

Mr. MacEachen, "the more important will be the role of IAEA safeguards applied in these states. These safeguards serve as a reassurance to neighbours and co-operating states alike that nuclear energy is not being diverted to the manufacture of nuclear explosive devices."

The nuclear-weapon states party to the NPT should demonstrate their support for the purposes of the Treaty by accepting safeguards themselves, Mr. MacEachen said. He urged the U.S.S.R. to join with the U.S. and Britain in their offer to place their peaceful nuclear activities under safeguards. He hoped this would be followed by a halt in the production of fissile material for military purposes.

Danger of theft

The Minister noted that the increased production of fissile materials in nuclear-power reactors throughout the world and increased transport of such materials had raised concerns about their possible theft and use to threaten governments and societies. He called on the Conference to encourage further international action to deal with the danger.

The peaceful application of nuclear explosions had been a controversial question, Mr. MacEachen said. Canadian Government experts had concluded that there was little promise for the practical application of nuclear explosions to projects of resource extraction or engineering in Canada for at least a decade. Canada, he said, would like to see a halt to experimentation in this area "at least until a thorough re-evaluation of the world's resources and energy needs presents a more compelling case for the use of peaceful nuclear explosions".

Shared benefits

Mr. MacEachen went on to say that if governments believed that peaceful nuclear-explosion experiments should continue "it will be necessary to assess the need for a more formal international regime for peaceful nuclear explosions". However, such a regime would have to ensure that any benefits would be available to all non-nuclear weapon states by way of services provided by nuclear-weapon states; that nuclear-weapon powers would give notice of and report on peaceful nuclear explosions on their own territories and

that such explosions would not contribute to the development of nuclear weapons.

Mr. MacEachen summarized Canada's main objects at the Review Conference.

First, Canada sought "a clear recognition by the nuclear-weapon states of the urgency and necessity of reversing the momentum of the nuclear arms race and a reaffirmation by them of greater determination to reduce their nuclear destructive capabilities".

Second, Canada wished "to see a recognition by all non-nuclear weapon states that their security interests are best served by preventing a further proliferation of nuclear-weapon states and by reaffirming their determination to pursue only the peaceful uses of nuclear energy".

Third, Canada wanted "greater recognition of the need for all countries, and particularly the developing countries, to have access to nuclear technology and materials where this can serve their social and economic well-being, but with the firm understanding that such nuclear co-operation will take place only in a way to ensure the world's security".

Canada supports regulation of trade in endangered species

An international convention regulating trade in endangered fauna and flora was ratified recently by Canada. The convention had been adopted by 80 nations in March 1973 to help curb commercial over-exploitation of certain species of wild animals and plants. The agreement, effective 90 days after the tenth nation has ratified it, imposes import, export and transit controls on the species listed. Canada is the eighth nation to ratify.

The restrictions imposed by the convention will affect zoological gardens, pet-dealers, private collectors, the fur industry and horticulturalists, as well as tourists and other persons who purchase curios and artifacts made from the by-products of these species.

The restrictions placed on a particular animal or plant or its by-products vary according to how it is listed in the convention. Trade in species listed in Appendix I (those considered endangered), such as cheetahs and alligators, is allowed only under exceptional circumstances, and then both an export and import permit are required.

Recognition of South Vietnam

The Department of External Affairs announced on May 15 that Canada had recognized the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam as the sole legal government of South Vietnam. The Government of Canada proposed that discussions be entered into, as soon as is mutually convenient, with a view to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Women's Year song by Montrealer

The United Nations' musical theme for International Women's Year has been written and recorded by 30 year-old Montreal singer-composer Jacqueline Lemay, who was born in Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec.

The song, commissioned by the United Nations is entitled, *Half the World is Woman*, and its recording in Canada was subsidized by Quebec's Aid for Artistic and Literary Creations by Women (ACALF).

export and import permit are required. Appendix II species — such as chimpanzees and orchids —, which need protection if they are not to become endangered through excessive trade, and Appendix III species, which are protected under the laws of each participating nation (like the walrus and, in Canada, the snowy owl), need an export permit from the originating nations.

The controls provided in the convention apply when specimens of a listed species are shipped between two nations of which at least one has ratified the agreement. In Canada, these controls will not replace or supersede any domestic legislation, such as the health requirements of the Department of Agriculture.

If an imported animal or plant, or its by-product, lacks the proper convention permits, it will be seized at the point of entry and either returned to the country of origin at that country's expense or disposed of. Live specimens seized in Canada and not returned will probably be donated to approved organizations.