

onto previously erected sections of mast.

Rising 335 feet above the top of the concrete, the needle-shaped steel mast, weighing 290 tons, will accommodate antennae for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, commercial stations, educational television and cable television companies. It will also be used for all the FM radio channels in the Toronto area, mobile radio systems and CN Telecommunications microwave facilities.

After installation, the mast will be encased in a glass-reinforced plastic shell, one-and-a-half inches thick, called radome. The freezing rain and high winds of Toronto's winter can create severe icing problems on high steel structures; the shape and smooth surface of the radome shell will keep ice accumulation to a minimal thickness before it detaches itself and breaks into powder-like snow.

The tower is the first structure in Metro Centre, a 15-year development on 190 acres between the central business district and the waterfront. Its close neighbours will be the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (English-language network), the proposed new Massey Hall and the proposed Con-

CN Tower quick facts

- Height – over 1,800 feet
- Weight – 130,000 tons
- Volume of concrete – 53,000 cubic yards
- Post-tensioned steel – 80 miles
- Reinforcing steel – 5,000 tons
- Structural steel – 600 tons
- Maximum variance from plumb – 1.1 inches
- Broadcast facilities – provision for TV (UHF and VHF), FM radio, microwave transmission, fixed mobile systems, cable TV.
- Upper observation level:
 - Eagle's Nest – 1,500 feet
 - Potential visibility – 100 miles
- Upper accommodation (sky pod):
 - Revolving dining-room level – 1,150 feet
 - Observation levels – 1,120 feet
 - Potential visibility – 75 miles
- Capacities:
 - Four elevators – 2,000 people per hour (one direction)
 - Revolving dining room – 450 people
 - Observation levels – 600 people
 - Base accommodation restaurant – 300 people

vention Centre.

Glass-faced elevators on two of the tower's three sides will carry visitors to a circular six-storey "sky pod" between the 1,100- and 1,200-foot levels, where sightseeing and broadcasting facilities, a 360-seat revolving dining room, lounge, indoor and outdoor observation decks, radio studios, a snack bar and display areas will be located. Rising to more than twice the height of Toronto's tallest existing building, Commerce Court, the CN Tower will be set in parkland; landscaped terraces will slope down to a large reflecting pool surrounding its base, which will house shops and restaurants. A bridge over the pool will lead to a second structure to reach a glass-walled rotunda in the base of the tower.

Although the CN Tower is being built as an aid to communications, it will "definitely be a people place", says the brochure. At a ceremony on February 5, 1973, marking the start of construction, Norman J. MacMillan, chairman and president, CN System, stated that it was "one of the engineering and architectural wonders of the world". It would become, he said, "an international tourist attraction".

Recent agreements with the European Economic Community

Details of the agreements with the European Economic Community announced last month by the Prime Minister were released recently by Industry, Trade and Commerce Minister Alastair Gillespie. Negotiations leading to these agreements arose out of the accession of Britain, Ireland and Denmark to the EEC.

The purpose of the negotiations, under Article XXIV:6 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), was to agree on a package of trade concessions to compensate Canada for the loss or impairment of certain of Canada's GATT rights to previously negotiated tariff rates in Britain, Denmark and Ireland. These rates were in effect when these countries adopted the Common Market's tariff and other import regulations, including the Common Agricultural Policy.

The negotiations, which began in Geneva more than two years ago, involved a number of other countries in

addition to Canada. Most of these countries, including the U.S.A., Japan, Australia and New Zealand, completed their negotiations in July 1974 on the basis of a global offer of trade concessions by the European Community. Although recognizing that the global offer contained a number of concessions of interest to Canada it did not, in the Canadian view, adequately safeguard our rights on wheat and barley or provide adequate terms of access for cheddar cheese, Mr. Gillespie said. These issues have now been satisfactorily resolved.

The earlier offer of the Common Market included concessions on some 30 products of which the main ones of interest to Canada were woodpulp, newsprint, kraft papers, coniferous plywood, and canned and frozen salmon.

Together, these concessions cover more than one quarter of a billion dollars worth of exports to the enlarged European Community.

Cheese to Britain resumed

An important part of the Article XXIV:6 package is a special agreement on Canadian-aged cheddar cheese, effective April 1, 1975. It will mean a major reduction in the levy charged on this product, which should make it possible for Canada to resume traditional exports to Britain.

The British market has traditionally been of major importance to Canadian cheese producers. From 1963 to 1972 annual exports to Britain amounted to some 28 million pounds (about \$11.2 million in value terms). This represented about 95 per cent of total exports of Canadian cheddar cheese. Virtually no Canadian cheese had been exported to Britain since the application of the EEC variable levies two years ago.

Cereals

With respect to wheat and barley, it was agreed that both sides would continue discussions with a view of finding, through international negotiations,