

The North Atlantic Treaty is the manifestation of a transatlantic partnership linking the peoples of Europe and North America in their common search for peace. Now that the danger of attack has been contained and Soviet policy has begun gradually to evolve, we must concentrate increasingly on the search of the solution of problems in Europe. France's welcome decision to remain a party to the Treaty is evidence that they continue to share with the other members the same basic objectives and continue to regard the North Atlantic Council and its subordinate institutions as the appropriate forum for ensuring that Western policy on East-West relations remains in harmony.

ALLIANCE VITALITY CONFIRMED

Let it be clear, therefore, that we are not gathered here merely to patch up our differences. Indeed, it may be no bad thing that we should have been shaken out of whatever complacency we may have felt as a result of the very success of NATO. Our responses have reconfirmed the vitality of the alliance and the importance we attach to the concept of a collective approach. We are faced as never before with an opportunity as well as a challenge. Our task is to develop and define a new relationship within the alliance which will reflect both the vitality of the concept and the special concerns of France. In short, we want an alliance in more than name only.

The great strength of our way of life — and the advantage we hold over our adversaries — is our capacity to maintain unity in diversity. Seen in this perspective, the present crisis in our alliance is more than a problem to be overcome. It is a test of the very foundations of the political system we all share. Let us set to work with imagination, moderation and goodwill. Let us determine to succeed.

AMATEUR HOCKEY STUDY

A wide-ranging study of hockey in Canada was announced recently by National Health and Welfare Minister MacEachen. The review would, he said, embrace all phases of amateur hockey in Canada, and would be conducted by the hockey committee of the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport. The committee will explore, among other things the relation between professionals and amateurs, conflicts between hockey and education, playing rules, player drafts, Canadian participation in international competition and the role of Canada's national hockey team.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

In general terms, the committee has been asked to examine the purposes, structure and functions of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, and other groups, as sports-governing bodies for amateur hockey, to identify the problems confronting amateur hockey, to recommend ways of improving the organization and

status of amateur hockey, and to aid in the solution of problems revealed by the study.

The first phase of the study, which will begin immediately, will involve an examination of the organization of amateur hockey in Canada at all levels of competition and skill. It will include the gathering of information from various organizations concerned with hockey, such as the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union, and other interested groups. It may also include interviews with, and the acceptance of, briefs from interested people and organizations.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The hockey committee that recommended the study is headed by Professor Bill L'Heureux, a former senior hockey player who is now director of the physical education department of the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario; the Reverend David Bauer, of Vancouver, former coach and manager of Canada's national hockey team; middle-distance runner Bill Crothers; Frank Dunlap of Ottawa and Bob Pépin of Montreal, both well-known figures in hockey circles as well as former players; Dr. John Meagher, head of the physical education department at the University of New Brunswick, in Fredericton; and Western Canadian businessman and sportsman, Max Bell. All are members of the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport.

The study has been approved by the executive committee of the CAHA.

CRIME STATISTICS, 1965

Preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that police forces in Canada reported 988,001 offences during 1965, excluding traffic offences. Police reported 238 capital and non-capital murders in 1965 compared to 218 during 1964. Rape offences decreased from the 1964 figure, though still more numerous than in 1963. The rate of assaults, excluding indecent assaults, increased from 252.1 in 1964 to 271.4 for 100,000 of the population in 1965 aged 7 years and over. Assaults include such offences as common assault and assault causing bodily harm. The rates for offences involving theft, robbery, breaking and entering and having stolen goods were all smaller in 1965 than in 1964. Similarly, the rate for fraud offences decreased from 207.2 in 100,000 population aged 7 years and over in 1964 to 192.9 in 1965. However, armed offences showed a slight increase in rate, from 18.3 in 1964 to 19.9 in 1965. The rates for offences breaching the Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act were both greater in 1965 than in 1964, though the rate for violation of other Federal Statutes declined between the same two years. Offences against provincial statutes and municipal by-laws showed a substantial increase in rate in 1965 compared to 1964.
