

The centre has also developed superior strains of durum wheat, the kind used to make noodles, and Terra, Hudson, Sioux and Kelsey varieties, and it pays attention to the problems of other plants. Glen Wylie, who was transferred to the Winnipeg station when the Federal Parasite Laboratory at Belleville, Ontario, was closed down in 1972, is trying to find a parasite that will attack the flea beetle, which feeds on rapeseed. The beetle, which came to Canada from Europe in the 1920s, can wipe out a whole crop in the spring when the leaves are small.

Wylie imports parasites from Europe. Cocoons are sent to Ottawa where they are stored. When the parasites emerge, they are sent to Wylie in Winnipeg. He releases them in a plot of rapeseed infested with beetles, hoping to find the particular parasite that will find the beetle a perfect host.

The Centre is directed by Dr. D.G. Dorrell and has over 100 staffers, including such veterans as Fred Watters, the head of the station's cereal crop protection unit, who has been working for thirty years, off and on, on controlling insects in stored grain by radiation; and Harold Wallace, 74, who retired in 1973, but still works in the basement on a University of Manitoba research project.

Upstairs in the library the ashes of Professor A.H. Reginald Buller are encased in the wall. Professor Buller was never on the facility staff, but he worked with the staffers through most of his professional life and gave his book collection to the library before he died.

He also left behind a number of limericks, the most famous of which was published in *Punch*. It had to do with the theory of relativity.

There was a young lady named Bright,  
Whose speed was far faster than light.  
She set out one day  
In a relative way  
And returned home the previous night.

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## Politics

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Late last year New Democrat Howard Pawley became Manitoba's Premier.

The NDP took 47.3 per cent of the vote and thirty-four seats in the Manitoba Legislative Assembly. Outgoing Premier Sterling Lyon and the Progressive-Conservatives got 44 per cent and twenty-three seats.

The Liberals lost their one seat (their only provincial seat west of Ontario) and the newly formed Progressive Caucus lost its three. The Manitoba legislature now has only two parties (like Saskatchewan's and British Columbia's).

The voters were divided by a diagonal line that ran from northwest to southeast, cutting right across Winnipeg. The NDP took the section to the north, including North Winnipeg's ethnic groups



Premier Howard Pawley

and the loggers, miners, fishermen and small farmers above the city. The Conservatives carried affluent and Anglo-Saxon South Winnipeg and the prosperous southern farm country.

The election followed a familiar pattern—in Manitoba there are real ideological differences between parties, and neither the Conservatives nor the NDP can be considered to have a permanent advantage.

The divisions go back to the Winnipeg General Strike of 1919. The strikers formed the Independent Labor Party, which in turn helped found the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF), a social democratic alignment of farmers and urban workers.

The rise of the CCF was rapid but severely hampered by voting limitations. For four decades the political division of the province greatly favoured the rural population—it took seven city votes to equal four rural ones. In 1945, for example, the CCF, strong in Winnipeg but weaker in the country, led the province in the popular vote, but wound up with fewer seats in the legislature than either the Liberals or Conservatives. In 1961 the Canadian Labour Congress and the CCF allied themselves and the NDP was formed.

In 1966 Duff Roblin and the Conservatives won, riding in on a wave of enthusiasm for the government-sponsored Churchill Forest Industries development at The Pas in the northern part of the province. The development wound up costing the provincial taxpayers an estimated \$165 million.

In 1969 the Conservatives revised the electoral map, giving the city a fair share of seats in the Legislative Assembly. Two years earlier the Con-