

ence itself adapts to changing conditions, Canada is reviewing its whole foreign policy, including its international development policy, to adapt to changing realities in the world around us. In particular, we have determined to recognize and take up our responsibilities as a Pacific nation. For too long we have seen ourselves and been seen as primarily a North Atlantic nation. The surroundings of this Conference, the burgeoning, dynamic Province of British Columbia, is evidence of how partial a view of Canada that is. Further evidence is our effort to reach agreement on the exchange of diplomats with Peking and our growing ties, both economic and political, with Japan — in which British Columbia plays so large a part. And our interests in South and Southeast Asia are growing at the same time. This part of the world has received the most substantial share of our international development efforts. I regard the Colombo Plan as a continuing cornerstone of the Canadian Development Assistance Program. We hope to expand both in quantity and quality our contribution towards this co-operative and creative work.

The review of our international development policy has reminded us that Canada has certain advantages in that field. We have no history to live down; we have no pretensions to world power and no desire to force our will on others. Our joint French and English cultural heritage enables us to provide educational and technical assistance in both those great languages. Perhaps I might say too that, although we are one of the most fortunate of countries in economic terms, we are still a developing nation and can look back in living memory to a time when we were an underdeveloped country.

#### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Two terms that go together in North American usage are research and development. So closely are they associated that they are readily understood by the phrase "R and D". Commercial institutions in this part of the world expend between 6 and 10 per cent of their income on R and D. Governments at all levels are continually involved in research projects of all kinds. In our review of our international development policy, we have become very aware that all too little effort has been devoted to research into international development problems. It is for this reason that the Canadian Government has announced that there will be legislation in the current session of Parliament to establish the Canadian International Development Research Center. The idea for this Center goes back to a proposal made by Mr. Pearson in 1967, Canada's centennial year. It will be operating, we hope, in 1970, and I hope that all nations represented here will soon be participating in it and benefiting from its activities. The Center will be problem-oriented and designed to deal with some of the priorities identified by the United Nations Special Committee on Science and Technology, such as protein pro-

duction, water-management and plant- and animal-disease control. It will be concerned both with the transfer of scientific and technological capacity in those countries. It will be a Canadian initiative, but it is our intention to draw upon expert and scholarly resources from all over the world.

It is a fortunate circumstance that this meeting is being held within a month of the presentation of Mr. Pearson's report to the World Bank. I am not going to dwell upon this at great length, because later today we shall have Mr. Pearson himself with us and because I have become aware that the report has had a considerable influence on the Conference. Mr. Pearson and his associates have done something of great importance in delineating the magnitude of the task, the progress that has been made to date and the extent of the resources that must be devoted to its fulfilment. He has offered a challenge to the developed and the developing alike, a challenge that must be taken up by the Governments of all nations if the development community of which I have spoken is to have the tools needed for the job it has in hand. I speak for Canada — I hope I speak for all the nations represented here — when I say that we shall do our utmost to meet that challenge.

#### BIRD HAZARDS TO AIRCRAFT

Major George R. Kendrick of Merrickville, Ontario safely landed his crippled jet aircraft after being struck by a bird while on a reconnaissance mission recently near Dijon, France.

Major Kendrick, a member of 439 Squadron of Canada's Air Division in Europe was flying his Canadair-built *CF-104* at 1,000 feet when a bird crashed through the windscreen. Although he was cut by flying glass, dazed and momentarily blinded, Major Kendrick managed to climb to 10,000 feet. After assessing the damage he decided the aircraft could be flown to Lahr and he was guided back to that base by another *CF-104* that had come to his assistance.

Subsequent investigation revealed that the aircraft had struck a flock of birds and suffered extensive damage.

#### NORTHERN TOMATOES

Fast-developing tomatoes that will set fruit at temperatures below 55 degrees have been developed by the Canada Agriculture Research Station at Beaverlodge, Alberta. Most commercial varieties won't set fruit when night temperatures fall below this point.

The new tomatoes are about the size of golf balls. Three new varieties should be available from commercial seed suppliers in 1971.

Although many people believe that ice hockey is Canada's national sport, lacrosse was proclaimed as such by the first Canadian Parliament in 1867.