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the statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the world's nuclear policeman, charges the Agency to spread "throughout the world" peaceful applications of the atom "bearing in mind the special needs of the under-developed areas". Canada is an active member of the IAEA and does its utmost to ensure the successful attainment of those two objectives.

These, then, are the first two of the obligations that form the foundation of Canada's nuclear policy -- an obligation to the have-not countries of the world and an obligation to the people of the world. The third obligation is to our own people. This obligation takes several forms: the provision of safe sources of energy, the preservation of the environment, the fostering of a competitive Canadian industry in all its stages -- of exploration, mining, processing, fabrication, design and sales.

Tonight, I'd like to emphasize for a moment one aspect of that obligation -- to Canadian industry -- and the several ways in which it is discharged. One method is through the repeated declaration of the Canadian Government of its conviction of the fundamental worth and demonstrated superiority of the CANDU reactor over any other design. Another is the decision of the Federal Government to assist financially in constructing first CANDU units within each provinces. Still another is the wide range of research, developmental and marketing programs funded and pursued by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and supported abroad by all the facilities of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and the Department of External Affairs.

The success of the CANDU conception is attracting increasing attention world-wide because of its safety record, its respect for the environment, its reliability, its efficient fuel utilization, and its economy of operation. The remarkable performance of the Pickering installation will lead, I have little doubt, to the adoption of this Canadian-developed technology in a large number of countries abroad.

The Government is no less interested in safe, tamper-proof facilities than it is in assurance that reactors cannot purposely be diverted to non-peaceful ends. We must protect ourselves against accident and criminal elements. A contribution of significant proportion has recently been made by Canadian industry in the design of a spent-fuel shipping-cask incorporating novel shielding and physical properties.

As nuclear-generated power-plants have increased in number world-wide, partly in response to higher fossil-fuel costs, partly out of concern for continuing security of oil and gas supply, the demand for uranium has undergone a startling change. After a depression

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