

RCN COLLEGE TRAINING PLAN

Eighteen men of the Royal Canadian Navy have qualified under terms of the College Training Plan and been selected to attend the University of British Columbia this fall. All have been promoted to the rank of Officer Cadet.

The College Training Plan applies specifically to men from the lower deck who have been chosen as officer candidates. These candidates must qualify for entry to the Canadian Services Colleges or to university before they reach the age of 25. Those selected are entitled to the full pay and allowances of the last rank they held, up to Petty Officer Second Class. Tuition and other essential fees are paid by the Navy.

To qualify, these 18 men successfully completed a senior matriculation course given at HMCS "Naden", at Esquimalt, British Columbia. This is a full-time, nine-month academic course, which prepares the candidates to write examinations set by the Department of Education of British Columbia. On successful completion of the examinations, the candidates became eligible for selection by a final board of review. On completion of their degree at the University of B.C. the men will be promoted to commissioned rank in the RCN.

ELECTRIC POWER STATISTICS

Net generation of electric energy by plants that normally produce 10 million kilowatt hours or more a year declined 4.4 per cent in August to 8,829,218 megawatt hours from 9,236,252 mwh a year earlier. The month's imports of electric energy advanced sharply to 64,154 mwh from 10,030 mwh a year earlier, and exports dropped substantially to 281,444 mwh from 628,008 mwh. As a result, the amount of energy made available in July declined 1.1 per cent to 8,611,928 mwh from 8,708,324 mwh; the amount used in electric boilers was down to 401,076 mwh from 535,956 mwh.

Generation of electric energy in the January-August period decreased 1.8 per cent to 74,342,055 mwh from 75,701,720 mwh in the same eight months of 1960. Imports climbed to 629,042 mwh from 187,137 mwh, and exports fell to 2,727,566 mwh from 3,970,960 mwh. Energy made available in the eight months totalled 72,243,891 mwh, up slightly (0.5 per cent) from the year-earlier total of 71,917,897 mwh; some 3,996,005 mwh were used in electric boilers compared to 5,089,499 mwh.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Motor vehicle traffic accidents in Canada in this year's second quarter numbered 54,589, comprising 649 fatal accidents, 16,101 non-fatal injury accidents and 37,839 accidents causing property damage only. There were 767 persons killed in the three-month period and 23,414 injured. Property damage from all accidents in Canada (excluding Quebec) was estimated at approximately \$18.5 million.

CANADA RINGS THE FALL-OUT TOCSIN

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it is in no way our intention to involve ourselves here with the complex question of effective and practical arrangements for achieving a cessation of nuclear weapons tests. The position of the Canadian Government on this issue is well known. Canada is unalterably opposed to the testing of nuclear weapons, both because of the radiation hazard posed by such tests and because of their contribution to the development of very terrible weapons of war. The Canadian attitude in this respect has been emphasized wherever and whenever the matter of tests has been discussed. It will continue to be stressed in the appropriate forum, the First Committee of this Assembly.

A HARSH REALITY

"But what we are concerned with here in the Special Political Committee is one specific aspect of the dangers associated with the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere. The basis for our urgent examination of this problem is the indisputable fact that sharp increases in radioactive fall-out have occurred as a result of nuclear weapons testing. This is not a matter for argument and it is not a theoretical prospect; it is a harsh reality. The hazards which it poses for all our peoples are the proper concern of the Scientific Committee, whose report we have before us. It is not only appropriate but also imperative that, in the light of recent developments, we should place renewed emphasis on all the various lines of study being carried out by the Committee.

"It is against this background that I turn now to the proposals we have offered in the 22-power resolution before the Committee.

CONTENTS OF RESOLUTION

"The preambular paragraphs of our resolution record the deep and universal concern about the increasing levels of radioactive fall-out, to which I have already referred. The second of these paragraphs stresses particularly the apprehension about the cumulative effects of exposure to ever-increasing levels of radiation over a long period of time.

"The fourth paragraph of the resolution sets forth a declaration citing the responsibility of all states in respect of any actions by them which would further increase levels of radioactive fall-out, with possibly harmful biological consequences for the present and future populations of other countries.

"Bearing in mind particularly the reference, in Paragraph 12 of the Scientific Committee's report, to the implications of recent developments, the resolution goes on to stress the importance of pursuing and intensifying the various scientific studies on radiation levels and effects. It reaffirms the importance of the fullest international co-operation in exchanging results of research on the radiation problem. The resolution also stresses the importance of making available to the Committee the results of research carried out and information acquired by national

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