

change, and directs agencies responsible toward the optimum use of land within a foreseeable space of time. The important feature of this project is to put down visually the form in which land is now being utilized."

The new map uses 20 color shades to show in fine detail the distribution of industrial, commercial and residential construction, crop lands in many categories, orchards and vineyards, woodland, unproductive land, scrub, swamps and marshes.

The Geographical Branch is surveying many other areas in Canada, and several land-use sheets are in the making from information previously compiled. As a member of the International Geographical Union, the Branch employs the land-use legends laid down by the World Land Use Commission.

CANADIAN FILM INDEX

A 12-year cumulation of the *Canadian Index to Periodicals and Documentary Films, 1948-1959*, is now in the press. It is expected that the volume will be ready for distribution late in December 1961 or early in 1962.

The volume runs to about 1200 pages arranged in three columns 9" x 12". Each article is listed under the name of the author and under its topic. For articles in French, references are made from the French subject heading to the English subject heading. All material is arranged under the English subject heading, thus giving a complete view of the material published on any subject from 1948 to 1959.

MOTOR TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Fatalities in motor-vehicle traffic accidents in Canada (excluding Quebec) numbered 235 in September this year, compared to 252 in the same month last year. This brought the death toll in the January-September period to 2,165 versus 2,068 in the like span of 1960; August and September data for Quebec are not included for either year.

Fatalities in motor-vehicle traffic accidents in September were more numerous than a year earlier in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Alberta and fewer in the remaining provinces except Prince Edward Island, which recorded no change. September totals were: Newfoundland, 3 (2 in September 1960); Prince Edward Island, 1 (1); Nova Scotia, 21 (16); New Brunswick, 13 (17); Ontario, 126 (129); Manitoba, 17 (14); Saskatchewan, 10 (27); Alberta, 22 (18); British Columbia, 22 (27); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, nil (1). Quebec had 88 deaths in September 1960; data for this year are not available.

January-September fatalities were: Newfoundland, 34 (29 a year ago); Prince Edward Island, 5 (9); Nova Scotia, 106 (115); New Brunswick, 98 (126); Ontario, 884 (801); Manitoba, 88 (86), Sas-

katchewan, 107 (97); Alberta, 182 (194); British Columbia, 230 (214); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 5 (3). Quebec had 573 fatalities in the 1960 period; nine-month data for this year are not available.

TOWARD RESUMPTION OF DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS (Continued from P. 2)

the General Assembly has been the preparation of a new disarmament programme, submitted to the Assembly by the President of the United States on September 25. Canada participated throughout in the preparation of that disarmament plan and it has our full support.

"The first stage of these new proposals contains far-reaching measures of disarmament. This is an important advance. From the outset, under those proposals, provision is made for extensive reductions of nuclear armaments and their means of delivery. Canada attaches the greatest importance to provisions to deal effectively with these most dangerous modern nuclear weapons. There are, of course, parallel measures for the reduction of so-called conventional armaments, and they are equally significant if the principle of balance between the two great powers is to be maintained.

"In addition to providing for significant measures at the earliest possible time, these new proposals accept without reservation the commitment to continue until a total programme of general disarmament has been achieved; in other words, to guard against this starting and stopping and provide for steady continuation of the negotiations. The need for a commitment of that kind was emphasized in the statement of principles adopted by the Commonwealth prime ministers last spring, and I quote the significant paragraph from the communiqué of the Commonwealth prime ministers' meeting:

'Once started, the process of disarmament should be continued without interruption until it is completed.'

"This same obligation was also expressly recognized by both sides in the joint statement of principles on September 20.

"The new proposals also give considerable attention to effective procedures for maintaining the peace. It is a most important step forward that the requirement for effective international peace-keeping machinery has been given full recognition in the statement of principles agreed between the United States and the Soviet Union.

"To the Canadian Government -- and I am sure this is true of other governments -- it is obvious that there is a close connexion between the progressive reduction of national armaments and the strengthening of international arrangements to keep the peace. We recognize that this question is one that will require much closer consideration in order to find a generally acceptable solution. Indeed, my delegation considers that it would be desirable to have all aspects of this problem studied by a special body to be set up for this purpose within the United Nations.

(Over)