



# Bulletin

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## COLOMBO PLAN CONFERENCE

*The following passage is part of an address by Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, to the twentieth session of the Colombo Plan Conference, which was held in Victoria, British Columbia, from October 14 to 31:*

...I think we are seeing in these successive conferences more than a growing partnership, — we are seeing the building of a true community, the development community. The meetings here are not primarily encounters between givers and receivers, between lenders and borrowers. This is a conference of interested ministers and professional experts in the development field, meeting to further shared aims. The growth of a development community is perhaps rather more than a fringe benefit of the Colombo Plan. It is an indication of maturity, of the realization that international development is just as important to the developed nations as it is to the developing nations.

This last idea is one that all of us in this room have grasped. I think it is one that the development community must make known, steadily and thoughtfully, to the peoples of all the countries associated in the Plan. This is important in the developed countries, where taxes must provide the necessary resources. It is important in the developing countries, where priorities have to be established, and accepted by the people at large. Above all, it is important that peoples in all the countries concerned outgrow the notion that development funds are organized charity on a government scale. International development, which must and will succeed in its task, is in the interest of all. It can release the massive reservoir of human resource in South and Southeast Asia

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now devoted to maintaining, in too many cases, bare subsistence and put it to work for the betterment of the conditions of life for us all.

I think, too, that this Conference continues to go from strength to strength because it has refused to institutionalize itself and so has avoided that hardening of the arteries that betrays a moribund condition. It is heartening to learn from the report of the Business and Economic Review Committee that the annual conference can be shortened by one week, the ministerial meeting limited to three days and other measures taken to ensure that the work of the Conference is carried out economically and effectively. You may have heard that, in my speech on behalf of Canada at the current General Assembly, I urged this kind of self-examination upon the United Nations. Some of you may know too that the Canadian Government is now engaged in an intensive effort to streamline its own operations.

## POLICY REVIEW

The Canadian International Development Agency has been going through a significant period of transformation during the past three years to enable it to deal more effectively with an expanded Canadian role in international development. We have geared ourselves to enter into a more active co-operative relation with our development partners so that we can be more sensitive and responsive to their priorities and needs.

It is fitting that the Colombo Plan Conference is being held in Canada this year. Just as the Confer-

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 Canadian-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.

## NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL STIMULATES INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

The National Research Council of Canada initiated in 1962 an Industrial Research Assistance Programme (IRAP) to stimulate and promote industrial research in Canadian manufacturing industries. The ultimate aim of the program is to provide careers for Canadian scientists, to increase Canadian production and production jobs and to maintain Canada in a foremost position in the world's market.

The program also is designed to improve communication and co-operation between scientists in industry and those in government and university laboratories. It is hoped that this will lead to a better understanding of one another's work and interests and the development of research activities of a complementary nature as part of the whole structure of Canadian research.

During the seven years the program has been in existence, there has been a major improvement in the flow of information among scientists in NRC, industry and the universities, and also between other government departments and industry.

IRAP operates primarily by paying the salaries of new research teams in companies where none previously existed or for new research workers to be added to existing research staffs over and above a company's normal expansion of research effort. Companies that qualify are free to choose, direct and control their own projects and staff and receive support by annual grant based on satisfactory progress reports.

Since the inception of IRAP, grants totalling \$36,400,000 have been awarded to assist in the

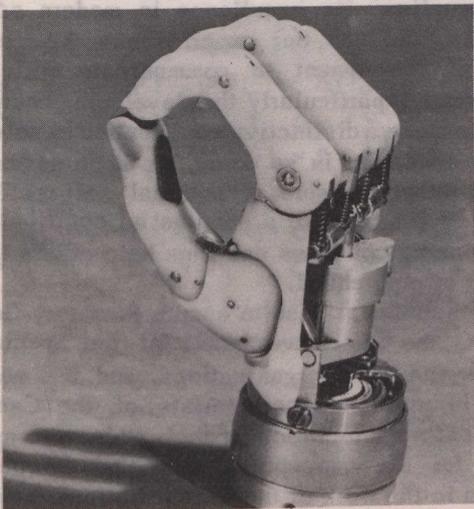


1.

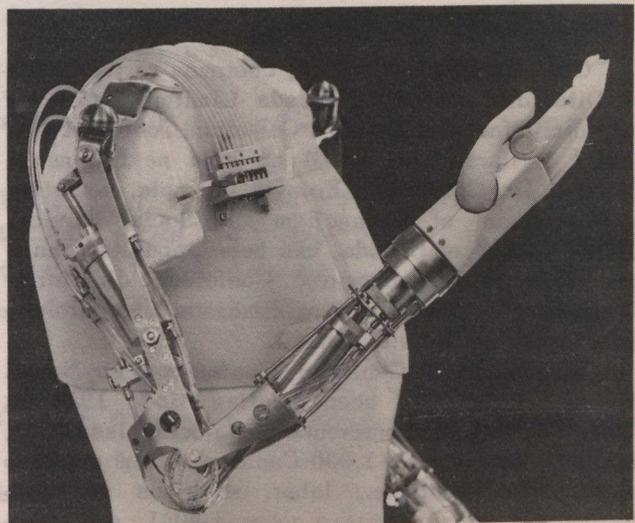
1. Fifteen year-old high-school student demonstrates her skill in using her hydraulic arms.

2. To give the artificial hand a more life-like appearance, the latest model is made from the plastic, delrin.

3. Resting an elbow on a table is easy with the hydraulic arm.



2.



3.

financing of 264 research projects conducted by 136 companies. The IRAP annual budget has grown from \$1 million in 1962 to \$6,800,000 for the 1969-70 fiscal year. During the last eight years a research effort amounting to \$100 million of combined company and government funds has been generated.

#### ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

As an example of how industrial research in Canada benefits from NRC's Industrial Research Assistance Program, grants of some \$50,000 have been used to help pay for the Northern Electric Company's development of hydraulically-operated artificial arms. The arms, the first complete hydraulic limbs to be worn by a patient, are the latest product of a cooperative agreement between government, industry and medical agencies to provide the most advanced prosthetic devices for youngsters in Canada, especially those deformed by the pre-natal use of the drug thalidomide.

The arms operate on established hydraulic principles to perform various arm and hand movements. Control of the arms is by electrical and/or mechanical devices suitably located on the patient's body. A battery supplies power to operate a miniature high-speed electric motor-hydraulic pump combination which sends fluid through flexible plastic tubing under high pressure to the various hydraulic actuators. The arms are light, and every attempt has been made to give them a life-like appearance. Modular design aids in fitting the artificial arms to patients of various physical sizes or degrees of amputation. Obvious advantages of hydraulically-operated artificial limbs over previous mechanical and electrical-mechanical models are their superior strength, ease of control, smoothness of operation, low noise level, reliability and resistance to damage by dirt particles.

#### SOCIAL WELFARE MEETING

C.D. Shepard of Toronto, chairman of the Board of Directors, Gulf Oil Canada Limited, has been named chairman of the 1970 Canadian Conference on Social Welfare, which will be held next June in Toronto. Dr. Charles H. Forsyth, Toronto, secretary of the Board of Evangelism and Social Service, United Church of Canada, has been appointed chairman of the program committee. Conference director is James Robb, director of publications and information, Canadian Welfare Council.

The biennial Canadian Conference on Social Welfare, which has been meeting since 1928, is Canada's largest conference on social issues. It regularly draws some 1,000 Canadians from coast to coast, from business, labor, religious and professional organizations; governmental and non-governmental; social welfare agencies; and ordinary citizens interested in the well-being of Canadians. The conference does not make recommendations but is an open forum for free discussion, and as such it

aims for greater understanding of the problems of human need and for more effective action in coping with it.

#### CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

*The Prime Minister issued the following statement on United Nations Day, October 24:*

Today the United Nations is 24 years of age. In 1970, the organization will mark its twenty-fifth anniversary. This should prompt some reflections on the past and some thoughts about the future of the United Nations.

International organization is a process of trial and error. Occasionally we dwell on the failures of the United Nations, forgetting that the member states alone possess the power to give it the direction, strength and resources it needs. Equally, we have at times an understandable wish to accentuate the positive aspects and hope for quick solutions to extremely complex problems.

A more balanced view is possible, however. The United Nations has survived and grown in maturity. Its Charter and structure have proved surprisingly flexible. The organization, has adapted itself to change in a period of rapid decolonization, greatly expanded membership, and scientific and technological revolution. The work of its functional bodies is now increasingly concentrated on social justice, the promotion of human rights and the paramount problem of economic development.

It seems to me that these preoccupations form a positive response to the crucial problems of our time and to the aspirations of youth in all countries. The problems of youth — our problems — are increasingly reflected in the agendas and debates of United Nations bodies.

As the United Nations has changed, since the postwar period, so has Canada. In the present and in the future, Canada possesses the opportunity and the resolve to participate actively in the work of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies. In particular, we intend to draw on Canada's resources, its bilingualism, its excellence in modern science and technology and our experience with a federal system of government to communicate with other member states, particularly the developing countries, in order to make a distinctive contribution to selective fields of endeavor. In so doing, we hope not only to attain a richer measure of national self-realization for Canada but to make a substantial contribution to the developing countries and thus help others to realize their own potential.

In conclusion, I wish to assure Secretary-General U Thant, the executive heads of the Specialized Agencies and other organizations, and the members of the international secretariats of the Canadian Government's appreciation for their endeavors and our support for the conception of global co-operation embodied in the work of the United Nations family.

# INDIAN POLICY IN CREE TONGUE

More than 4,000 Canadian Indians, inhabiting the Southern James Bay region of Ontario and Quebec, whose mother tongue is Cree, speak little English or French. For the benefit of these people, five Indians from Moose Factory have translated into Cree syllabic characters the text of the Federal Government's recent statement outlining a "new deal" for Indians (see *Canadian Weekly Bulletins*, Vol. 24, No. 30, dated July 23, 1969, P. 1, and No. 44, dated October 29, 1969, P. 1.)

While it is true that the Department of Indian Affairs paid for the translation, printing and circulation of 2,000 copies of this document, the translators, under the direction of Andrew Rickard, Chief of the Moose Factory Band, started the project on their own initiative.

The undertaking of such a translation is in keeping with the principles expressed in the policy statement which makes the point that Indian culture lives through Indian speech and thought, that Indian languages are unique and valuable assets and that Indian culture can be preserved, perpetuated and developed only by the Indian people themselves.

In a letter of thanks to Chief Rickard, Indian Affairs Minister Jean Chrétien said: "Your endeavors

will mean that many Indian people who would otherwise know the extent of the proposals only at second-hand will be able to read and study them in their own time and can bring their judgment to bear on the proposals with a full understanding of them."

Invention of the syllabics method of writing – the only written Indian language in Canada – is generally attributed to James Evans, a Methodist missionary who learned the Cree language while serving at Norway House in Northern Manitoba more than 120 years ago.

Through his interest in a new method of fast writing, known today as shorthand, he evolved a system of symbols designed to be easily reproduced on birch bark with burnt ends of sticks.

Generally speaking, syllabics are a list or catalogue of phonetic characters representing syllables from which words are built. In the most simple terms, they are the signs that make the sounds that make the words.

James Evans named his system of Indian writing "Cree Syllabics". Only one other method of written communication in an Indian language is in use in North America – that of the Cherokees in the United States.

*The following is part of the translation into Cree Syllabics of the Government's proposed new Indian policy statement:*

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## ELECTRONIC GOODS TO JAPAN

Sales of more than \$2-million worth of Canadian electronics equipment to Japan are predicted as the result of an exhibit sponsored by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce in the Japan Electronics show which closed recently in Osaka.

Eight Canadian firms mounted displays in the exhibit and actual sales completed during the show amounted to \$114,000. As a direct result of participation last year by seven firms, the volume of sales totalled just under \$3 million during the year.

More than 168,000 persons attended the fair, and an estimated 40,000 businessmen visited the Canadian exhibit. The eight Canadian firms expressed satisfaction with the results and with the business potential generated. The Canadian exhibit was featured twice on Japanese television during the run of the show.

## INCREASED FAMILY INCOMES

Some insights into basic trends in the rapidly-changing picture of income increases in Canada are given in preliminary results of a new survey of income distributions in Canada released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The survey, based on the results of interviews with individuals in some 20,000 households across Canada last year, showed an estimated average annual income for a Canadian family in 1967 of \$7,596, an increase of 16 per cent over the 1965 estimate of \$6,536. About half the increase is counted as real gain; consumer-price increases absorbed the remainder.

In individual incomes, women still lagged far behind men in 1967, with an average income of \$2,303, against \$5,331 for men. Women, however, gained more on a percentage basis, their incomes rising 23 per cent over 1965 levels, against 17 per

cent for men.

The 1967 estimates also show that the proportion of families receiving incomes of less than \$5,000 decreased to 29.7 per cent (from 37.9 per cent in 1965), while the proportion receiving \$10,000 and up increased to 22.5 per cent from 14.6 per cent. This brought the total in the \$10,000-and-over bracket to more than one million families. (For purposes of the survey, a family is defined as a group living together and related by blood, marriage or adoption.)

By regions, the survey showed that Ontario had the highest average family income in 1967 (\$8,466), while the Atlantic region had the lowest (\$5,756). The average rate of increase was highest in Quebec and Ontario (nearly 18 per cent) and lowest in the Atlantic region (11 per cent), while the Prairies and British Columbia, at 14 per cent, were slightly below the national average.

A significant feature of the survey results is a downward shift in the estimated proportion of families below the income levels which were used by the Economic Council of Canada as indicators of poverty. In 1967, the proportion was 18.6 per cent, against 21.2 per cent in 1965. In round figures, the number of families in this category is estimated to have declined to 840,000 in 1967 from more than one million in 1961, despite a substantial increase in total population.

The new poverty estimates are arrived at by applying the low-income cut-offs previously used by the Economic Council of Canada in its fifth annual review (1968) now adjusted for consumer price increases. The new poverty lines for 1967 (with previous figures in brackets) are: single person, \$1,740 (\$1,500); family of two, \$2,900 (\$2,500); three, \$3,480 (\$3,000); four, \$4,060 (\$3,500); five or more, \$4,640 (\$4,000).

The proportion of families below these cut-offs, by regions, showed the Atlantic region as having the highest ratio (nearly 34 per cent), and Ontario the lowest (12 per cent).