

à 96 p. cent. De plus, 90 p. cent des travailleurs participants sont prêts à recommencer l'expérience et les deux tiers accepteraient des cotisations d'assurance-chômage plus élevées pour financer le Programme. Les travailleurs déclarent également que le Travail partagé leur a permis d'éviter certains problèmes émotifs ou familiaux que crée le chômage.

DONNEES CUMULATIVES SUR LE PROGRAMME DE TRAVAIL PARTAGE

Janvier 1982 à mars 1983

Canada

Date	Nombre de travailleurs visés	Nombre de licenciements évités	Dépenses (en millions de dollars)
25 février 1982	7 603	3 044	,05
31 mars 1982	26 708	11 610	,90
29 avril 1982	50 720	22 141	3,17
25 mai 1982	69 292	31 230	7,56
29 juin 1982	109 226	48 965	15,66
27 juillet 1982	132 025	57 649	24,58
31 août 1982	151 193	65 102	31,08
28 sept. 1982	161 397	69 232	41,29
26 oct. 1982	176 920	75 270	54,39
30 nov. 1982	196 539	82 804	69,71
31 déc. 1982	202 320	87 000	83,15
26 janvier 1983	216 357	92 062	94,00
23 février 1983	232 722	98 534	106,82
16 mars 1983	242 566	102 062	113,75

FISHERIES AND OCEANS: THE CANADIAN EXPERIENCE

Canadian scientists working in ocean research are engaged in frontier exploration, and not merely in a metaphorical sense. For Canada, the ocean is the frontier - or more accurately, three frontiers: the Atlantic (including the Gulf of St. Lawrence), the Pacific and the Arctic - and the excitement and sense of arrival is no different than it was when the Prairies were settled in the late 1800s and the Yukon was tamed at the turn of this century.

In the 1970s, world energy hunger and the depletion of oil reserves under the land pushed exploration seaward, and some of the most promising oil and gas finds were in Canadian areas of the Arctic and the Atlantic. Oil reserves in the Beaufort Sea, for instance, have been estimated at between 9 and 32 billion barrels, and discoveries off Newfoundland, including the Hibernia field, are believed to be large enough to supply 250 000 barrels a day over 25 years, starting in 1990. Canadian natural gas resources have been discovered recently in commercially-exploitable proportions near the north shore of Melville Island in the western Arctic. But fossil fuels are only one resource in the seas off Canada's coasts. The 200 mile exclusive economic zone off Canadian shores, in force since 1977, dictates responsibility for the management of extensive fishery resources.

Canada, in company with roughly 100 other coastal states, declared its 200-mile economic zone in the interest of fisheries survival. On the Atlantic coast particularly, groundfish