

itself close the widening gap in living standards, and we should be under no illusion that it will do so. For the resources mobilized through foreign aid represent — and will continue to represent — only a small portion of the resources that will have to be mobilized if the developing countries are to achieve the momentum needed for self-sustaining growth. Meanwhile foreign aid can help, as William Clark recently put it in his preface to *A Handbook on Developing Countries*, 'to put a floor under poverty'. That it should succeed in doing so is a matter of enlightened self-interest for all of us.

"The claim is sometimes made that man's scientific progress has out-paced his moral capacity to measure up to his responsibilities in a changing world. There is something to that claim, but I should like to think that, in this matter of foreign aid, we are at least beginning to take the measure of the changing world around us."

GRANTS TO FITNESS AGENCIES

Miss Judy LaMarsh, Minister of National Health and Welfare, has announced the award of 23 grants under the Fitness and Amateur Sport Act. The grants, which amount to \$303,291, go to national organizations to assist in the holding of clinics, training courses and competitions, and to strengthen administrative organization.

The Royal Canadian Legion receives \$56,000, to aid its track-and-field programme for national and regional coaches' clinics. The Canadian Amateur Hockey Association receives \$50,000 for continued assistance to its amateur-hockey leadership programme of clinics, which is aimed at improving coaching techniques. A grant of \$30,000 to the Canadian Olympic Association will contribute to

the cost of developing a national office and the employment of a full-time executive secretary and small administrative staff to co-ordinate COA activities.

These grants bring to more than \$2 million the amount that has been awarded to sports governing bodies and other national agencies through the Fitness and Amateur Sport Act, since it came into force three years ago.

ALL-TIME NHB RECORD

The National Harbours Board has released significant statistics on the volume of cargo tonnage handled during the year just passed. The Board administers the ports of Halifax (Nova Scotia), Saint John (New Brunswick), Chicoutimi, Trois-Rivières and Montreal (Quebec), Churchill (Manitoba) and Vancouver (British Columbia), as well as grain elevators at Prescott and Port Colborne, Ontario. On January 1, 1965, the Board assumed administration of the harbours of St. John's and Bay d'Espoir, Newfoundland.

The total cargo tonnage handled by the harbours reporting exceeded that for all previous years. The total aggregate volume of 71,404,617 tons of water-borne cargo handled in 1964 is a 7.6 percent increase over the volume for 1963, which was the former all-time high. The year 1964 goes unchallenged in most phases of cargo movements. In addition to an increase in the number of vessels entering the national harbours since 1963, exports, imports and domestic cargo have surpassed all records. Deliveries from grain elevators, both privately-owned and those administered by the Board, totalled 567,626,443 bushels, an increase of close to 45 million bushels over 1963.

...the political implications of all this are clear. ...the first place, and I suggested at the outset of my ...we cannot reasonably look for any real ...of stability of society is a world-wide ...those imbalances are living in a state of social ...ment and economic discontent. I do not suggest ...I do not believe anyone would suggest — that ...weigh and can provide anything like a complete ...away to the problems of the developing countries ...coupled with the efforts of these countries to ...leave a sound basis for development, foreign aid can ...provide the beginning of an answer. Above all, it ...provides resources to these countries that they ...will be able to move forward in a co-operative world ...environment. ...Secondly, we must remember that the need to ...utilize resources for rapid economic development ...these problems of the fastest expansion in countries ...here a majority of the population are living at ...the level of our standards. The basic problem ...think, from our point of view, is whether in these ...conditions the development process is to go forward ...