

AROMIC device can scan up to 40 containers an hour for contraband.

available in a laboratory version as well as a mobile version for on-site analysis.

The ELAN provides a unique method of convenient and rapid isotopic dilution that can be used to analyze about 90 per cent of the elements in the periodic table. This capability is very useful for geochemical and nuclear studies, as well as facilitating the use of stable isotopes in nutritional, agricultural and biomedical areas.

The AROMIC Cargo Examination System is a more sophisticated version of the company's TAGA system. It can detect and identify specific contraband materials through advanced vapour detection methods.

The AROMIC detects contraband in closed containers or vehicles by sampling the air around the cargo shipment. Part of the sniffer is housed inside a concrete building. The "nose" inhales odours through

the container walls for 60 seconds and passes the vapour into chambers where they are identified and measured. A video display terminal inside the building displays the name of the drug or contraband.

The device is kind of a mass spectrometer that can detect alkaloids, the main substance used in most illegal drugs, or nitrates, the main ingredient in explosives. It can sense even minute traces of the chemicals sealed in containers.

British connection

To market the AROMIC internationally, Sciex has entered into a partnership with a British consortium headed by British Aerospace Dynamics Group. Under the partnership, the Sciex sniffer will be incorporated into the British Aerospace cargo surveillance system, which uses high energy X-rays to detect contraband.

The combination of these two complementary, computer-controlled screening techniques will be used to examine cargo containers as they pass through a purpose-built facility.

"Our partnership with the British Aerospace group gives Sciex and the AROMIC access to an international distribution system. Two systems have already been sold in the Middle East for delivery in early 1986," said Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. Reid expects many of the first customers to be from countries in the Middle East. "They're driven by a serious fear of terrorist acts spilling over from the Iran-Iraq war," he said.

Agreement on beef exports

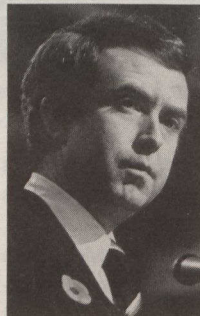
Minister for International Trade James Kelleher announced recently that an agreement has been formally signed with the European Economic Community (EEC) on the restrictions to be applied to EEC shipments of beef and veal to Canada in 1985.

Under the terms of the agreement, Canada will permit imports of up to 10 668 tonnes of EEC beef and veal in the calendar year 1985. This level is 55 per cent below Canadian imports from that source in 1984, and as much as 70 per cent below expected EEC sales in the current year.

To minimize any potential disruptive effect of these imports on the Canadian beef market, the agreement has provisions to ensure that shipments are made on an orderly basis and that EEC procedures for establishing the level of export subsidies will take into account Canadian prices for equivalent quality meat.

Nuclear co-operation agreement with Turkey

Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark, announced the signing on June 18, of a nuclear energy co-operation agreement between Canada and Turkey.



Joe Clark

The Agreement for Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was signed in Ankara by the Canadian ambassador to Turkey, Gilles Mathieu, and the Turkish foreign minister, Vahit Halefoglou.

The agreement envisages co-operation in developing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in such areas as the supply of CANDU reactors to Turkey, the supply, exploration and development of uranium, the implementation of joint nuclear research projects and the application of nuclear

energy for use in such fields as agriculture, industry and medicine. It also facilitates exchanges of experts, technicians and specialists related to the development of nuclear energy, as well as the provision of technical training.

International safeguards

In their commitment to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices, Canada and Turkey had ratified the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and placed all their nuclear facilities, current and future, under international safeguards applied by the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Agreement for Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy recognizes their important mutual commitment and carries a provision for the continuing application of safeguards in the event that the agency is no longer able to carry out its safeguarding functions.