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OBJECTS OF A NATIONAL FITNESS PROGRAMME

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:

"...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 responsibility.

"Participation in recreational activities that require the exercise of energies and endurance are important to all of us. You are familiar with the problems 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.

"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.

"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.

CANADIAN GAMES

"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 our own game).

"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 America.

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DIFFICULT ACCESS TO SPORTS

"There will be agreement also that changing times and patterns of living, the tremendous population growth in urban areas, the distractions of rising standards of material living and rising costs have made access to sports more difficult than in the past.

"Under this new programme we are able to reduce many of these obstacles. The Council can supply financial support, provide training for expert coaches and sports leaders so needed to making community effort successful. In short, it can help communities to help themselves in the encouragement of health, sport and fitness.

"I would emphasize that it is amateur sport which the Act is designed to assist. We honour the professional, but the professional neither wants nor needs government aid and does not look for government subsidy.

"Finally, I would like to touch on another of our objectives, and the one which has possibly received the most publicity.

DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION

"I refer to improvement of Canadian standards in national and international competition. The history of Canadians in competition with other countries has been long and good. Whenever the Olympics are discussed, the names of the gold-medal winners are remembered with pride.

"Canadians have won 23 individual or team events for which gold medals have been awarded and we have many world championships to our credit.

"We can produce more amateur competitors of this calibre and we will. There are many young people in all parts of Canada with the athletic potential to reach the top. If they are given the tools, the training, the environment in which champions are made, they will develop. They will develop even though this programme does not concentrate all its energies - or even a great part, as some fear - on the making of champions.

"These are some of our aims. How will these objectives and aims be attained?

"Legislation has been passed which will provide the foundation for the broad approach that is required.

PURPOSE OF LEGISLATION

"The Fitness and Amateur Sport Act provides the means. Through it, assistance can be given to raising standards of athletic competition at the local, regional, national and international levels. Coaches and other personnel can be trained. We can, through bursaries and fellowships, assist in the education of the highly-trained specialists in physical education, recreation, sports medicine, physiology and the different amateur sports that are essential to the programme's success. The all-important research without which sports programmes cannot expand must be extended. We can provide recognition for outstanding achievement. We can bring together the world's best experts to advise us.

"The Federal Government has provided the framework and the material support through which 'the Thinking Thirty' can advise on goals and the methods

to reach them. The agenda which has been presented for consideration will be a guide to the difficult questions to which answers are required.

"There are many agencies, both government and non-government, that will be concerned in the implementation of this programme. Not the least of the administrative problems will be to ensure that the many organizations and persons who can make contributions to the programme have the opportunity to make their views heard.

REPRESENTATIVE SPORT GROUPS

"While not attempting to list them, perhaps special mention should be made of the important work that has been and will be done by such bodies as the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, the Canadian Medical Association and Canadian universities in the fitness field, the National Sports Governing Bodies and their co-ordinating agency, the Canadian Sports Advisory Council, which speaks for amateur sport, and the Canadian Parks and Recreation Association.

"It must always be kept in mind that, under the constitution, fitness and amateur sport constitute an area in which the provinces have a primary interest. Sections 5 and 6 of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Act make provision for federal grants to the provinces 'in respect of costs incurred by the province in undertaking programmes designed to encourage, promote and develop fitness and amateur sport'.

"The importance of full provincial participation in and contribution to the programme is essential to success. Fitness is indivisible and demands a programme for all Canadians. It is not confined within provincial boundaries.

ROLE OF THE PEOPLE

"The people of each province have much to contribute and to gain from the experience of their fellow Canadians in other parts of the country. The larger provinces can benefit from the programmes developed in the smaller, and vice versa. English and French speaking Canadians can each gain from working and playing with each other. The east and west of this great country have much to give each other, and finally, let us not forget those who live in our far north - the native inhabitants of this continent. There is much that can be done for the Indian and Eskimo through this programme. There is also much that the native peoples can give to the rest of us.

"Let us never forget the many sides of our programme. You, as members of the National Advisory Council, have a responsibility for keeping its breadth and comprehensiveness in focus, for helping us to see that a reasonable balance is maintained.

"We, as members of the Government of Canada, have a responsibility for ensuring that all provincial governments have the opportunity for making their views known and that these receive full consideration in the final decisions that will be adopted. It is for this reason that the Minister of National Health and Welfare has invited the provincial ministers acting as the provincial liaison to meet with him in Ottawa later this month. Out of that meeting we hope that a federal-provincial committee at the administra-

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PROTECTING THE FUR SEAL HERDS

Concluding its fifth annual meeting on February 9, the North Pacific Fur Seal Commission gave approval to the continuation of a wide-ranging programme of research by scientists of the four contracting countries and to a harvest of fur seals in 1962 that will be comparable to last year's take. The latter decision reflects the success of the Commission's work in building up and maintaining the stocks of fur seals of the North Pacific to levels designed to produce the highest sustainable yield.

Established under the provision of the 1957 Interim Convention on Conservation of the North Pacific Fur Seals, the Commission is composed of representatives from Canada, Japan, the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. The Commissioners are: George R. Clark, Deputy Minister of Fisheries of Canada; Masayoshi Ito, Director of the Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Japan, Aleksander A. Ishkov, Minister of the U.S.S.R., Chief of the Main Administration of Fish Economy of Gosplan; and Ralph C. Baker, Chief of the Division of Resource Development, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Commission meeting, which began on February 7, was preceded by a meeting of the Standing Scientific Committee of the Commission from January 29 to February 6.

MAIN RESPONSIBILITY

The North Pacific Fur Seal Commission has as its major responsibility the investigation of the fur-seal resources of the North Pacific. The object of this investigation is to determine the measures that will make possible the maximum sustainable yield from these resources, with due regard for their relation to the productivity of other living marine resources in the area.

Under the terms of the Convention, pelagic sealing (killing of seals at sea) is forbidden, except for certain specific numbers that may be taken by scientists of the member countries for research purposes and the operations of aborigines using primitive weapons. All harvesting is done on the breeding grounds, under the control of the Soviet Government on Robben Island in the sea of Okhotsk and the Commander Islands in the Western Bering Sea and of the United States on the Pribilof Islands in the Eastern Bering Sea. During 1961 the commercial land take by the U.S.S.R. was 10,882 seals and by the U.S. 95,974. The Convention contains a provision whereby Canada and Japan each receive 15 per cent of the seal skins taken by the U.S. commercial operations on the breeding grounds and, subject to certain stipulations, a similar percentage of the U.S.S.R.'s commercial take on the breeding grounds.

RESEARCH AT SEA

In accordance with plans developed by the Commission, research agencies of the four participating countries carry out research at sea. Research and management on the breeding grounds are con-

ducted by the United States on the Pribilofs and by the Soviet Union on the Commander Islands and on Robben Island. The scientific investigations are concerned with dynamics of the fur-seal populations, distribution and migration at sea, feeding habits and harvesting methods.

During 1961 scientists of the four member countries conducted extensive research at sea, and the results of these operations, together with those of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. on the breeding grounds under their respective controls, were reviewed by the Commission. The resulting reports provided valuable information on the migratory patterns and range of feeding habits of the seals. An extensive tagging programme was conducted on the breeding grounds as part of the scientific studies; Soviet scientists tagged 10,472 seal pups on Robben Island and 11,069 on the Commander Islands, and United States scientists tagged 50,000 pups and 740 yearlings and two-year-old seals on the Pribilof Islands. Recovery of tags from recaptured young seals indicates a certain intermingling of the herds, some seals tagged by the United States appearing on Robben and the Commander Islands and some Soviet-tagged seals appearing on the Pribilofs.

THINNING THE HERDS

For some years past there has been evidence of overcrowding conditions on the main Pribilof Islands breeding grounds and as a corrective measure, with the Commission's approval, the United States has included in its commercial take specified numbers of surplus female seals. It was noted that, in spite of this kill, together with the loss occurring through natural causes, the number of females is estimated to be larger than the level calculated to be necessary for optimum production.

Research at sea in 1962 will again begin in February and will generally be along the lines already described. On land the scientists will give attention, among other matters, to the numbers of seals returning to the breeding grounds, natural mortality rates, reproduction, and behaviour of the various segments of the herds.

The Commission noted the high degree of cooperation that has emerged, and is being continued, among the scientists of the four countries.

The United States Commissioner Ralph C. Baker was elected Chairman of the Commission to serve through the next annual meeting and George R. Clark, the Canadian Commissioner, was elected Vice-Chairman.

The next annual meeting of the Commission will be held in Washington, D.C., November 26, 1962. The Standing Scientific Committee will meet for three days prior to this date to consider the results of the year's investigations and its report to the Commission.

FARM CASH INCOME

Farm cash income, exclusive of supplementary payments, received by Canadian farmers from farming operations reached an all-time high in 1961 of \$2,928.9 million, according to preliminary estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This estimate is 2.4 per cent above the previous record of \$2,859.1 established in 1952, and 5.3 per cent higher than the \$2,781.5 million realized in 1960.

These estimates include cash income from the sale of farm products, Canadian Wheat Board participation payments, net cash advances on farm-stored grains, and deficiency payments made under the present farm prices support programme. No allowance is made for costs incurred by farmers in the production of the items sold.

Major contributions to the increase in farm cash income between 1960 and 1961 were made by wheat, flaxseed, tobacco, cattle, calves, hogs, dairy products, poultry products, and Canadian Wheat Board participation payments. Offsetting these gains to some extent were greatly reduced returns from potato sales, a substantial net repayment of cash advances on farm-stored grains in western Canada, and lower income from oats and barley.

In addition to the above-mentioned farm cash income, farmers in western Canada received supplementary payments totalling \$35.8 million during 1961 as against \$77.2 in the preceding year. Payments during 1961 consisted almost entirely of payments made under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, whereas in 1960 they included not only PFAA payments, but also payments made under the provisions of the Western Grain Producers' Acreage Payment Plan and the Federal-Provincial Emergency Unthreshed Grain Assistance Act. During 1961, potato growers in Prince Edward Island received approximately \$390,000 for losses sustained as a result of fusarium rot in the 1960 potato crop.

With supplementary payments included, total cash income from farming operations in 1961 amounted to \$2,964.6 million. This estimate exceeds by 3.5 per cent the previous high of \$2,864.3 recorded for 1952 and is 3.7 per cent higher than the revised estimate of \$2,858.7 for 1960.

NEW HOME TALENT AT STRATFORD

Léon Major and Mark Negin, two of the outstanding younger talents in the Canadian theatre, will respectively direct and design "The Gondoliers" for the Stratford Festival this summer.

"The Gondoliers" will have its première in Stratford on July 6 in the Avon Theatre. The production will run there for six weeks and two days for a total of 45 performances. Casting is to begin shortly.

"The Gondoliers" is the third Gilbert and Sullivan opera to be presented at the Stratford Festival.

Léon Major, who studied music at the Royal Conservatory of Music in Toronto, has directed many productions in Ontario and has travelled abroad to study opera and play production. During the past winter Mr. Major directed three notable productions at Toronto's Crest Theatre - "The Zoo Story",

"The Madwoman of Chailot", and "Caesar and Cleopatra". In the music field his credits include Menotti's "The Telephone" for the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, and last season's production of "I Pagliacci" for the Canadian Opera Company. In 1961 Mr. Major was assistant to Michael Langham on the Stratford Festival production of "Coriolanus."

Mark Negin is at present in Montreal where he is teaching on the staff of the National Theatre School of Canada. Closely associated with the Stratford Festival, where he was assistant head of properties for two seasons, he designed "The Canvas Barricade", the award-winning play, for the Festival stage last year. Mr. Negin has designed for theatres in London, Ontario, and Winnipeg, for the National Ballet, and, during the past winter, for Les Grands Ballets Canadiens.

MUSEUM BUYS ANTIQUE PLANE

A fine specimen of the famed Canadian JN4 bi-plane produced at Toronto during the First World War has been acquired by the National Aviation Museum. It was located on the farm of Edward Faulkener at Honeye Falls, near Rochester, New York, by Kenneth Molson, Museum curator, and arrangements were made for its purchase and return to Canada.

Mr. Faulkener bought the aircraft in the 1920's and flew it until the depression of the '30s made flying a luxury he could no longer afford. Since then, it had been stored in his barn. The 44-year-old aircraft will be restored to exhibition standards and then placed on display in the National Aviation Museum at the Ottawa International Air Terminal.

The JN4 was the first production aircraft to be made in Canada and, besides being used for all types of military training in Canada during the war, was flown a great deal by post-war Canadian pilots. It made the first Canadian airmail flight from Montreal to Toronto in 1918, the first flight over the Canadian Rockies in 1919, and the first Canadian aerial survey on the Alexis River in Labrador in 1919.

A modified version of the American Curtiss JN4, the "Jenny" or "Canuck" was built by Canadian Aeroplanes Limited in 1917-18. The Toronto aircraft plant produced 2,918 JN4s, of which 1,300 were delivered as complete aircraft, 680 of these being supplied to the U.S. Government.

ADMISSION TO UNIVERSITY, 1961

Over the past four years, admission standards have been raised moderately by 11 of the 43 degree-granting Canadian universities that admit students at the junior or senior matriculation level.

Although in 1961 some qualified matriculants could not be accommodated in the course of their choice at the university first on their lists of preference, all could be accommodated in other universities or affiliated colleges. The extent to which universities and their affiliates are expanding their facilities, and new colleges are being established, indicates that this will continue to be true for several years at least.

ADMISSION STANDARDS

Reports from the registrars of the 43 degree-granting universities and colleges already mentioned show that five raised their standards of admission in 1961.

One of these, the University of New Brunswick, made no change affecting students from its own province, but raised from 50 per cent to 60 per cent the average required of students from outside New Brunswick who seek entry at the senior matriculation level. The University of Manitoba now requires applicants in architecture and engineering to present senior matriculation standing with an average of at least 60 per cent; formerly, no required average was specified.

Assumption University of Windsor raised the required senior matriculation average in arts, science and business administration from 50 per cent to 60 per cent. Students entering any course at Carleton University, Ottawa, (arts, science, commerce or journalism) at the junior matriculation level were faced with the requirement of a 65 per cent rather than a 60 per cent average, and the required senior matriculation average, formerly unspecified, was set at 55 per cent. The Université de Sherbrooke raised its admission standards in arts, science, engineering, commerce and law.

NEW POST OFFICES

The Minister of Public Works, Mr. David J. Walker, has announced that a total of 64 small post-office buildings are being erected across Canada this winter. This programme is now well under way, and is part of the Government's regular accommodation requirements. Construction was deferred, wherever possible, during the summer, so that they might form part of the programme for winter work.

Mr. Walker pointed out that the policy of erecting small standard-plan post offices during the winter months had been started during 1958-59, and that, with the completion of this winter's programme, a total of 259 such structures would have been built under this scheme in the smaller communities of Canada.

Each building provides between 600 and 800 square feet of working space and costs not more than \$25,000, including land. In all cases, tenders have been called locally to permit the use of local workers who may be unemployed during the winter months.

TENDERS AND CONTRACTS

This winter's programme is proceeding at a satisfactory pace and, wherever possible, the work will be completed by March 31. To date, tenders have been called or contracts awarded for 56 post offices. In a few of the communities listed, buildings may not be erected as planned, but such instances are expected to be extremely rare.

The construction of standard-plan post offices constitutes only a part of the full winter works programme carried out by the Department of Public Works. For a number of years it has been standard practice to defer certain types of work from the sum-

mer and to let the contracts at such a time as to provide the maximum amount of winter work. In addition, building contracts, both large and small, continue to carry a clause specifying that work must not be stopped during the winter months without the express permission of the Department.

EMPLOYMENT & WEEKLY EARNINGS

Canada's index of industrial employment (1949=100) declined less than seasonally in October and November 1961 to 121.6 from 122.9, while average weekly wages and salaries decreased to \$78.84 from \$79.02. In November 1960, the employment index stood at 119.7, and average weekly wages and salaries at \$76.43.

All major industry divisions except trade and finance, insurance and real estate reported lower levels of employment in November as compared to October. The changes in most divisions, excluding forestry, manufacturing and construction, differed only slightly from normal seasonal movements. The main modifying influences in the general decline were smaller-than-usual decreases in durable and non-durable manufacturing and construction. Largely as a result of the moderate declines in these components, the seasonally-adjusted composite employment index rose to 120.0 in November from 119.5 in October.

Contra-seasonal increases in transportation equipment and electrical apparatus and supplies were important in softening the decline in durables. In the non-durables group, clothing, textile, leather and rubber products continued as a main source of strength, although a smaller-than-usual reduction in food processing and a larger-than-usual increase in tobacco products were also important in moderating the decline. Employment in forestry returned to a more normal level in November, following a very large increase in October.

ORCHESTRA GETS GRANT

The first transatlantic tour of a Canadian symphony orchestra will take place this spring with the assistance of the Canada Council. A special grant of \$25,000 has been made to the Montreal Symphony Orchestra to enable it to visit the U.S.S.R. Performances under the orchestra's permanent conductor, Zubin Mehta, will also be given in Vienna, Paris and London. The featured soloist in these concerts will be the young Canadian pianist, Ronald Turini. The tour was arranged last year on the invitation of the Cultural Ministry of the U.S.S.R. as an informal exchange following the visit to Canada of the Red Army Dancers, Singers and Musicians. It is being made possible by grants from the Canada Council, the Province of Quebec, the City of Montreal, and by the co-operation of Trans-Canada Air Lines.

"The first European tour of a Canadian symphony orchestra marks an important milestone in the development of the artistic life of this country", said Dr. A.W. Trueman, Director of the Canada Council. "The invitation extended to the Montreal Sym-

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phony is an indication of the growing stature of our orchestras and is a reflection, perhaps, of the high reputation that Canadian musicians are gaining in many parts of the world. The Canada Council has been charged by Parliament with a responsibility for the projection of Canada abroad, and the grant to the Montreal orchestra comes from the very limited budget we are able to maintain for this purpose. It is a matter of particular satisfaction that the soloist chosen to appear with the orchestra is a young pianist who received some of his training with the help of a Canada Council junior arts scholarship."

ANOTHER NATIONAL HARBOURS RECORD

Figures recently released by the National Harbours Board indicated a second consecutive record-breaking year for cargo tonnage shipped through Canada's national harbours. This was an increase of 17 per cent over 1960's record high of 52,222,526 tons. Another record established in 1961 was the total net registered tonnage of vessels arriving at the ports, while a decrease was shown in their number. These figures are further confirmation of the world trend towards larger ships that has become apparent in recent years.

The National Harbours Board administers the harbours of Halifax, Saint John, Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, Churchill and Vancouver, as well as grain elevators at Prescott and Port Colborne, Ontario. Cargo tonnages were up at all these harbours except Halifax and Churchill, with Three Rivers showing the greatest gain (40 per cent).

In 1961 a total of 43,632 vessels arrived at Canada's national harbours, compared with 47,462 in 1960. They handled 61,000,000 tons of water-borne cargo, 9,000,000 tons more than in the previous year. Gains or losses of cargo tonnage at individual harbours were as follows: Gains - Saint John, 14 per cent; Chicoutimi, 24 per cent; Quebec, 13 per cent; Three Rivers, 40 per cent; Montreal, 26 per cent; Vancouver, 13 per cent. Losses - Halifax, 1 per cent; Churchill, 3 per cent.

Deliveries from grain elevators, both privately-owned and those administered by the Board, totalled 444,700,000 bushels, up 108,700,000 bushels over last year.

STUDENTS GO NORTH FOR SUMMER WORK

Ten Canadian university students will be keeping their fur-trimmed parkas and warm mitts out of summer storage for another 15 months. When spring comes, the students, recruited mainly from the University of Toronto and the University of Alberta, will board planes for points north, to spend the next three months in Arctic settlements. "The programme is designed to give students a first hand knowledge of the north, with the hope that many will decide to settle permanently and become a part of the upsurge in development now taking place", reports Northern Affairs Minister Walter Dinsdale. "This is the second year of the present programme; the first summer was a distinct success, and was well received by the northerners themselves."

Under a plan worked out between the Department of Northern Affairs and the Indian-Eskimo Association of Canada, some of the students will work with Eskimo fishing and handicraft co-operatives; others will assist teachers and welfare workers. On weekends they may go along with their Eskimo friends to fish for the famous arctic char or to hunt seal.

PROGRAMME FOR VOLUNTEERS

Northern Affairs has drawn up a projects programme for the volunteers. A girl planning to make a career of welfare work may be assigned to a northern community to help organize recreational activities for school children and do clerical work. Another student may get his first taste of northern industry by helping to process and freeze salmon and arctic char during the peak intake season. Students who know how to handle boats and canoes may be assigned to survey parties. They will be constantly on the move in areas well outside the range of highways, mail delivery and, much of the time, radio communication.

Expenses of accommodation, food and travel are met by the Department of Northern Affairs. Each volunteer student will receive \$100 for incidental expenses and an issue of special clothing. The administration of the plan is handled by the Indian-Eskimo Association of Canada.

FRENCH EXHIBITION THRONGED

Attendance at the National Gallery during the *Heritage de France* exhibition (January 5 to February 4) totalled 43,299. The peak day was Sunday February 4, the closing day of the exhibition, when 4,226 persons came to see the French masterpieces. The attendance at the National Gallery exceeded that of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, where a total of 36,281 persons attended.

The average daily attendance at the National Gallery was 1,351. More than 130 tours in English and French were arranged by the Education Office for groups of school children and adults.

The exhibition, which had previously been shown of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts and at the Musée de la Province de Québec, Quebec City, has moved to the Art Gallery of Toronto for a month's showing, before the works are returned to their owners in France, Sweden, the United States and Canada.

OBJECTS OF A NATIONAL FITNESS PROGRAMME (Continued from P. 2)

tive level will be set up to co-ordinate and develop a federal-provincial partnership in the administration of this dynamic programme.

"All levels of government will, I hope, work together with the many non-government organizations and with the many devoted individuals to achieve a high standard of health, fitness and new heights in athletic achievement.

"It remains for me only to assure you of the Government's strong and continuing support for this new programme. You will find the Federal Government ready to support you. We want and need your advice on many questions. You may be assured that your recommendations will be heeded."