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Expansion of cultural exchanges and development of Canadian studies abroad

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan J. MacEachen, announced in Edinburgh on October 21 that his department would implement a new five-year plan recently approved by the Government to expand and diversify Canada's cultural relations with other countries.

"Cultural interest and activity in Canada is enjoying a period of unprecedented vigour," said Mr. MacEachen. "It was plain that this growth and diversification should be reflected in the foreign policy of our Government, so as to project on the international scene the breadth, depth and creativity of Canadian cultural activities."

For these reasons, and subject to the budgetary restraint which current economic conditions may force it to exercise in the next few years, the Government will therefore attempt to expand and diversify Canada's foreign cultural exchanges.

"You may well ask what the Canadian Government hopes to achieve by this wider projection of Canadian cultural interests and activities on the international scene," Mr. MacEachen continued. "I suppose most of all we see this as a new way of testing the qualities of our own achievements as a nation. We believe there are valuable mutual benefits to be gained when countries share not only their separate cultural experiences, at as many levels of people-contact as possible, but also their cultural judgments and critical analyses, favourable or otherwise."

"We in government are aware that culture is not something created by an Act of Parliament — not even the Parliament at Westminster. It flows from the minds and spirits of the individuals who make up a society, a nation. Institutions, governmental and otherwise, can offer encouragement and open new opportunities for cultural endeavours; but only individuals can create those works that go into the formation of a nation's cultural heritage."

The Canadian minister was in Scotland at the invitation of the Founda-

tion for Canadian Studies in the United Kingdom and of the University of Edinburgh. He attended the inauguration of the new chair and Centre of Canadian Studies. The inaugural lecture "Movement of People and Movement of Ideas", was given by Professor Ian Drummond, from the University of Toronto. Mr. MacEachen attended earlier the second board meeting of the Foundation, which has endowed Edinburgh University's new chair and centre; he also opened an exhibition of Canadiana at the University library. The minister's visit to Edinburgh was preceded by a stopover in London during which he was the guest at a luncheon given by British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan.

"An important dimension of our five-year plan is the development of Canadian studies abroad," Mr. MacEachen said at the inauguration. "So too is our support for the efforts of British academics to develop a network of Canadian courses in British universities."

Countries included in plan

In addition to Britain, other countries included in the new five-year plan for cultural exchanges are France, Japan and the United States. Next year, the program will be extended to Belgium, Germany and Italy. Canadian studies are to be developed through the exchange of professors, the exploitation of joint research opportunities, the encouragement of inter-university contacts, the provision of Canadian books and learned journals and the organization of conferences and seminars.

Mr. MacEachen recalled that Canada was subjected, more than any other country perhaps, to generally welcome but somewhat too pervasive cultural influences from the United States. This, together with the bilingual and multicultural make-up of Canadian society, accounted for the main guidelines of the Canadian Government's foreign cultural policy: to maintain and strengthen the country's British and French connections; to sustain its

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participation in the cultural institutions of the Commonwealth and the French-speaking nations; to diversify cultural exchanges towards some countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The new five-year plan also reflects a new approach to cultural relations by Canadian authorities. First, a wider variety of activities are planned for the program of major cultural events, so that more countries can be reached and that Canadian artists and intellectuals can be more effectively assisted

in establishing closer ties with their foreign counterparts.

Secondly, in response to new needs, conventional exchanges will be supplemented by new programs such as inter-faculty exchanges in the academic field and youth exchanges in the socio-cultural field.

Thirdly, the new plan takes into account the findings of recent UNESCO studies in that it will place greater emphasis than in the past on the exchange of people, as opposed to the trading of cultural goods.

The Foundation for Canadian Studies in the United Kingdom

The Foundation for Canadian Studies in the United Kingdom was established in June 1974 under the chairmanship of Canada's High Commissioner in London, Jake Warren; the present High Commissioner and former Secretary of State for External Affairs, Paul Martin, became the chairman on his appointment to London.

The purpose of the Foundation is to provide a vehicle through which financial support can be mobilized to promote Canadian studies at institutions of higher learning in Britain.

The Canadian Government contributed a third of the Foundation's initial endowment of £180,000 (approximately \$360,000); the remaining funds were readily obtained from British and

Canadian private sources, "thanks largely to the efforts of Lord Amory", noted Mr. MacEachen.

Viscount Amory is a former Chancellor of the Exchequer and was Britain's High Commissioner to Ottawa in the early Sixties; he is at present chancellor of Exeter University.

The other original members of the board of directors are Lord Trend, rector of Oxford University's Lincoln College, John Elton, chairman of Alcan (U.K.), H.L. Fawcett (treasurer), assistant general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia in London, H.A.R. Powell, board chairman of Massey Ferguson Holdings, and Alastair Down, board chairman of Burmah Oil. The secretary of the Foundation is Clarence Devine.

Pay hikes for servicemen

New pay rates for Canadian servicemen will mean an average 13.8 percent increase for officers of the rank of colonel and below, and 14.4 per cent for non-commissioned ranks. The increases, which became effective October 1, are comparable in range to those granted recently to groups in the Public Service of Canada. Pay for the forces, since 1971, has been linked to that of similar occupations in the Public Service.

Increases for officers of general rank in the armed forces are granted at intervals other than those for the armed forces as a whole.

Some examples of monthly pay rates for the regular force are: private (untrained recruit) - \$450; corporal (radar technician with four years' rank) - \$1,166; warrant officer (clerk with two years' rank) - \$1,317; captain (logistics, with six years' rank) - \$1,715; and lieutenant-colonel (infantry, with two years' rank) \$2,265.

Cargo ships to Algeria

The Export Development Corporation and the Bank of Montreal recently signed loan agreements totalling \$30.1 million to support the sale of two 17,000-ton dry cargo vessels built by Marine Industries Limited, of Sorel, Quebec, to Algeria. The buyer is the National Algerian Company of Navigation, which will put a downpayment of 30 per cent of the Canadian sale price. The balance will be financed by an EDC loan of \$21.07 million, corresponding to 49 per cent of the Canadian financing, and a Bank of Montreal loan of \$9.03 million, representing 21 per cent of the Canadian financing. The Bank will also provide financing for the period of construction.

at the Ministry in 1971. He has been Secretary since January 1974. He was a member of the Canadian delegation at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm in 1972.

Dr. Keenleyside has been a member of the Habitat National Committee since it was established.

UN Human Settlements Conference - Commissioners appointed

The Prime Minister has announced the appointments of J.W. MacNeill as Canadian Commissioner-General of Habitat, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements to be held in Vancouver in 1976 and Dr. Hugh Keenleyside as Associate Commissioner-General.

Planning for the Conference, at which the Canadian Government is host, has been under way for the past two years. The Ministry of State for Urban Affairs has had the main responsibility for Canada's participation and Mr. MacNeill, as the Secretary of the Ministry during this period, has been closely involved in all of its planning.

The Department of External Affairs has been responsible for host-country arrangements. Both departments will

continue to provide full support to the new Commissioner-General.

In making the appointments, the Prime Minister stated: "Together, these two appointments provide a focus of leadership for Canada's preparations for Habitat at home and abroad."

Habitat '76 is expected to attract an attendance of more than 2,000 delegates representing more than 100 member countries of the United Nations. It will focus on the different approaches and solutions which are being applied to a wide range of human-settlement problems in various parts of the world. It is intended to provide an important forum for the exchange of information on these issues.

Mr. MacNeill was appointed Assistant Secretary, Policy and Research Branch,

Fisheries co-operation with Norway

Canadian and Norwegian representatives met in Ottawa on October 20 and 21 to discuss future co-operation in fisheries.

The meeting followed the understanding reached earlier between the two countries concerning the desirability of co-ordinating their actions in extending their areas of fisheries jurisdiction and establishing now the principles upon which their fisheries relations shall be conducted in future, pursuant to and in accordance with developing principles of international law and the consensus now emerging from the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

The two sides put forward proposals as a possible basis for an agreement on the terms and conditions that would govern continued fishing by Norwegian vessels in areas to be brought under Canadian jurisdiction beyond the present limits of the Canadian territorial sea and fishing zones off the Atlantic Coast.

On the basis of the proposals they agreed on the terms of an agreement which, if approved by both Governments, would permit Norwegian vessels to fish in the area concerned, under Canadian authority and control, for resources surplus to Canadian requirements.

The proposed agreement will be submitted for the approval of the two Governments.

Canada meets UN aid target

Canada was one of five industrial countries to meet the United Nations objective of 1 per cent of the gross national product in resource flows to developing countries last year. The Development Assistance Committee of OECD reports that Canada had total net flows of \$1.67 billion (U.S.) or 1.18 per cent of GNP in 1974, compared to .93 per cent in 1973. This total comprises both official development assistance and resource transfers from the private sector. Official development assistance increased to \$713.4 million (U.S.) and represented .50 per cent of GNP, compared to .43 per cent in 1973. Other countries to meet the UN target were the Nether-

Authorized aid spending

Canadian aid spending in 1975-76 is expected to reach \$903 million, compared to \$733 million last year.

The amount CIDA is authorized to spend was cut by \$30 million from the previously stated figure as part of the general reduction in Government expenditures. Because of recent decline in the prices of some of the commodities CIDA provides — such as wheat — the lower total expenditure is not expected to have any significant effect on the CIDA program.

lands, France, Sweden and Belgium. Total official development assistance rose by 21 per cent in dollar terms to \$11.3 billion. In real terms, this meant a marginal increase to .33 per cent of GNP, on the average, compared to .30 the previous year.

The Canadian report to DAC noted that the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) came under close scrutiny from Parliament and the news media during the latter half of 1974 as international events focused public attention on the critical needs of developing countries. Communications programs are being strengthened in response to keen public interest in the effectiveness of Canada's aid effort.

An interdepartmental committee in which CIDA participates actively was established in 1974 to re-examine non-aid policies affecting economic relations with developing countries; CIDA provided in 1974 \$29.8 million in matching grants to non-governmental organizations, which raised a further \$60.7 million for development assistance. Recommendations of a CIDA task force on ways of increasing Canada's contribution are under study.

Conservative leadership race

The Progressive Conservative party plans to hold a convention in February, to pick a successor to Robert Stanfield.

The first candidate named was Flora MacDonald, an Ontario Member of Parliament since 1972. Press stories suggest that up to 15 candidates will declare themselves before the February event.

ICAO opens new headquarters

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), with 132 member governments, inaugurated this month its new headquarters premises at International Aviation Square, 1000 Sherbrooke Street West, in the centre of Montreal. The Montreal-based ICAO is responsible for establishment of standards and recommended practices to ensure uniformity in the technical, economic and legal fields in international air transport. ICAO, the only United Nations-related agency located



New ICAO headquarters in Montreal.

in Canada, was initially established in Montreal in 1945.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, François Cloutier, Minister of Inter-Governmental Affairs of Quebec, and Jean Drapeau, Mayor of Montreal, addressed the audience during the inaugural ceremony attended by representatives on the ICAO Council, members of their permanent delegations, and the ICAO secretariat. The guests included a large number of representatives of governments of ICAO states and of international organizations.

The president of the ICAO Council, Walter Binaghi, and the secretary-general, Dr. Assad Kotaite, expressed ICAO's appreciation of Canada for the support that permits the Organization to have adequate facilities.

ICAO moved to its former facilities on University Street and Dorchester Boulevard in 1949. It then became known as the International Civil Avia-

tion Building and accommodated various airline offices and the headquarters of IATA in addition to ICAO. At that time the Organization employed about 250 people in its secretariat, and occupied six floors in the ten-storey building.

ICAO now occupies 15 floors of the new 27-storey building as well as the whole conference complex adjacent to it. Of the total ICAO secretariat staff of over 1,000 (including personnel in the six regional offices and experts providing technical assistance throughout the world), over 600 now work in the new building in Montreal, where the offices of the 30-Council member states are also located, the delegations and staff of which add up to nearly 100 persons.

ICAO's work

Established in 1944 in Chicago, at a conference attended by 52 states, the International Civil Aviation Organization was formed to assure the safe, orderly and economic development of world civil air transportation in the years following the Second World War. From its beginning, ICAO had to develop the means for a world-wide system of standards, practices and rules common to all nations.

With the emergence of new nations, ICAO was called upon to provide technical assistance through the United Nations Development Program to help new nations develop air transportation operations and services. ICAO has kept pace with the great technological advancement of aviation — from piston-engine aircraft of post-war years to modern turbo-jet aircraft, and constantly updates its world-wide and regional specifications and air navigation plans.

ICAO is also responsible for the creation of international air law conventions which serve the interests of the world's travelling public.

Bonds popular in Europe

More Canadian bond issues have been sold in the European market in the three months ending September than in the past three years. Removal of the 15 percent withholding tax on dividends paid outside Canada is credited by bankers and bond dealers in Europe for the sudden increase in foreign investment in Canadian bonds.

Maurice Strong to head Petro-Canada

The Prime Minister recently announced the appointment of Maurice Strong as the first member of the board of directors of Petro-Canada, with the responsibility of getting the new Crown corporation established.

Mr. Strong will be responsible for organizing the new body, recruiting its senior executives and starting its activities.



Maurice Strong

Petro-Canada was established by Act of Parliament last July 30. It was created to play an active role in the petroleum industry in securing oil and gas supplies for Canadians, both by exploration and development in Canada and abroad.

Under the Petro-Canada legislation, the appointments of the chairman and president are made by the board of directors of Petro-Canada, with the approval of the Government.

"A majority of the board of directors will be appointed before the end of the year," the Prime Minister said, "and the Government intends to recommend to the board that Maurice Strong become the first chairman of Petro-Canada.

"Mr. Strong's experience in the petroleum industry and in the fields of the environment and international affairs make him a particularly appropriate choice to lead this new national enterprise that must be concerned with social and environmental as well as economic aspects of energy development," the Prime Minister said.

Mr. Strong, who was active in the

Alberta oil industry in the 1950s, headed a major Canadian corporation before becoming a federal public servant in charge of Canada's external aid program in 1966. The role of this office was subsequently enlarged and it became the Canadian International Development Agency and Mr. Strong was named its president and chairman of the Canadian International Development Board. At the same time, he also served as alternate governor for Canada of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Asian Development Bank and the Caribbean Development Bank.

From 1970 to December 1972, Mr. Strong was Secretary-General to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and Under-Secretary-General to the United Nations Office in Geneva, Switzerland. In 1973, he was appointed to his present position as executive director of the United Nations Environment Program, in Nairobi, Kenya.

Finance company to become a bank

IAC Ltd, Canada's largest sales finance company, has approved in principle a plan providing for introduction in Parliament of a private member's bill to convert the company into a chartered bank.

The bank would initially be a subsidiary of IAC, but amalgamation would take place later and IAC shareholders would become shareholders of the bank. The proposed legislation would permit a ten-year transition, during which the activities and capital structure of IAC would be brought into conformity with the Bank Act.

Travel to and from Canada

Preliminary statistics show that 6.4 million United States visitors entered Canada in August, a decrease of 3.1 per cent from the August 1974 figure. Canadian residents returning from the U.S. numbered 4.4 million, an increase of 9.5 per cent over that of August 1974. Visitors entering Canada from countries other than the U.S. increased 13.4 per cent to 229,400. Canadian travellers returning from countries other than the U.S. rose 7.3 per cent to 204,100.

Montreal Olympics – construction progress

Most of the competition sites for the 1976 Olympic Games can be used now, many were used for international competitions in 1975, and construction of the rest of them is on schedule, the executive board of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) was informed at its October meeting in Montreal by the Organizing Committee for the 1976 Olympic Games (COJO).

Five new facilities used in 1975 were the Olympic basin, the Olympic yachting centre, the Olympic archery field, the Olympic shooting range and the Olympic equestrian centre.

Existing facilities were used for the other 1975 competitions and most of them will be used for the 1976 Games.

Still to be finished but nearing completion are the Olympic stadium pool complex, the Olympic velodrome, the Claude Robillard Centre and the Etienne Desmarteau Centre.

Visit of IOC president

International Olympic Committee (IOC) president Lord Killanin told a press



Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, inspects construction progress on the Olympic

conference in Montreal last month that he was "fully confident" all would be ready for the 1976 Games.

Lord Killanin, in Montreal to preside over an IOC executive committee meeting, was given a guided tour of all

Park site in Montreal with Roger Rousseau, president of COJO, and members of the IOC executive.

the sites and met with construction officials to discuss building schedules in detail.

He told the press conference that he would receive weekly reports on construction progress.

Olympic Games music now on sale

Two recordings now on the market contain musical themes that will form part of the Games of the XXI Olympiad in Montreal. They include *Olympic trumpet calls, theme tunes in three rhythm styles – Olympic march, bossanova and light rock – and Welcome to Montreal, sung by Canada's popular young singer, René Simard (below).*



Recent diplomatic appointments

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan J. MacEachen, has announced the following appointments which will take effect over the course of the coming weeks.

Arthur Andrew, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs since 1974, to be Ambassador to Greece.

Mr. Andrew replaces Michel Gauvin who has been appointed the first Canadian Consul-General in Strasbourg, France. Mr. Gauvin, during his assignment to Greece, took on the temporary appointment in 1973 as head of the Canadian delegation to the International Commission of Control and Supervision (ICCS) in Saigon.

Ronald Stuart Maclean, recently on secondment to the Treasury Board as Director, Defence, External and Cultural Affairs Division, to be Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Mr. Maclean replaces Peter Towe, who has returned to External Affairs

headquarters as Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Douglas B. Hicks, Director, South Asia Division, to be Ambassador to Ethiopia.

Mr. Hicks replaces Ralph E. Reynolds who has been appointed Ambassador to Costa Rica, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador.

Mr. Reynolds has been Ambassador to Ethiopia with concurrent accreditation to Madagascar and Somalia since 1971. He replaces the late Gilbert Craig Langille, who died in March this year.

New research tool makes life easier for scholars

The Public Archives of Canada has just published a revised and enlarged version of the *Union List of Manuscripts in Canadian Repositories (ULM)*, which is a guide to the location of unpublished research material available in Canada.

The ULM contains entries for most of Canada's prime ministers and many

federal cabinet ministers. It also describes the papers of non-political figures such as writers, scientists and others. The publication includes correspondence, diaries, legal papers, financial statements, and original drafts of published and unpublished works.

The two volumes of the second edition, which took almost seven years to compile, contain 27,000 entries compared to 11,000 in the first edition. The first edition, published in 1968, proved invaluable for researchers and scholars in various fields, especially Canadian political and literary history.

The purpose of the ULM is to provide enough basic information to enable a researcher to determine whether the source is likely to be useful. The publication is expected to save scholars considerable travel searching for original sources. The List gives the location of material and provides a brief description.

Pan-American Games – Canada's standing

Canada finished third behind the United States and Cuba in the Pan-American Games in Mexico City last month, with a total of 91 medals – 18 gold, 35 silver and 38 bronze.

Chris Clarke, a 19-year-old boxer from Halifax, Nova Scotia, won a gold for Canada for the first time in this sport. The bronze, won by Christilot Boylen in the equestrian event, brought Canada's total past 90, the previous high record achieved at the Pan-American Games in Winnipeg, Manitoba, in 1967.

Participating countries

Countries taking part in this year's Games were: U.S., Cuba, Canada,

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Ähnliche Ausgaben dieses Informationsblatts erscheinen auch in deutscher Sprache unter dem Titel Profil Kanada.

Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Puerto Rico, Panama, Venezuela, Dominican Republic and Jamaica.

The next Pan-American Games will be held in Puerto Rico in 1979.

Gold medalists

Canadian gold medal winners are listed below.

Track and field: (shot put) Bruce Pirnie; (pentathlon) Diane Jones; (women's 400-metre) Joyce Yakubowich (Games record, 51.62); (1,600-metre women's relay – 1 medal) Marg McGowan, Joanne McTaggart, Rachelle Campbell, Joyce Yakubowich.

Swimming: (100-metre backstroke) Line Chenard (Games record 1:06.59).

Diving: (women's platform) Janet Nutter.

Wrestling: Greco-Roman (featherweight) Howard Stupp; Freestyle (featherweight) Egon Beiler.

Judo: (featherweight) Brad Farrow; (lightweight) Wayne Erdman; (middleweight) Rainer Fischer.

Weightlifting: (heavyweight) Russ Prior won three gold medals (snatch, clean-and-jerk and total lift).

Rowing: (coxed fours – 1 medal) Phil Monckton, Brian Dick, Andy Van Ruyven, Ron Burak, from the St. Catherine's Rowing Club, coxed by Bob Choquette.

Cycling: (1,000-metre time trial) Jocelyn Lovell (Games record 1:05.30).

Boxing: (lightweight) Chris Clarke.

Equestrian: (individual dressage) Christilot Boylen.

Canadian totals				
Sport	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Track and field	4	7	10	21
Swimming	1	12	11	24
Diving	1	1	1	3
Judo	3	—	2	5
Weightlifting	3	—	5	8
Wrestling	2	2	5	9
Cycling	1	—	—	1
Rowing	1	1	1	3
Equestrian	1	2	1	4
Boxing	1	1	—	2
Synchronized swimming	—	3	—	3
Yachting	—	1	—	1
Fencing	—	1	—	1
Shooting	—	3	2	5
Field hockey	—	1	—	1
Totals	18	35	38	91

September labour force

Employment increased and unemployment decreased slightly on a seasonally-adjusted basis in September, giving an unemployment rate of 7.2 per cent, down from 7.3 per cent in August. In September 1974, the adjusted rate was 5.5 per cent.

Employment, seasonally adjusted, was estimated at 9,395,000, up 97,000 from that of August. It increased 49,000 among persons 25 years and over and 48,000 for persons 14 to 24.

Unemployment was estimated at 732,000, down 4,000 from that of August. There was a decrease of 11,000 for persons 25 and over and an increase of 2,000 for persons 14 to 24.

Without seasonal adjustment, the September labour force was estimated at 9,996,000, with 9,410,000 employed and 586,000 unemployed for an unemployment rate of 5.9 per cent. The August figures were: 9,779,000 employed and 623,000 unemployed for a rate of 6.0 per cent. In September 1974, there were 9,218,000 employed and 431,000 unemployed for a rate of 4.5 per cent.

Provincial rates

Adjusted unemployment rates for the provinces, with August figures in brackets were: Newfoundland 18.8 per cent (21.0 per cent); Nova Scotia 8.1 per cent (7.9 per cent); New Brunswick 10.4 per cent (11.9 per cent); Quebec 9.3 per cent (8.9 per cent); Ontario 5.8 per cent (6.2 per cent); Manitoba 3.5 per cent (3.5 per cent); Saskatchewan 1.9 per cent (2.7 per cent); Alberta 3.4 per cent (4.1 per cent); British Columbia 9.6 per cent (9.2 per cent). Because of small sample size in Prince Edward Island, estimates of unemployment are subject to wide error and are not published.

Military base natural gas

Agreement has been reached between the Federal Government and the Alberta provincial government to develop an estimated 1.3 trillion cubic feet of proved natural gas under the Canadian armed forces base at Suffield, Alberta. The total of proved and possible reserves is some 2.5 trillion cubic feet.