

a clear and unequivocal commitment to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The development of the CANDU reactor has been one of Canada's great technological achievements. This technology is needed to reduce the world's dependence on oil. Moreover, our industrialized trading partners look to Canada as a source of uranium to fuel the nuclear reactor programs which they, like ourselves, have undertaken to meet a growing share of energy needs. In the absence of alternative technologies, developing countries will also look to nuclear power once they have exploited other conventional energy resources and have built up the national power grids necessary for large present reactors. While research into conservation and renewable energy technologies should be intensified, energy planning in Canada and elsewhere must look to energy resources presently available.

Possible sales drop accepted

While the Canadian Government recognizes the legitimate energy requirements of its trading partners, it is determined to do everything within its power to avoid contributing to nuclear-weapons proliferation. It is for this reason that the Government of Canada

has unilaterally decided to strengthen further Canada's safeguards requirements. As in the past we are prepared to accept the commercial consequences of being clearly ahead of other suppliers. This is the price we are prepared to pay to curb the threat to mankind of nuclear proliferation.

We recognize that for this policy to be fully effective we must persuade other nuclear suppliers to adopt similar export policies. In discussions amongst suppliers we have urged that a collective decision be taken to restrict their nuclear exports to non-nuclear weapon states to those which have ratified the Non-Proliferation Treaty or otherwise accept full scope safeguards. We regret that to date it has not been possible to reach a collective decision to this effect. Canada, however, is determined to assume responsibility where it has the power to act, that is, with regard to Canada's own exports of nuclear equipment, technology and uranium. We are charting a course which we hope will serve as a compelling example for other nuclear suppliers.

With this announcement I am calling on other nuclear exporters to review their own export policies, not in the light of commercial gain but in the interests of maintaining a safe and secure world.

clude a reception area, education area, a surgery with three dental chairs, an X-ray laboratory, and ramps for wheelchair patients, at an estimated cost of \$55,000.

The unit will be staffed full-time by an experienced, senior member of the faculty, in conjunction with teams of three or four undergraduate and graduate students, who now receive practical training in care of the handicapped at the dental clinic of Mount Sinai Hospital. Dr. Norman Levine, assistant professor at the faculty of dentistry, supervises the program.

"There has been a lack of undergraduate training in this particular field," says Levine, who has 16 years of experience in care for the handicapped, and is also chairman of a provincial task force to investigate delivery of dental care to the handicapped in Ontario.

"The important aspect is to expose the students to a variety of handicapping conditions and actually let them render treatment to adults and children who range from severely retarded to the subnormal."

Dental care for the handicapped has not had a high priority in Ontario. The problem is particularly acute for many children, in institutions and at home, says Hargreaves, who came from the University of Edinburgh to U of T in 1971.

"By the time these children are in their teens, you may have little choice other than tooth extraction," he says. "We can transport this facility anywhere it's needed, and catch the children at an early age for preventive treatment."

The program, which was praised at the Third International Congress on Dentistry for the Handicapped in Stockholm in the autumn, is believed to be the only one of its kind in the world.

New holiday proposal

A bill that would establish a new national holiday to be called National Heritage Day on the second Monday in February each year was introduced by Secretary of State John Roberts and given first reading in the House of Commons on December 20.

The proposed legislation, which would involve an amendment to the Canada Labour Code, would not be binding on the provinces but five provincial governments and the two territorial governments have already proclaimed National Heritage Day, though not as a holiday, pending federal action.

The bill also provides for the name of Canada's birthday, celebrated July 1, to be changed from Dominion Day to Canada Day and for the name of the Victoria Day holiday, which takes place in May, to be changed to the Queen's (King's) Birthday.

Dentistry on wheels

Going to the dentist could become a lot easier for handicapped persons in the province of Ontario. The dentist's office may go to them — on wheels.

The faculty of dentistry of the University of Toronto, already among the first dental schools in the world to have expanded its training program to include care of the mentally or physically handicapped, plans to operate a mobile dental clinic for the handicapped in areas where they have no access to a dentist.

According to Dr. Tony Hargreaves, professor and chairman of the faculty's department of paedodontics, the mobile clinic will not only provide a sorely needed community service, but will also expand training of dental students in care for the handicapped.

Plans, drawn up without charge by a class of interior design students of Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, in-

Prince Charles to visit Canada

Prince Charles will visit Alberta from July 5 to July 8, to take part in celebrations marking the centennial of the signing of Treaty Number 7, during he will be made a Kanai Chief. The Prince will also open the Calgary Stampede.

Owing to commitments occasioned by the Queen's silver jubilee, Prince Charles will not be able to accept other engagements during his visit.