

CANDU nuclear power reactors to Korea and Argentina

Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan MacEachen announced to the House of Commons on January 30 that Canada had signed nuclear co-operation agreements with the Republics of Korea and Argentina which allowed for the sale to those two countries of CANDU power reactors produced by the Atomic Energy of Canada. Mr. MacEachen stated that safeguards commitments, including the application of the International Atomic Energy Agency inspection system undertaken by both countries, represented "juridical assurances of a high order which fully meet international standards and Canadian safeguards policy".

The Republic of Korea, said Mr. MacEachen, intended to supplement its nuclear-power generation program with the Canadian reactor. Korea, which was already building a power reactor supplied by the United States, was contracting another from that source. Argentina, a member of the IAEA, has had a successful nuclear development program for over 25 years and, said Mr. MacEachen, operated a number of research reactors as well as a heavy-water moderated power reactor built in co-operation with the Federal Republic of Germany.

Mr. MacEachen continued:

"The co-operation to be undertaken under these two agreements reflects the position announced by the Prime Minister in 1975 when he noted that Canada would continue to seek to make available to developing countries the benefits of the peaceful applications of nuclear energy provided that adequate guarantees against the possible

diversion of such co-operation to non-peaceful explosive purposes were available. This is a position endorsed by other nuclear suppliers.

Safeguards

"These agreements provide that identified nuclear exports, including nuclear technology in physical form, shall only be authorized on the basis of coverage by an intergovernmental guarantee that:

(1) the items supplied or items produced with these, including subsequent generations, will not be diverted to any non-peaceful or explosive purpose;

(2) these guarantees are verified through inspection mechanisms of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

(3) that the retransfer of items supplied and items produced with these including subsequent generations of nuclear material only be done with the consent of the Government of Canada;

(4) that the enrichment and reprocessing of nuclear material supplied, or nuclear material produced with items supplied, only be done with the consent of the Government of Canada;

(5) that IAEA safeguards and other mechanisms of bilateral verification for aspects of guarantees where the IAEA system is not applicable, be in place for the life of the supplied item or for items susceptible to these guarantees, produced from these items; and

(6) that adequate measures for the physical security of materials be in place to protect the supplied items from the threat of subnational diversion..."

Ontario energy to United States — licence renewal hearing

The National Energy Board will hold a public hearing, starting March 16 in Ottawa, on an application by Ontario Hydro to renew a licence for the export of electric energy to utilities in the States of Michigan and New York, U.S.A., between 1976 and December 31, 1985.

The Canadian utility is requesting approval for the export of interruptible energy, surplus to Canadian requirements. The exports would increase, on an annual basis, from a maximum of

10,000 gigawatthours in 1976 to a maximum of 30,000 gigawatthours in 1985.

Ontario Hydro sells surplus energy to four major power utilities in the United States: Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation and The Power Authority of the State of New York, the Detroit Edison Company and Consumers Power Company of the State of Michigan.

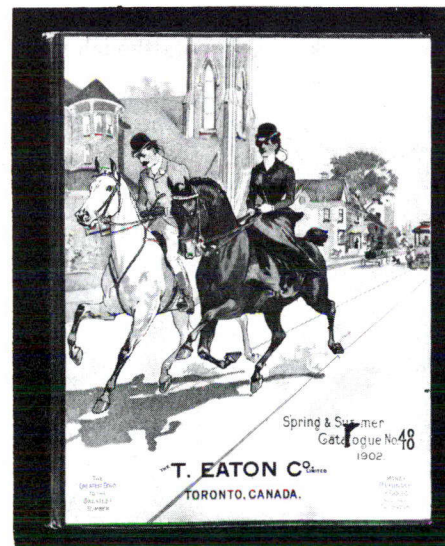
The application for renewal of the licence includes a six-volume study on the social costs of generating electricity for export.

Eaton's catalogue ends existence

After some 92 years, Eaton's catalogue, "rural Canada's strongest link with fashionable urban society", will no longer be published and all catalogue orders will be phased out probably by the end of May.

Earl Orser, T. Eaton company president, announced on January 21 that for a number of years "catalogue operations have been unprofitable". In 1974, for example, net operating losses exceeded \$17 million.

"The high costs of creating and producing catalogue books, the dependency on costly distribution and transportation services, and the market demand for greater variety in fashion



Cover of one of Eaton's old catalogues.

assortments and styles — together with easier access to shopping centres and increased competition from the growing number of retail stores in traditional catalogue markets — have been factors contributing to the poor financial performance of the catalogue," he stated.

T. Eaton Co. Limited, with sales totalling more than \$1 billion a year, own 62 department stores in major cities across Canada, with the mail order business operating from three main distribution centres. A total of 270 catalogue sales units with 70 catalogue sales desks, as well as telephone sales departments are located in 32 stores and 144 mail order agencies.

Special provisions will be made for some 9,000 full-time and part-time employees affected by the change. Staff