

From there, the facts are sent to Defence Research Board experts, who use them in forecasting transmission conditions and in other research. The information is also given to the U.S. Bureau of Standards at Boulder, Colorado, where world forecasts on transmission are made.

Staff and supplies for Resolute are taken there once a year by a Transport Department convoy. The Department also supplies accommodation for other government research groups based at Resolute.

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## ATOMIC ENERGY AGREEMENT

The following statement on the agreement with Germany for co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy was made in the House of Commons December 10 by Mr. Sidney E. Smith, Secretary of State for External Affairs:

"Mr. Speaker, I should like to inform the House that there was signed earlier this morning an Agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany for Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The terms provide that the Agreement shall come into force upon an exchange of Notes to that effect, an exchange which the Government intends to carry out later this month. I have sent the text of the Agreement to the Clerk of the House and copies are available in the Parliamentary Distribution Office. With the permission of the House I intend, without going into details concerning the terms, to make now some comments about the Agreement.

"The Agreement was negotiated during September 1957 on the basis of a draft prepared by Canada; that draft has been made available to a number of other Governments which have expressed an interest in the possibility of concluding agreements of this nature with Canada. We hope that there will be a number of such agreements concluded before long, and in this connection I might add that negotiations took place during November with representatives of the Government of Switzerland. While we are still awaiting the views of the Swiss Government concerning the outcome of those negotiations, we are hopeful that their concurrence in the signature of an agreement may be forthcoming soon, and that such an Agreement would be brought into effect not long after signature.

"The Agreement with Germany which has now been signed will provide for co-operation between the two governments on a reciprocal basis; that is to say, it does not envisage a one-way traffic but rather that each government will assist the other as appropriate and on a basis of equality. The co-operation involved may take a variety of forms, including the exchange of information, the supply of equipment and materials, and access to and use of facilities. In particular, it will permit arrangements to be made for the supply of

uranium from Canada to Germany. In all cases the activities involved must be directed solely to peaceful ends, and there is provision for adequate safeguards to ensure that materials such as uranium which are essential to an atomic programme shall not be diverted to any military use. I emphasize that adequate safeguards for this end are assured. The safeguards provisions, I may add, are modelled closely on those of the International Atomic Energy Agency; I desire at this point to say a few words about the relationship between such bilateral agreements and that Agency, of which both Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany are members.

"Canada wholeheartedly supports the newly established International Atomic Energy Agency which is designed to encourage, to complement and to assist the efforts of governments, individually or in co-operation on a bilateral or multilateral basis, to develop and apply the peaceful uses of atomic energy. It is quite possible that when the Agency is fully operative the supply of such material as uranium from one country to another will frequently be arranged through it. It is equally true that such supply on a bilateral basis is fully consistent with the principles on which the Agency is based; indeed the possibility of such bilateral transactions outside the Agency is explicitly recognized in the Agency's Statute, and provision is made there for application of safeguards to bilateral agreements by the Agency upon request of the two parties. The present Agreement makes no explicit reference to such an arrangement; neither the International Atomic Energy Agency nor any other suitable international body is yet in a position to apply safeguards, but the possibility of transferring the safeguards functions for which provision is made in the Agreement to a mutually acceptable international body is one which could be raised by either party at a later date.

"The terms of the Agreement provide that it shall come into force upon an exchange of Notes to that effect. As I have said it is our intention that this exchange should take place this month. We are confident that this Agreement, and others like it which may be negotiated with other friendly governments, will be supported by all members of the House. I think that we can all agree that agreements of this kind providing as they do for co-operation on a reciprocal basis will come to play an important role in the development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy with consequent benefit to our friends and ourselves and that such agreements will provide an additional market for Canadian uranium.

"Finally, and in order to avoid any possible confusion, I state that these intergovernmental agreements will not in themselves constitute contracts for the export of uranium from Canada. Rather they will establish conditions satisfactory to the two governments concerned