

Though there have been many informal discussions about possible programmes for this project, no decisions will be made for some time about the precise tasks the volunteers will undertake. It is expected that much of the work will concern community development in the countryside and in cities, as well as on Indian reserves and among Eskimos.

SAFE-DRIVING WEEK?

The worst record of road deaths in the ten-year history of "Safe-Driving Week" was established in 1965. The day following the end of the campaign, the Canadian Press reported 76 dead on the streets and highways of Canada between December 1 and 7.

The previous record was set in 1962, when 70 persons were killed. The average "Safe-Driving Week" death toll is 58. The Canadian Highway Safety Council declared: "It is possible to reduce the death toll to fewer than 50 for this special week". But the motorists and pedestrians differed.

In contrast, 33 Canadian cities with populations exceeding 40,000 merited the Governor-General's commendation certificate by completing "Safe-Driving Week" with no deaths on their streets.

ELECTRIC POWER IN CANADA

National Resources Minister Arthur Laing announced recently that electric generating capacity in Canada had increased in 1965 by a total of 2,243,000 kilowatts, of which 1,434,000 was produced by water power and 809,000 thermally.

This figure is almost triple the 754,000 kw. installed in 1964, and exceeds the total for any previous year except 1959, when nearly 2,500,000 kw. of capacity was used. The capacity in 1965 raised the generating capacity to 29.4 million kilowatts, consisting of 21.8 million kilowatts hydro and 7.6 million kilowatts thermal.

Almost 1.8 million kilowatts of new generating capacity during 1966 will be operating, 883,000 kw. in hydro plants and 875,000 kw. in thermal plants. Under construction or planned are 16.4 million kilowatts of new generating capacity, consisting of 9.6 million kilowatts hydro and 6.8 million kilowatts thermal. The total scheduled for the future, however, does not include any of the vast water power potential that may be developed eventually on the Churchill River, Labrador, the Nelson River, Manitoba or the Columbia River, British Columbia.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECTS

The total of 1,434,000 kw. of hydro capacity installed in 1965, was a fivefold increase over the installation in 1964. Several units scheduled for service in 1964 were not brought into operation until 1965, which partly accounted for the large difference in the two years. Capacity to be installed in 1966 will be about 883,000 kw., equalling the average for the past two years.

The larger hydro projects, under construction in 1965, were the Portage Mountain development on the Peace River in British Columbia and the giant

Manicouagan-Outardes hydro complex in Quebec. However, important hydro developments were under construction in almost every province and in the Northwest Territories.

THERMAL-ELECTRIC PROJECTS

During 1965, a total of 809,000 kw. of conventional thermal generating capacity was brought into service. This is a greater increase in installed thermal capacity than in any previous year and points up the growing dependence upon thermal-electric power in Canada. Moreover, a greater increase is expected in 1966 when 875,000 kw. of new capacity will be completed. Of the latter total, 200,000 kw. will be nuclear-electric.

CONVENTIONAL THERMAL STATIONS

The 300,000-kw. steam unit installed in the Lakeview generating station near Toronto, Ontario, was the most significant single increase in 1965. Lakeview's ultimate capacity of 2,400,000 kw. will be realized by 1968 when its present capacity will be doubled.

Single 150,000 kw. units were installed, during 1965, in the Burrard steam plant near Vancouver, British Columbia, and the Tracy steam plant near Sorel, Quebec, raising the capacity of the former to 450,000 kw. and of the latter to 300,000 kw. The ultimate capacity at Burrard will be 900,000 kw., and at Tracy, 600,000 kw.

A single-unit, 100,000-kw. thermal plant was placed in service in 1965 at Tufts Cove, Nova Scotia. This is the first unit in a development which may eventually have a capacity exceeding 500,000 kw.

Of importance to anticipated electric power demands in Ontario is the Lambton thermal station, under construction near Sarnia. Four 500,000-kw. units are scheduled for installation, one unit in each year from 1968 to 1971. These will be the largest units in operation in Canada until 1970, when they will be surpassed in size by those being installed at the Pickering Nuclear Station in Southern Ontario.

NUCLEAR THERMAL STATIONS

Canada has acquired a considerable reputation for research in nuclear-reactor design and in the application of nuclear energy to the production of electric power. Canada's first nuclear-electric development was the 20,000-kw. Nuclear Power Demonstration station (NPD) which went into service in 1962 at Rolphton, Ontario. Operation of this station for three years has demonstrated the soundness of its design and has established confidence in the Canadian type of nuclear-power reactor. Similar in design to the NPD development is Canada's first full-scale nuclear-power station at Douglas Point on the eastern shore of Lake Huron, which will go into operation in mid-1966 with a single 200,000-kw. unit. Preparation of the site for the Pickering Nuclear-Electric Station on the shore of Lake Ontario, just east of Toronto, is now under way. This project will consist initially of two 540,000-kw. units, one to be ready for operation in 1970, and the other in 1971. These are the first of many nuclear-electric stations that will contribute increasing amounts of electric power to supply expanding markets.

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