

ance was provided to 2,154 children, making a total of 55,818 children that have been so assisted since the programme was begun in 1922. \$200,323.75 was expended from this fund on assistance to individual cases and on special grants and projects.

Much of the increased growth and activity can be attributed to the high school training centres which are held during the summer months. 350 students, 13 of them guests from the United States, attended the six training centres that were held in 1957 in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and New Brunswick. Thirteen of these training centre delegates were Indian students, invited to the centres at the special request of the Department of Indian Affairs. Nine Canadian Juniors were guests at American centres.

Many graduates of these training centres, which have been held in various parts of Canada for the past nine years, are now themselves teachers who are giving fine leadership to Junior Red Cross activities in their own classrooms. They, along with others who have gone into the nursing, medical or social service professions, frequently report that it was their Junior Red Cross experience, and especially the knowledge that they acquired at training centres, that helped them in their selection of a career.

One-day conferences are also proving useful in giving to the high school branches a better understanding of all phases of Red Cross work. More than 900 Juniors attended 14 such conferences held in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, during 1957.

While continuing to recognize the importance and value of training teen-agers for leadership in Red Cross, an increasing emphasis is now being given to teacher-training. When Junior Red Cross was established in 1922, one of its cardinal principles was its firm attachment to the school system. Because of its adherence to this principle, the Canadian Junior Red Cross has grown and prospered and is looked upon as a model by much of the Red Cross world.

VISITOR FROM JAPAN

The Hon. Aiichiro Fujiyama, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of Japan,

arrived in Vancouver today for a week's visit. Mr. Fujiyama was met at Vancouver by His Excellency, Toru Hagiwara, the Ambassador of Japan to Canada, who will accompany him during his visit. Mr. Fujiyama, after two days in Vancouver, will visit Banff and then fly from Calgary Airport to Ottawa arriving on Sunday evening, September 7.

While in Ottawa, Mr. Fujiyama will call on the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, and the Minister of Trade and Commerce. He will be the guest of the Honourable Sidney Smith, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, at a dinner on Monday, September 8. The Ambassador of Japan will entertain at a luncheon and reception on Monday and a dinner on Tuesday.

Mr. Fujiyama plans to meet the press in Ottawa on September 9. He will fly from Ottawa to Washington the next morning.

DELEGATION TO GENEVA

The Canadian Delegation to the Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, September 1 to 13, is to be headed by Dr. W.B. Lewis, vice-president, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.

Canada has submitted 47 papers to the conference, which will be attended by an estimated 5,000 scientists, engineers, government officials, executives of private companies and others from 80 countries. The Canadian papers cover such topics as this country's atomic power programme, the NRU reactor, types of ores in the various uranium mining regions, uses of radioactive isotopes, cancer therapy, health and safety in the operation of atomic installations and the disposal of fission products.

A model of Canada's first atomic power station, NPD (Nuclear Power Demonstration) will be featured in the Canadian exhibit at the conference. The exhibit, which will occupy a space of 2,900 square feet, covers the full range of atomic energy developments in this country from the uranium industry through fundamental and applied research to radioactive isotopes. Included in the display are fifteen models of atomic power reactors, cancer treatment machines, a uranium mine mill and the research reactors at Chalk River.