

Department of Trade and Commerce has prepared a special 40-page illustrated brochure in English, Spanish and Portuguese, outlining all the products available from the industry.

The air-industries mission is the last of a total of 14 trade missions to foreign countries sponsored by the Department in 1965, the most successful year to date for this method of export trade promotion.

PROVEN SUCCESS OF TRADE MISSIONS

The emphasis by the Department of Trade and Commerce on trade missions was prompted by the export-building successes achieved through this means of promotion. For example, a building supplies mission sent this year to explore the booming construction industry in Europe developed \$400,000 in new business, appointed 11 sales agents and is hopeful of achieving an additional \$1 million of exports annually.

A mission of livestock buyers from Chile resulted directly in the sale of \$200,000 worth of Hereford cattle, the largest shipment of Canadian cattle ever made to Latin America and the first to Chile.

Outstanding successes from this year's programme include the California Gift Show, where Canadian firms wrote \$200,000 in on-the-spot business, the Western Metal and Tools Exposition (Los Angeles), which resulted in firm orders for \$432,000, and the London Engineering Show, where seven Canadian companies sold \$200,000 worth of machinery and equipment during the show with anticipated follow-up orders of several million dollars.

The Department of Trade and Commerce will shortly be announcing details of its trade fairs and trade missions programme for 1966 and early 1967.

SAFEGUARDS FOR ATOMIC REACTORS

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agreement with India just cited. We hope and expect that all our various bilateral partners will co-operate with us and the Agency to this end. Certainly the intentions of Canada and Pakistan are clear on this score in connection with the Karachi nuclear-power project, regarding which negotiations are proceeding between our two countries. It was agreed in principle, nearly a year ago, that IAEA safeguards would apply to this project. As those negotiations approach completion, our two countries have an opportunity to reinforce the position of the Agency's safeguards system and to set an example for other countries to follow.

CANADA-INDIA REACTOR

This brings me to the experimental reactor known as the CIR. I should like to recall that the agreement to provide this reactor to India under the Colombo Plan was made prior to the date when the IAEA came into existence and at a time when the conception of safeguards was much less highly developed than it is

today. The Indian Government, nevertheless, gave an unconditional undertaking to use the reactor for peaceful purposes only. This undertaking has been reaffirmed and publicly acknowledged in statements by Indian ministers during the past year. Moreover, on June 14, in a communiqué issued by the Prime Minister of Canada and Prime Minister Shastri during the latter's visit to Canada, the Prime Minister of Canada expressed particular satisfaction at India's decision not to use nuclear energy for other than peaceful purposes, despite India's technical capability to produce nuclear weapons. The Canadian Government has been pleased to note that, only a few weeks ago, Prime Minister Shastri again declared that his Government was not planning to manufacture nuclear weapons.

Finally, I should like to say that it is Canada's conviction that production of truly cheap atomic power will be a great boon to all mankind and not least to the developing countries. Since every peaceful release of atomic energy produces also the material for weapons production, surely the dictates of reason and the interest of their own survival require all countries to give their full support to the IAEA safeguards system.

INCREASED CONSTRUCTION

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, building permits issued in Canada in June covered construction estimated at \$437,765,000, a sharp rise (51.5 per cent) from the June 1964 total of \$288,995,000. The value of residential construction increased 35.3 per cent, to \$203,125,000 from \$150,157,000 a year earlier, and of non-residential construction 69.0 per cent, to \$234,640,000 from \$138,838,000.

January-to-June issuances were valued at \$1,733,704,000, higher by 29.0 per cent than the corresponding 1964 total of \$1,343,550,000. Half-year issuances for residential construction advanced 17.0 per cent, to \$799,405,000 from \$683,470,000 a year ago, and non-residential construction 41.5 per cent, to \$934,299,000 from \$660,080,000.

PROVINCIAL FIGURES

The values of permits issued by the provinces in June were (in thousands): Newfoundland \$3,464 (\$2,020 in June 1964); Prince Edward Island \$332 (\$391); Nova Scotia \$14,853 (\$4,343); New Brunswick \$5,580 (\$7,761); Quebec \$132,912 (\$58,145); Ontario \$172,368 (\$141,701); Manitoba \$14,849 (\$8,800); Saskatchewan \$13,975 (\$17,480); Alberta \$31,630 (\$17,474); and British Columbia \$47,802 (\$30,880).

January-to-June provincial totals (in thousands) were: Newfoundland \$22,522 (\$8,601 a year ago); Prince Edward Island \$1,797 (\$5,986); Nova Scotia \$44,358 (\$20,115); New Brunswick \$21,400 (\$19,806); Quebec \$428,269 (\$308,736); Ontario \$751,285 (\$586,516); Manitoba \$61,374 (\$51,976); Saskatchewan \$52,148 (\$50,850); Alberta \$139,100 (\$117,880); and British Columbia \$211,451 (\$173,084).