

The Liberal observers from the Senate for the second and third months and from the House of Commons for the second half of the session will be named later.

Advisers from the Departments of External Affairs and Finance will accompany the Delegation.

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QUEBEC PROMENADE CHRISTENED

The name of Quebec City's new boardwalk, "Promenade des Gouverneurs," was announced by Prime Minister Diefenbaker when he officially opened it on September 9. The structure was built by the Federal Government in recognition of the 350th anniversary of the founding of Quebec City. Preliminary work was started in 1958, the year Quebec's anniversary was observed and the walk was completed late in 1959. People began strolling over it from Dufferin Terrace to the Plains of Abraham this spring.

The "Promenade des Gouverneurs" is 2200 feet long and 10 feet wide. Built of wooden planking on a concrete foundation, it extends along the east wall of the Quebec Citadel, permitting a scenic walk of approximately half a mile. An aluminum railing of harmonious design, containing built-in light fixtures at points where conventional light standards would obstruct the view, runs along its side. The new boardwalk is administered and maintained by the National Parks Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

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MEXICO'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

From September 12 to 17, 1960, Mexico celebrated the 150th anniversary of its independence, the centenary of its reform laws, and the 50th anniversary of the 1910 revolution.

Mr. Pierre Sévigny, Associate Minister of National Defence, represented Canada at the celebrations as Special Ambassador.

He headed a special Canadian mission, composed of Mr. W.A. Irwin, Canadian Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. E.R. Bellemare, Counselor at the Canadian Embassy in Mexico City, Lieutenant-Colonel L.P. Laplante, Aide-de-camp to Mr. Sévigny, and Mr. G. Lévesque, Executive Assistant.

The Speaker of the Senate, Mr. Mark Drouin, and the Assistant Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Jacques Flynn, also attended the celebrations as guests of the Mexican Congress.

On Friday, September 16, a detachment of twenty-six cadets from the Royal Military College in Kingston, commanded by Captain E.L. Bobinski of the Queen's Own Rifles, took part, in Mexico City, in a military parade with cadet contingents from other American states.

OIL POLLUTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND

The Department of Transport announced recently that it would investigate the oil-pollution problem in Newfoundland.

Thomas E. Appleton of the Department's Marine Regulations Branch is now in St. John's to consult with representatives of interested bodies and local authorities and to view the situation throughout the province both at sea and ashore.

The Transport Department is responsible for administering the Canada Shipping Act, which includes the Oil Pollution Prevention Regulations. Canada is a participant in the International Oil Pollution Prevention Convention, the signatories of which have agreed to forbid the discharge of oil from their ships within 50 miles of the coast of Newfoundland and other specified areas throughout the world.

In order to safeguard the shores of Newfoundland still further, Canada has proposed that the limit be extended to 100 miles from the Newfoundland coast. This is due to go into effect in February, 1961, provided the other signatories are in agreement.

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PUPILS' PROGRESS

Enrolment data for schools and universities indicate that about 9 per cent of Canadian youth reach university and about 6 per cent obtain a degree. These and other statistics, concerning attendance at Canadian Schools, are contained in a Dominion Bureau of Statistics report entitled "Student Progress Through The Schools, by Grade, 1960".

The progress of pupils in publicly-controlled and private elementary and secondary schools in each province is traced, grade by grade, from Grade II to the year of senior matriculation. Lack of data limits the analysis of student progress at the university level to the country as a whole.

These statistics were computed, not from the reports of a single school-year but from data covering several recent years. The results are representative for pupils whose school careers have extended roughly over the post-war period. The data provide fairly conclusive evidence that the decade of the "Fifties" was characterized by a gradual increase in the average level of schooling attained in all parts of the country. A larger number of pupils are now graduating from high school than five or ten years ago.

There is considerable variation from province to province in the "holding power" of schools. The highest "retention rates" are found in Alberta and British Columbia, although there is some indication that other provinces are narrowing the gap.

Information from six provinces confirms the general opinion that school "drop-outs" from