

The contribution of these Canadian-manufactured cobalt units to India is part of Canada's increased medical assistance to developing countries and a further manifestation of Canadian interest in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. A necessary precondition to the employment of such units is that radiation-proof buildings exist and that trained technical staff be available. Canada has, consequently, been encouraging projects in the medical field and others where its donations of capital equipment are co-ordinated with its technical assistance programme to ensure that qualified personnel are available to operate and maintain the equipment donated. For instance, six persons from India have been trained in Canada on radiology and related fields.

The cobalt units have been assigned to hospitals in Jaipur, Calcutta and Bombay, where the type of accommodation required to house them exists and where trained technical staff is available to operate them. The replacement sources are for Canadian therapy units now in service in hospitals at Vellore and Ludhiana. The shipment is to take place shortly.

PROVINCIAL ENTERPRISES

Assets held by some 70 provincial-government corporations amounted to \$7,291 million in 1961, with approximately 80 per cent of the total concentrated in property and plant. Investments, including loans and restricted funds, comprised about 11 per cent of holdings.

Long-term loans and debentures debts accounted for almost three-quarters of the total liabilities and net worth at the end of 1961. Some \$1,328 million in loans were payable to parent governments, which also guaranteed all but 1 per cent of \$4,056 million in securities outstanding.

Provincial-government enterprises registered sales to the value of \$1,374 million in 1961. Financial income, largely in the form of interest on investments in government direct and guaranteed bonds, yielded an additional \$42 million in revenue. Total current expenditure, mostly the cost of goods sold and fixed charges, amounted to \$1,122 million. Net profits (less losses) were \$301 million.

AN ERA OF LIMITED PEACE
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But the practical problems of peace-keeping today cannot wait long. In Cyprus they must be solved pragmatically, as the United Nations finds its footing there and confidence is restored. In the General Assembly — and before that in the Working Group of Twenty-one on United Nations finances — the financial dilemma must be faced squarely and constructively. And in the future, whether formally inside the United Nations framework or outside it in the arrangements of interested member states, the methods for training, assembling and directing international military forces must be improved so that they can be deployed on the shortest notice.

These are the formidable challenges of the immediate future. They may loom even larger during the coming summer. But the very size of the problems, their complexity and their significance, require that United Nations members of all shades of opinion face their responsibilities in this regard resolutely. They must put aside their short-sighted and debilitating manoeuvring for national, regional and ideological influence. They must demonstrate their determination to co-operate in keeping the United Nations effective. Our era of limited peace demands no less.

BEAM THERAPY UNITS FOR INDIA
 The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, has announced that three cobalt beam therapy units and two replacement sources have been contributed through the External Aid Office to India under Canada's Colombo Plan programme to assist in the fight against cancer.

CONSOLIDATE SERVICE FOOD SUPPLY
 The Royal Canadian Army Service Corps has assumed responsibility for the wholesale supply of food to the Royal Canadian Navy, effective April 1. This move to consolidate the supply of foodstuffs for the Armed Forces is the result of recommendations made by a tri-service committee under the chairmanship of Commodore D. McCune. The shift in responsibility is an extension of similar methods in operation since 1952, whereby the