of Canadian assistance will be allocated this year toward the cost of a programme of control surveys, aerial photography and topographical mapping of a 54,000 square-mile area.

A De Havilland *Twin Otter* valued at \$330,000 will also be supplied by Canada to the Guyanese Airways Corporation, to help open up potentially rich lands in regions now inaccessible.

NORTHERN EDUCATION PROGRAMME

Mr. Arthur Laing, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, has announced an accelerated school-construction programme that will provide a full pre-university education system for all residents of the Northwest Territories and Eskimos in northern Quebec. The target date for completion is 1971. Costs of the programme and other costs for operation of the system are shared by the federal and territorial governments according to an existing cost-sharing agreement.

The plans, which began in the summer of 1963, call for stepped-up construction of elementary, secondary, and vocational schools and facilities for pre-school classes, and include residences for pupils from outlying camps and small settlements, and teacher accommodation.

By 1971, 132 new classrooms, 64 auxiliary rooms, and 54 classrooms replacing outdated facilities will have been built. Facilities to house 1,550 resident students and about 200 school staff members will be required. "It is our intention to provide all children in the North with secondary as well as elementary school facilities," Mr. Laing said. "They should have the same opportunity to prepare themselves for a higher academic or technical education as children in other parts of Canada."

ADULT EDUCATION

Part of the new programme is a stepped-up adult education programme.

Explaining the need for adult education, Mr. Laing said: "The adult Eskimo or Indian is wise in the ways of maintaining life under the most difficult circumstances; but without special help he may lose touch with his own children once they have achieved