special mention should be made of the important Vol. 17 No. 8 and will be done and this work as the Canadian Association for Tealth, Physical Education and Recreation, the Canadian Medical

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TOO the National Sports Coverning Bodies and their	government and does that look led government substitution and the scientific grant at the scientific grant at the scientific grant of the scientific g
THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF T	The state of the s
Objects of a National Fitness Programme	New Post Offices 28 House one of the 200100 5
Protecting the Fur Seal Herds	Employment & Weekly Earnings
Farm Cash Income	Orchestra Gets Grant
New Home Talent at Stratford4	Another National Harbours Record6
Museum Buys Antique Plane4	Students Go North for Summer Work
Admission to University, 1961	French Exhibition Thronged
in underfaking programmes designed to encourage.	been long and good. Whenever the Olympics are dis-

oembered with pride. OBJECTS OF A NATIONAL FITNESS PROGRAMME was wardened by the control of the

Speaking to the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport in Ottawa on February 5, Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker pointed out that its programme would not be devoted "solely, or even mainly, to raising levels of athletic ability". The real aims of the programme he described as follows:

promote and develop littless and amuteur sport?

white not attempting to list them; bediens

"... A high degree of physical efficiency is necessary for all Canadians. All levels of government in Canada, through their support to education in our schools and universities, spend vast sums to improve the mental alertness and vigour of Canadians. The Federal Government aids and encourages the development of leadership in the arts and social Sciences through the Canada Council. This new programme complements what is being done now and will provide assistance to the fitness and recreation programmes now being administered in most provinces. It will help Canadians to maintain and develop physical health, vigour and stamina. This objective can be materially aided by broad programmes of active sports and games and outdoor pursuits.

"The building up of community-based recreational Opportunities across Canada that will embrace both competitive and non-competitive sport is a first re-

"Participation in recreational activities that require the exercise of energies and endurance are important to all of us. You are familiar with the prob-lems society faces — the increasing number of people engaged in sedentary occupations, the labour-saving devices that remove physical exertion in our work life, the increased leisure that technological advances make possible.

events for which gold medals have been awarded "You will make the blueprint and lay the foundations for raising the national standing of fitness through programmes of research, information services, training courses, the provision of facilities, and the wide range of services in thousands of communities across the country.

cussed, the names of the gold-medal winners are

"Under this new programme we are able to reduce

effort successful. In short, it can help communities to help themselves in the encouragement of health,

stonal but the professional neither wants nor needs

"Amateur sport forms a large segment of recreational activity, the enjoyment of which increases with proficiency, so your second objective, therefore, might well be the planning of measures to improve levels of participation.

"Canada's role in sport has been long and honourable. Canadians have invented games which have spread to all parts of the world. I nous brusten

CANADIAN GAMES MOLTALIZATION TO TROUBLE

"Lacrosse, ice-hockey, basketball, snowshoeing, five-pin bowling had their beginnings in Canada. Modern canoeing owes much to the skills of the Canadian Indian and the voyageur. (We can even be said to have contributed a good deal to American football, which in turn has had a strong influence on of the highly-trained specialists in p. (emag nwo ruo

"Canadian sports reach far back into the history of our young country. The Montreal Curling Club was founded in 1807. In 1835 the first inter-city curling match was played between Montreal and Quebec City, with the two teams meeting, perhaps prudently, on the neutral ground of Trois Rivières. The Montreal Snowshoe Club was organized in 1840: the Canadian Wheelmen, organized in 1883, is thought to have been the first cycling club in North