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Canada's obligations as a nuclear power

"Nuclear activity is one of the many in which man is now engaged which, if not made susceptible to reason and discipline, could become ultra-hazardous, even cataclysmic. All of our joint wisdom and all of our dedication will be required in order to ensure that mankind enjoys the benefits of this activity without suffering from its perils. Canadian Government nuclear policies have attempted to steer this course," stated the Prime Minister, in an address to the annual meeting of the Canadian Nuclear Association last month.

Mr. Trudeau described as follows Canada's obligations as a nuclear power which, he said, formed the basis of the nuclear policy:

* * * *

The first of these obligations finds its origins in the character of Canadians, and in those circumstances of wilderness and weather which contributed to that character. We are a society which has not forgotten its frontier origins. We are a people who have experienced the torment of need, who understand the benefits of sharing. It is inconsistent with that experience and that understanding that we should now deny to the less-developed countries of the world the opportunity to gain a hand-hold on the technological age. It is inconsistent with the character of Canadians that we should expect those hundreds of millions of persons living in destitute circumstances in so many parts of the world to wait patiently for improvement while their countries proceed painfully through the industrial revolution.

* * * *

It would be unconscionable under any circumstances to deny to the developing countries the most modern of technologies as assistance in their quest for higher living standards. But in a world increasingly concerned about depleting reserves of fossil fuels, about food shortages, and about the need to reduce illness, it would be irresponsible as well to withhold the advantages of the nuclear age — of power reactors, agricultural isotopes, cobalt-beam therapy units.

All these devices Canada has. All these devices the world needs. If we are serious in our protestation of interest and our desire to help, if we are honest when we say that we care and intend to share with those less well-

off than ourselves, if we are concerned about the instability of a world in which a fraction of the population enjoys the bulk of the wealth — in any of these events we cannot object to the transfer of advanced technology. Technological transfer is one of the few — and one of the most effective — means available to us of assisting others to contribute to their own development. It forms one component of the program for action for a new international economic order adopted by the United Nations and endorsed so enthusiastically by the vast majority of the countries of the world. It remains as a cornerstone of Canada's economic assistance policy and the programs under that policy which we operate in the UN, in the Commonwealth, in L'Agence franco-phone, in the Colombo Plan, and elsewhere.

Canadian governments since the Second World War have been committed without exception to assisting the less advantaged. That commitment cannot be discharged by help of poor quality or low value. Nor would Canadians permit that. Unless the disadvantaged countries are given the opportunity to pass out from the medieval economic state in which many of them find themselves, and into the twentieth century of accomplishment and productivity, the gap between rich and poor will never narrow. In that process, we must assist them to leapfrog the industrial revolution. Nuclear technology is one of the most certain means of doing so. In instances, therefore, where electric power from nuclear sources is cost-effective, where the advantages of nuclear science are of demonstrable benefit, we should be prepared to share

our knowledge and our good fortune. That is why Canada chose, 20 years ago, to assist the world's most populous democracy in overcoming its desperate problems of poverty. We can be proud, as Canadians, of our co-operation with India. The decision taken by Prime Minister St. Laurent to enter a nuclear-assistance program with India was a far-sighted and generous act of statesmanship. It goes without saying, of course, that our nuclear transfers should be subject to safeguards always; and that is my next point.

Application of safeguards

The second of the three obligations underlying the Government's nuclear policy arises out of the dangerous nature of the improper uses to which nuclear materials can be put either by accident or design. For that reason the Canadian Government is obligated to Canadians and to all persons everywhere to assure that nuclear devices, materials or technology from Canadian sources not be used for explosive or illegal purposes. This is done through the application of safeguards.

Familiarity with nuclear processes and confidence in their peaceful benefits must never blind us to the destructive capability of a nuclear explosive device or the politically destabilizing effect that can be caused in certain circumstances by the mere existence of such a device. For these reasons, this second obligation must be regarded as no less important than the first. For no matter how sincere is our commitment to equality throughout the world, no matter how successful is our progress towards it, our achievements will be Pyrrhic should nations be unable to avoid the inhumanity of nuclear weapons usages or threats.

It is an enigma that surely no sane observer could untangle — this nuclear threat to the very continuance of the human race that has become so commonplace as to be boring, that is often regarded in some perverse fashion as a symbol of national accomplishment and well-being or as a manifestation of sovereignty.

No nation should be envious of another because it possesses the ability to kill hundreds of thousands of human beings in a single explosion. No nation should treasure its power to

trigger a nuclear war. And no nation should misinterpret Canada's opposition to proliferation as envy of foreign accomplishments.

Importance of NPT

Canada is not envious of any country that is able to achieve new scientific plateaux for the benefit of its peoples nor, to my knowledge, is any other industrialized state. If a newly-independent nation is able to leap in a single generation from the stage of steam to the age of the atom, Canada applauds. If that leap was accomplished through Canadian assistance, we are proud. But the vault must be genuine, and the new plateau must be firm. Nuclear projects have proved their benefit to man in dozens of ways — ways well known to most of you — but no one has yet demonstrated convincingly that there are practical, economic, peaceful benefits of nuclear explosions. Not Americans, not Russians, not Indians. If at some time in the future such benefits be demonstrated, then they should be made available on an internationally accepted basis, under appropriate safeguards, and through a UN agency, to all countries declared by international experts as able to benefit. Canada is opposed to any peaceful nuclear explosions not conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. In doing so we are not imputing motives; we are attempting to avoid the subjunctive.

These are the reasons why Canada signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty, why we voiced such criticism of the Indian test, why I seize every opportunity to garner the support of world leaders for a tightening and an extension of safeguards and controls. These are the reasons why we will continue to do so.

* * * *

In the past several months I have argued the importance of a strengthened safeguards regime with some 40 heads of government — around a conference table as at the Commonwealth Meeting in Jamaica, and across a desk as with each of the nine leaders I have visited in Europe and the several that have come to Ottawa. The Secretary of State for External Affairs addressed the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference in Geneva last month — and was the only foreign minister to do so.

Senior government officials have travelled tens of thousands of miles in an effort to tighten existing safeguards and to broaden both the scope of their impact and the breadth of their application by supplier countries. We have raised the standard of our safeguards — with full support for the International Atomic Energy Agency which administers them — to the point that they are the toughest in the world. (And we are constantly on the alert for ways to make them more practical, more effective.) We impose as well still another constraint: we refuse to engage in nuclear co-operation without an explicit exclusion of explosive uses.

Support for IAEA aims

I do not pretend that the present international regime for the inspection and detection of nuclear cheating is fool-proof. I am painfully aware that the NPT is yet far from universally supported. I am deeply conscious of the responsibilities which devolve upon Canada as a world leader in the peaceful application of nuclear energy. But to those who contend that there is an incompatibility between these two obligations I have mentioned — assisting the less-developed countries and preventing nuclear proliferation — I remind them that the statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the world's nuclear policeman, charges the Agency to spread "throughout the world" peaceful applications of the atom "bearing in mind the special needs of the under-developed areas". Canada is an active member of the IAEA and does its utmost to ensure the successful attainment of those two objectives.

Domestic responsibility

These, then, are the first two of the obligations which form the foundation of Canada's nuclear policy — an obligation to the have-not countries of the world, and an obligation to the people of the world. The third obligation is to our own people. This obligation takes several forms: the provision of safe sources of energy, the preservation of the environment, the fostering of a competitive Canadian industry in all its facets of exploration, mining, processing, fabrication, design and sales.

Tonight, I'd like to emphasize for a moment one aspect of that obligation —

Appointments to the Order of Canada

Former Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Dr. A.E. Ritchie, who last year retired from the Department owing to illness, was one of three appointees to the Companion of the Order of Canada announced by Governor-General Jules Léger on June 27, together with a former director of the Stratford Festival, Dr. Jean Gascon, and Dr. William Gauvin, Director of Research for Noranda Mines Limited.

Sixty-two nominees to the Order include three Companions, the highest appointment, 20 Officers and 39 Members, all of whom will be invested at Government House in the autumn.

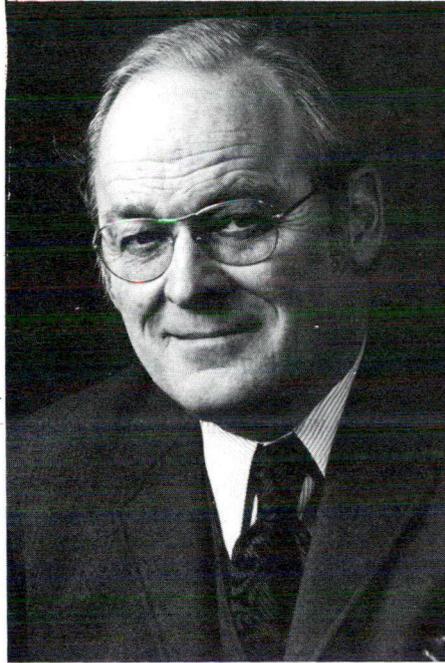
Dr. Ritchie served as Canada's Ambassador to the United States from 1966-1970 before being appointed Under-Secretary and, in 1973, was awarded the Outstanding Achievement Award of the Public Service of Canada in recognition of his outstanding service to Canada in diplomatic and international economic affairs. He became Special Adviser to the Privy Council Office last year.

Jean Gascon, who was recently appointed a member of the National Film Board Administrative Council, founded the Théâtre du Nouveau Monde in 1951 with actors Jean-Louis Roux and Guy Hoffman. He became Artistic Director of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival in 1967. Dr. Gascon was appointed to the Order of Canada as a recipient of the Medal of Service in 1967, becoming an Officer in 1972, when the constitution of the Order was amended.

Dr. William Gauvin, born in Paris, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and 17 other scientific societies, has 13 medals and scientific distinctions and more than 130 technical publications to his credit. In addition to his directorship with Noranda Mines, he is also Director of the Research Group on Plasma Technology at McGill University, Montreal.

Anne Murray among new Officers

One of Canada's best known popular vocalists, Anne Murray; Chairman of the Canadian Radio-Television Commission Pierre Juneau; author Solange Chaput Rolland; Women's Bureau director Sylva Gelber; and National Ballet



A.E. Ritchie

of Canada prima ballerina Veronica Tennant are among the new Officers of the Order of Canada.

Miss Murray, who was born in Springhill, Nova Scotia, is the first Canadian female singer to receive a gold record award which she won in 1970 for her recording of *Snowbird*. Since then she has won Canada's Juno Award as best female vocalist for the past five years, was voted Britain's top female vocalist (country) in 1972 and 1973, won a



Anne Murray

Grammy Award in 1974 and the Vanier Award as an outstanding young Canadian the same year.

Other new Officers are: Dr. Lionel Boulet, Director, Institute of Research, Hydro-Quebec; Edith Butler, Acadian folklorist; Jochem Carton, President March Shipping Ltd; Dr. W.A.C.H. Dobson, a Chinese scholar at the University of Toronto.

Robert Fowler, chief experimental test pilot for de Havilland Aircraft of Canada Ltd; Dr. John Gray, former Chairman, Macmillan Co. of Canada; Dr. J. Russell Harper, Curator of Canadian art for the Art Gallery of Ontario; Dr. Elmer Iseler, conductor of the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir.

Eric McLean, music critic for the *Montreal Star*; Dr. Louis Poirier, Chairman Anatomy Department, University of Montreal; Carl Pollock, Honorary Chairman, Electrohome Ltd; Yves Theriault, writer and poet.

Maxwell Ward, President, Wardair Canada Ltd; Dr. Karel Wiesner, organic chemistry professor at the University of New Brunswick; Mrs. Mozah Zemans, President, Vanier Institute of the Family.

New Members

The 39 new Members of the Order are: Mrs. Maryon Brechin, Past President, Consumers' Association of Canada; Guy Beaulne, a prominent Canadian and Quebec theatre figure; Toronto journalist and broadcaster Clyde Gilmour.

Dr. Nancy Adams, Maurice J. Bourgault, Roger Champoux.

Dr. Rae Chittick, Mrs. Martha Cohen, William Davies, Dr. Hugh Dempsey, Hayda Denault.

Edmund J. Desjardins, Mrs. Agnes Higgins, Mrs. Alma Houston, Fred P. Hudon, Ronald A. Irwin, Mrs. Lori Johnson, Dr. Percival Johnson, Dr. Wilfred Johnston, Jane Mallett.

Dr. Harding Moffatt, Eric Morse, Dr. Frederick McCrimmon, Lieutenant-Colonel Frank McEachern, Rodolphe Page, Dr. Phrixos Papachristidis, Dr. Vera Peters, Mrs. Eallien Robinson.

Charles Roy, Mrs. Susan Rubes, Ignatius Rumboldt, Gus Ryder, John C. Turnbull, Alexander Walton, J. Kenneth Watson, Dr. Ronald Way, Ben Weider, and Mrs. Pearl Whitehead.

Canada/Japan Ministerial Committee meeting

The following excerpts are from a joint communiqué issued after the seventh meeting of the Canada/Japan Ministerial Committee in Tokyo, June 24:

Japan was represented by the Honourable Kiichi Miyazawa (Chairman of the Meeting), Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Honourable Takeo Fukuda, Minister of State and Director-General for Economic Planning (Deputy Prime Minister), the Honourable Masayoshi Ohira, Minister of Finance, the Honourable Shintaro Abe, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Honourable Toshio Kohmoto, Minister of International Trade and Industry, and Mr. Yasuhiko Nara, Ambassador to Canada. Canada was represented by the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Jean Chrétien, President of the Treasury Board, the Honourable Donald S. Macdonald, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, the Honourable Alastair W. Gillespie, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, the Honourable Eugene F. Whelan, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. Ross Campbell, Ambassador to Japan.

Expressing their pleasure at the steady development of the close and fruitful relationship between the two countries since the sixth meeting of the Canada/Japan Ministerial Committee and, especially, the important impetus provided by the meeting between the Prime Ministers of the two countries in September 1974 for placing the relationship on an ever broader and deeper basis, the Ministers exchanged views on matters of common concern to the two countries in the spirit of friendship and understanding.

* * * *

The Ministers reaffirmed that it was extremely important to promote mutually beneficial economic relations between the two countries for the second progress of their respective economies. They recalled that, during their talks in Ottawa in September 1974, Prime Minister Tanaka and Prime Minister Trudeau, noting the existence of an extensive and mutually rewarding economic relationship, discussed the question of further economic co-operation between the two countries. They agreed that, in the changing world economic situation, there was signifi-

cant potential for further deepening and broadening of the relations between the two countries. They therefore agreed that officials of the two countries should proceed as soon as possible to identify those areas of the Japanese and Canadian economies which held the greatest promise for increased and mutually beneficial economic co-operation. They agreed that the explorations would cover the manufacturing as well as the whole range of resource areas, and include such matters as expanded mutually beneficial investment, broader intercorporate links including joint ventures, scientific and technological exchanges, and conditions giving greater assurance of supply and of access to markets.

Trade agreement

The Ministers expressed satisfaction that government officials of the two countries had been exploring revision of the agreement on commerce between Japan and Canada in the light of the results achieved in the Canada/Japan Prime Ministerial talks of last September. They agreed that officials should proceed with this work, which could lead to a broader and more comprehensive agreement providing a firmer contractual foundation for the progress of economic relations between the two countries.

The Ministers, noting with satisfaction the rapid increase in trade between the two countries, reaffirmed their determination to promote freer trade and discourage protectionist moves and also their aim of expanding the scope of their trade relations including resource, processed and manufactured exports.

The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of mineral and energy resources and agricultural and forestry products in their respective economies. They noted that the exchange of opinions in the Canada/Japan Sub-Committee on resources and energy matters held in Tokyo on June 9 and 10 had been extremely useful and agreed to work for further enhancement of the relations between the two countries in these

fields on a stable and mutually beneficial basis. They emphasized the importance of their trade in agricultural and food commodities taking place in a mutually satisfactory manner and agreed that the consultative meetings on food and agricultural matters among government officials should be continued and that the next such meeting should be held at an early date.

Noting that the increased exchange of capital between the two countries could make the economic relations between the two countries closer and more advanced, the Ministers agreed that the policies on foreign investment of the two countries should be conducted in such a manner as to facilitate that aim.

Science and technology

The Ministers expressed their satisfaction with recent evidence of the expanding co-operation in the field of science and technology and with the meeting of the government officials held in Tokyo from May 19 through 22 which further promoted co-operative relations. They noted with satisfaction that several projects of scientific and technological co-operation were already under way and that prospects for additional projects were bright.

The Ministers referred to the current situation in regard to civil aviation and noted the need to further the development of air relations between the two countries to their mutual benefit.

Culture

Noting the contribution made by the increasing contacts and exchanges at all levels between the two peoples in recent years to the enhancement and diversification of the ties between the two countries, the Ministers concurred in the view that the broadening of knowledge and understanding between the two countries, *inter alia*, through cultural exchanges is of fundamental importance and should be encouraged in every possible way. In this connection, they noted the progress of the negotiations to conclude a cultural agreement between the two countries now under way on the basis of the joint *communiqué* between the Prime Ministers of the two countries in September 1974 and hoped for its early conclusion.

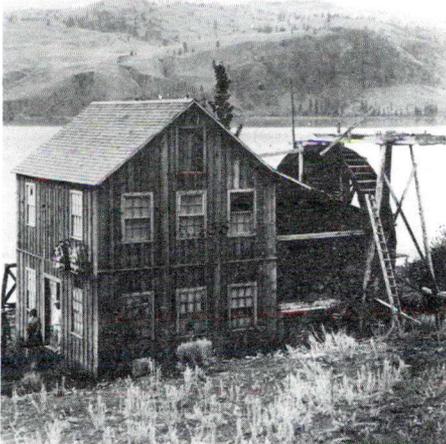
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The Canadian West – Public Archives exhibition of early photos

Donald S. Macdonald, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, opened at the Public Archives of Canada last month an exhibition of photographs depicting the Canadian West when it was still a frontier.

“Into the Silent Land. Survey Photography in the Canadian West, 1858-1900”, features 105 works that show Canada and its inhabitants from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean.

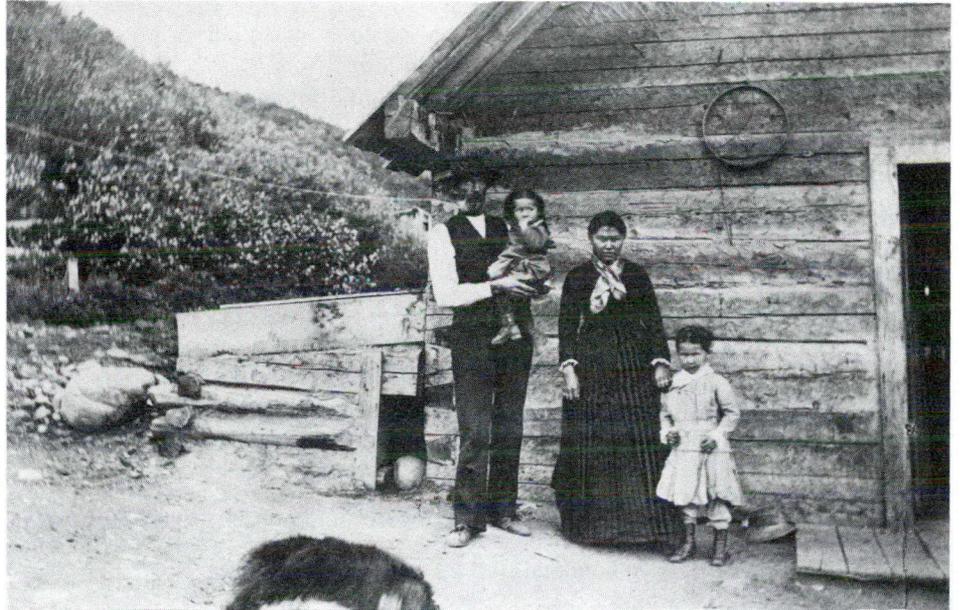
The photos trace the use of the camera in Government-sponsored surveys and explorations from the first tentative and experimental use of photography to the point where it became an indispensable tool in surveying. The photographs are graphic historical documents of the Canadian Northwest as it was about to be transformed by the hand of the white man.



Tranquille Mills, Kamloops Lake, B.C., 1871.

Many of the prints, which show the stark beauty of the landscape and reveal remarkable sympathy for the Indian way of life, were taken by surveyors or photographers from the Corps of Royal Engineers, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the North American Boundary Commission and the Geological Survey of Canada.

The oldest prints in the exhibition were taken by Humphrey Lloyd Hime during an 1858 expedition to the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan. A number of these were eventually reproduced in the *Illustrated London News* of that day, giving many Europeans their first visual impression of the western territories.



R. Sylvester and family, Sylvester's Landing, B.C., 1887.

U.S. military to leave Goose Bay

Regional Economic Expansion Minister Don Jamieson, Transport Minister Jean Marchand and William Romkey, Member of Parliament for Grand Falls-White Bay, Labrador, confirmed jointly on June 20 that the Government of the United States had informed the Government of Canada it intended to withdraw its military forces from Goose Bay when the Canada/United States Agreement expires June 30, 1976.

In anticipation of this military pull-out, a federal committee of several departments is studying ways and means of alleviating potentially adverse economic and social implications that the community of Goose Bay/Happy Valley could experience as a result of the U.S. decision.

Contingency plans for alternative employment are being developed in addition to the existing federal programs of the Department of Manpower and Immigration and the Public Service Commission.

The Federal Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee on Goose Bay is composed of senior representatives from the Departments of Expansion, Transport, Public Works, Manpower and Immigration, External Affairs, National Defence and the Treasury Board.

Matters under consideration include alternative employment for the employees affected by the USAF with-

drawal of forces; the matters of tenure, job security, existing and future benefits which are a matter of interest to the employees involved directly or indirectly; intergovernmental action respecting the future of Goose Bay; and terms of transfer of certain federal assets, referred to as the northside lands and facilities at Goose Bay, to the Province of Newfoundland.

The United States Air Force has indicated the desire of continuing access to the Goose Bay Airport to meet multi-lateral military requirements under NATO/NORAD. Negotiations have been initiated to explore the extent and conditions under which this access may be granted by the Canadian Government.

Canada helps Brazil rebuild areas destroyed by floods

The Canadian Ambassador in Brazil, Barry Connel Steers, delivered recently to the Minister of the Interior, Rangel Reis, a check for \$250,000 as a gift to help in the recovery of the areas affected by last year's floods in Brazil.

The money given by Canada will be used for the reconstruction of a school and a workshop in Carnaubas, Rio Grande do Norte. It will also be used for the construction of 60 houses, part of an urbanization plan for Pedreiras and Santa Quitéria, in Maranhão. The

money will also help drain the Piranhas and Parnaiba rivers. The Northeast floods caused CR\$95-million worth of damage, with the waters destroying 60,000 houses and leaving 300,000 people homeless.

The Brazilian Government, which had already begun the recovery plan of the hit areas, thanked the Ambassador through Minister Rangel Reis. "The Brazilian people," said Rangel, "will always be grateful to the Canadian people for their brotherly gesture."

Immigrant legal aid at Dorval

Otto Lang, Minister of Justice, and Robert Andras, Minister of Manpower and Immigration, recently announced the inauguration of an experimental legal aid service for persons seeking admission to Canada at Montreal International Airport at Dorval.

The service, authorized as a one-year experiment, is being provided in co-operation with le Centre Communautaire Juridique de Montréal. It is being funded jointly by the Departments of Justice and Manpower and Immigration, and has received the approval of the Quebec Department of Justice. The federal grant totals \$29,700.

A lawyer, a law student and a secretary will be available at Dorval Airport to people who are required to go before an immigration special inquiry officer, and who may, as a result of the inquiry, be ordered deported. The service will function in close collaboration with voluntary agencies now working with immigrants in the Montreal area.

The Ministers noted that the Dorval project will provide an opportunity to assess the effectiveness of such services and will provide a basis for determining future service needs in the immigration field.

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Ahnliche Ausgaben dieses Informationsblatts erscheinen auch in deutscher Sprache unter dem Titel Profil Kanada.

Obligations as a nuclear power

(Continued from P. 2)

to Canadian industry — and the several ways in which it is discharged. One method is through the repeated declaration of the Canadian Government of its conviction of the fundamental worth and demonstrated superiority of the CANDU reactor over any other design. Another is the decision of the Federal Government to assist financially in constructing first CANDU units within each province. Still another is the wide range of research, developmental and marketing programs funded and pursued by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and support abroad by all the facilities of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and the Department of External Affairs.

The success of the CANDU concept is attracting increasing attention world-wide because of its safety record, its respect for the environment, its reliability, its efficient fuel utilization, and its economy of operation. The remarkable performance of the Pickering installation will lead, I have little doubt, to the adoption of this Canadian-developed technology in a large number of countries abroad.

The Government is no less interested in safe, tamper-proof facilities than it is in assurance that reactors cannot purposely be diverted to non-peaceful ends. We must protect ourselves against accident and criminal elements. A contribution of significant proportion has recently been made by Canadian industry in the design of a spent-fuel shipping cask incorporating novel shielding and physical properties.

Exploration program

As nuclear-generated power plants have increased in number world-wide, partly in response to higher fossil-fuel costs, partly out of concern for continuing security of oil and gas supply, the demand for uranium has undergone a startling change. After a depression in world uranium prices lasting almost 15 years, there has suddenly occurred a dramatic shift from a buyer's to a seller's market. During the 1960s, exploration programs necessary for the location of new mineral formations had slowed down and, in many instances, ceased altogether. Throughout this period, federal funds ensured the preservation in Canada of

a nucleus of the uranium production industry. As demand-pressure grew in the 1970s, however, it became apparent that further help was needed to ensure adequate exploration. Federal response was twofold. Funds were provided a year ago to the Crown corporation Eldorado Nuclear Limited to permit it to re-enter the uranium exploration field. More recently, the Federal Government initiated a uranium-reconnaissance program to permit a systematic general exploration of Canada in order to point up promising areas for detailed exploratory studies. The Government expects that the change in world price and the federal stimulus to exploration will serve to attract from Canadian sources fresh equity investment in the Canadian uranium industry, a growth industry with special incentives and benefits for Canadian investors.

We have in Canada all the elements required to continue into the twenty-first century this country's prominent position as a world leader in the nuclear industry. In Canada is uranium in relative abundance. In Canada are the technical skills necessary to maintain our lead in the design, construction and supply of efficient nuclear reactors and heavy water production plants.

Several years ago I asked Canadians to pay less attention to the siren song of buying back investment now held in foreign hands. I argued then, and will continue to do so, that buying back the past was not the answer; that we should instead ensure that industries of the future were developed by Canadians in the Canadian interest. The nuclear industry was foremost on my mind as a future industry, and is one which will require immense amounts of capital.

* * * *

Tax collection made easier

Revenue Minister Ron Basford recently announced that the Taxation Office would be decentralized.

Beginning with Winnipeg, the Department has initiated geographic decentralization of its Ottawa Data Centre for the processing of income tax returns. Over a period up to five years, satellite data centres linked to the central facilities in Ottawa will be established in all five major regions of Canada.