

SCIENCE COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS

Prime Minister Pearson recently announced the appointment of Dr. O.M. Solandt, Chancellor of the University of Toronto, as Chairman, and Dr. Roger Gaudry, Rector of the University of Montreal, as Vice-Chairman of the newly-created Science Council of Canada.

The appointment of 25 members and four associate members of the Council will be made in the near future. With a membership drawn from industry, universities, and government, the Science Council will "assess Canada's scientific and technological resources, requirements and potentialities" and "make recommendations thereon".... The Prime Minister will report to Parliament on the work of the new body.

ADVISORY ONLY

Unlike the National Research Council, the Defence Research Board and other agencies or departments of government, the Science Council will be exclusively advisory. While it will have no laboratories and no authority over the expenditure or budget of any government department or agency, it will call for intensive studies of science and technology in Canada and will provide information and advice for the formation of policies and plans for the future. Its professional and administrative support will be drawn from the science secretariat of the Privy Council Office.

In its advisory capacity, the Science Council will be expected to delineate for the first time, in broad terms, the spheres of science and technology that may be expected to contribute most to the country's economic and social aims and to indicate how their development can best be organized and supported. The work of the Science Council in this respect will resemble that of the Economic Council of Canada.

* * * *

RECREATION SYMPOSIUM

National Health and Welfare Minister MacEachen recently announced a grant of \$25,000 toward the staging of a Canadian Symposium of Recreation in Montreal in June 1967.

The symposium, which will have the general theme of "Man and his Leisure", will bring together nearly 2,000 delegates representing every organization connected with the leisure activities of Canadians. It is being sponsored jointly by the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, the Parks and Recreation Association of Canada, L'Association Canadienne des Centres de Loisirs and the Recreation Division of the Parks Department of the city of Montreal.

The major part of the week-long meeting will be devoted to lectures by some of the world's outstanding authorities on recreation. Workshops, discussion groups, demonstrations of methods and techniques will also be held.

The grant, under the provisions of the Fitness and Amateur Sport programme, was made on the recommendation of the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport.

* * * *

MEETING ON SECURITIES LAW

Prime Minister Pearson has announced that a federal-provincial meeting of officials to discuss financial disclosure and securities regulations will be held in Ottawa in June. All provinces will participate.

The conference will review measures undertaken at the federal and provincial levels and look into the possibility of closer co-operation.

The Federal Government has appointed a special group which includes government officials and outside consultants, to prepare for the meeting.

The federal team has visited all provincial capitals for preliminary discussions of the subjects to be considered. These include the advantages of accurate and extensive disclosure of financial and corporate information and current methods regulating securities and preventing fraud.

The conference will also consider improved co-ordination and greater uniformity of securities and company legislation, as a means of maintaining a climate favourable to investment and of promoting the best use of capital for Canadian development.

* * * *

CANADA AND THE COMMONWEALTH

(Continued from P. 2)

without Britain maintaining this place. There is no one else who could possibly take it. That is why the crisis in Rhodesia today, though primarily Britain's responsibility, must be solved satisfactorily so that Britain can maintain its position as the heart and core of the Commonwealth association.

The days of imperial expansion are over, the days of British rule outside Britain are over. But the break-up of an empire - and this perhaps is one of the greatest glories in the long history of Britain - the break-up of an empire has not led to bitterness, but to Commonwealth co-operation in a multi-racial association of equals, each having its own interests, and policies, and each in its own stage of political and economic development; all of them without any special commitments or obligations to other members of the Commonwealth and, indeed, some of them with bitter and continuing conflicts among themselves; but all, so far as I can see, in spite of all this, still anxious to retain this association.

I don't see any easy road ahead for the Commonwealth. But I do not see any desire to end its long and valuable record of progress and achievement and co-operation. Rhodesia remains a red flare of warning. India and Pakistan have yet to compose