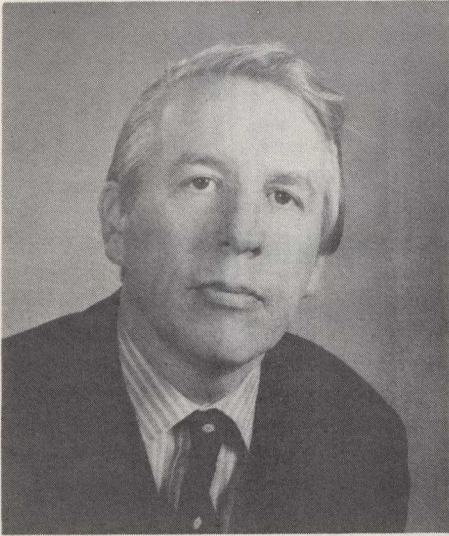


New office advises on disarmament and arms control



Studio von Dulong

The Secretary of State for External Affairs has announced the creation of the office of Adviser on Disarmament and Arms Control Affairs within the Department of External Affairs.

Named as head of the new office is Geoffrey Pearson (above), currently Director General of the Bureau of United Nations Affairs, who will act as principal adviser to the Under-Secretary on disarmament policy, including nuclear proliferation, arms transfers, and negotiations taking place under the auspices of the United Nations and in other international bodies.

Manitoba fitness survey

The Manitoban Department of Education has just released a survey on fitness levels of selected students from all grades in the provincial school system. A total of 9,966 students — 4,944 girls and 5,022 boys — were included in the survey.

As students get older, the survey found, there is a significant difference in the physical performance levels between boys and girls, with one exception — flexibility. Boys become more fit as they get older and generally, girls' best performances occur at 13 years of age, followed by a levelling off and a decline in all fitness categories. Generally, students who rank higher academically are more physically fit.

The first phase of the survey testing included a general questionnaire and the

major portion of the fitness test, while the second phase was mainly a cardiovascular test, which was based on distance running.

The survey discovered a correlation between motor efficiency in primary school students and the amount of physical education received. It also found that boys consistently have more basic motor problems than girls, with the number of deficiencies decreasing with age.

Copies of the study and its recommendations are available at the Consultant Services Branch, Department of Education, Room 411 — 1181 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg R3C 0T3.

Crime prevention attracts summer job seekers

Again this summer, young people across Canada will be working in a variety of ways in the criminal justice field. Hired through the highly successful Job Corps and Summer Student Employment and Activities Program (SSEAP), sponsored by Employment and Immigration and the Ministry of the Solicitor General, over a thousand young people will undertake needed tasks for which personnel would not otherwise be available.

Anyone between the ages of 15 and 30 is eligible for Job Corps projects. Developed by police throughout Canada in conjunction with the Ministry, these projects focus on crime prevention in the community and function on a team basis, managed by a leader with five or more employees.

SSEAP projects offer employment specifically to students with the Ministry Secretariat, Canadian Penitentiary Service, National Parole Service, National Parole Board and the RCMP.

Erica Button, National SSEAP Coordinator, feels that "by bringing as many young people as possible into a direct and positive experience with the criminal justice system, we foster awareness of the system in both the participants and in the communities where they work".

The projects run from early May to early September, all work being in full operation by the beginning of June. Erica explains: "The most important thing about our projects is that young people feel they are having an impact."

The information above was taken from May 1978 issue of Liaison.

Canada and the World Food Program

Jeff Endrst reports for the Canadian International Development Agency's publication *Development Directions*, June/July 1978, that Canada plans to contribute \$190 million in food and cash in the next two years for the World Food Program (WFP).

After the United States, Canada is the largest donor country to WFP's 15-year-old effort to turn surplus food into a development tool. Since last October, the executive director of WFP has been Garson Vogel, who until then, was chief commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board for six years.

The 1979-80 pledging target is \$950 million. A total of 52 countries in the 149-member world organization, including Canada (\$190 million) and the U.S. (\$220 million), have pledged almost \$631 million towards the highest-ever WFP target. Canada has contributed \$475 million towards WFP projects since 1963.

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Mr. Vogel told the United Nations' pledging conference in New York recently that in the absence of an unexpectedly rapid fall in birth rates and an increase in average *per capita* incomes, large sections of populations with insufficient incomes to provide adequate diets will continue to persist in most developing countries in the coming year.

Mr. Vogel also noted that, despite the growing volume of WFP projects, they represented only about one-fifth of all global food aid and reached only a fraction of malnourished people.

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Only about 10 per cent of total food aid channelled through WFP goes towards emergencies. The rest represents carefully-planned projects designed to promote self-help and development in the Third World, including projects for new schools, hospitals, dams, roads, telephone links, forests or better farming. Food serves as an incentive to mobilize unemployed manpower and provides school lunches for the future generations of leaders and workers.

Mr. Vogel admits that this is a different challenge from his multi-million-dollar wheat negotiations with the Soviets or the Chinese in former years. But he finds the new challenge equally consuming and "perhaps even a bit more interesting".