

help the industry upgrade its capability.

Contingent on compliance with the new safeguard structures required for nuclear exports, the Government has authorized Atomic Energy of Canada Limited to negotiate the following sales:

With Argentina, the supply of goods and services for the nuclear part of a second 600-megawatt CANDU nuclear power station. Subject to escalation, these goods and services are estimated at \$90 million, and the heavy water at a further \$60 million.

With Iran, the supply of goods and services for two 600-megawatt CANDU nuclear-power units, and possibly two additional.

With the Republic of Korea, the supply of goods and services for one complete nuclear-reactor power unit.

Once again subject to full compliance with the safeguard requirements, and in so far as Canadian capacity permits, the Government has further authorized AECL to negotiate the following:

With Denmark, the supply of goods and services for the nuclear part of a CANDU power station.

With Romania, agreements covering CANDU-PHW (Pressurizing Heavy Water) licensing, AECL consultancy, fuel design, development and manufacturing, heavy water production and plant construction, and a scientific and technical exchange.

With the United Kingdom, agreements covering CANDU/SGHWR (PTHWR) technological exchange, and supply of heavy water. (SGHWR: Steam Generating Heavy Water Reactor; PTHWR: Pressure Tube Heavy Water Reactor).

With the Italian company, Pregettazioni Meccaniche Nucleari, a licensing agreement to supply CANDU reactor units in Italy.

The Government has reaffirmed the policy guide-lines on uranium enrichment as announced on August 1, 1973. Canadian involvement in uranium enrichment will be determined within those guide-lines.

Canada has made the decisions on safeguards that I have just outlined in the spirit of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons which is designed not only to stop the proliferation of nuclear weapons but to ensure the benefits of lower cost energy are shared by all nations.

Canada/Mexico exchange trainees

The Canada/Mexico exchange program for young specialists and technicians is seeking young Canadians interested in gaining career-related experience in Mexico for periods of four to 12 months.

During 1973, the first year of the program, 13 Canadians and 15 Mexicans participated in the exchange; in 1974, 12 Canadians went to Mexico and 15 Mexicans came to Canada.

Applicants in Canada must be Canadian citizens between 18 and 30 years of age. They must have a basic knowledge of Spanish, possess a degree from a university or educational institution at the post-secondary level, or have a recognized diploma from a technical high school. Work experience is preferable though not essential. Successful applicants must also present a health certificate.

The major areas in which traineeships may be made available in Mexico are: agriculture, including cattle breeding; anthropology; archaeology; architecture (urban development, conservation and cultural restoration); arts and crafts (ceramics, weaving, glass-blowing, stained glass, silver, copper and textiles); computer systems; demography; ethnology; human geography; medical technology; museology; oceanography; public finance; social medicine (sociology); social and rural development tourism and tropical ecology.

Through a reciprocal agreement, the National Council for Science and Technology in Mexico will be responsible for selecting young Mexican workers for training in Canada. Canadian companies will be asked to provide training positions for suitable Mexican candidates.

Canada savings bonds sold well

The 1974 Canada savings bonds, the last issue of which went on sale September 30, sold extremely well, according to recent reports.

Interest on the annual savings bond issue is payable on November 1 each year.

Interest on the 1974 issue was a record 9.75 per cent and many people cashed in old bonds to buy new ones.

Flying visit of British P.M.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain has accepted Prime Minister Trudeau's invitation to visit Ottawa on January 29.

Mr. Wilson will arrive by air in the morning from London, and the two prime ministers will meet at a working lunch before Mr. Wilson continues his journey to Washington.

Nation-wide computer link-up for all police cars

A project aimed at extending the use of a national computer to every police patrol car in Canada is to be developed jointly by the Department of Communications and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Eventually, every patrol officer will have his own, direct access to the computer through a miniature keyboard and small teleprinter or television screen mounted under his dashboard or on the transmission hump in his car.

The system will eliminate the time-consuming necessity of radio dispatchers acting as middlemen for inquiries directed to the computer by voice from police cars.

The Communications Department and the RCMP will co-operate in a two-year program to design, develop and produce a prototype of the modular system, to satisfy the major requirements of all Canadian police forces.

Integration of two existing police communications and information services will take place: the first is the literally hundreds of local voice communications systems linking patrol vehicles with radio dispatchers; the second is the nation-wide, computerized police information service (Canadian Police Information Centre — CPIC, for short) operated from Ottawa since 1972 by the RCMP.

The mobile terminal could also be incorporated into computer-aided dispatch systems (CAD). Such systems permit high-speed digital signalling to replace routine voice messages between police cruisers and dispatchers, thereby greatly reducing the load on voice-communications channels. CAD systems are now being considered by most urban police forces in Canada.