

# Bulletin

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Province photo

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Elliott Trudeau honeymoon at Whistler Mountain, 80 miles north of Vancouver, British Columbia.

The 51-year-old Prime Minister married 22-year-old Margaret Sinclair, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Sinclair, at a surprise ceremony in Vancouver on March 4. Mr. Trudeau had gone west ostensibly for a skiing holiday; he omitted to say he'd be accompanied by a bride.

## NEW AID PROGRAM FOR LATIN AMERICA

The first three projects under the Canadian Government's new bilateral assistance program for Latin America were announced this month by Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp.

A total of \$7 million in grant funds is being provided through the Canadian International Development Agency to support programs aimed at improving food value of cassava (a starchy root-crop), developing *triticale* (a cross between wheat and rye) and at expanding the telecommunications sector in Guatemala.

## CROP DEVELOPMENT IN COLOMBIA

The development of cassava, the staple food of over 300 million people living in the tropics, for which \$3.25 million has been allocated, is at the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in Colombia. The aim of CIAT is to increase the protein content of this plant to 5 per cent of yield from 1.5 per cent, and to increase the yield for each acre

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from 10 to 40 tons. Difficulties with storage, transportability and disease are expected to be largely overcome by the end of the program. Scientists will also be trying to solve the problems of introducing existing breeds of swine into tropical areas and feeding them cassava. Between 15 and 20 agronomists, who will be trained in the cassava-swine system, will initiate extension programs in their own countries. The responsibility for the management of the project will rest with the International Development Research Centre, and the activities of the CIAT will be supplemented by those at McGill and Guelph Universities in Canada, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Africa and possibly Indian organizations.

The CIAT was established in 1970 to develop the agricultural and economic potential of the lowland tropic through research, training and the strengthening of national capacities in agriculture. Work is being done on beef and swine production, rice, corn, legumes, tropical root crops and agricultural systems. It has been financed mainly by the W.K. Kellogg, Rockefeller and Ford Foundations and U.S. AID.

#### TRITICALE-BREEDING IN MEXICO

A further \$3.25 million will be used to support a triticale-breeding project at the International Centre for Maize and Wheat Improvement (CIMMYT) in Mexico. Triticale is a man-made plant derived by crossing wheat (*triticum*) with rye (*secale*). Development of this plant has taken place at the CIMMYT under a team of plant breeders and scientists from the University of Manitoba.

Triticale has proven to be a source of exceptionally high-quality protein. Some strains already come close to being as efficient a source of protein as whole powdered eggs — the best source now available. Protein efficiency is measured by noting the growth effects of a diet based on the grain.

Work undertaken in the next few years will be decisive in the development of the new plant, which will be taking place at a time when the *per capita* consumption of protein has declined on a world-wide basis — drastically so in many countries where diseases caused by protein deficiency are widespread.

The project will be administered for the CIDA by the International Development Research Centre and some of the research work will be undertaken at Macdonald College (McGill) and the University of Manitoba.

The CIMMYT is an organization of considerable international standing. It was founded in 1943 and has been financed primarily by the Rockefeller Foundation.

#### GUATEMALA TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Republic of Guatemala is currently preparing detailed feasibility and design studies leading up to

an expansion of its telecommunications network valued at \$20 million.

In support of this effort, five Canadian experts will go to Guatemala during 1971 for a period of nine months to a year to assist the Guatemalan telecommunications authority in some aspects of the preparation of these studies. Also during 1971, five Guatemalan telecommunications engineers will be trained in Canada for a period of six months in the operation and management of the new system.

#### THE NEW PROGRAM

The new bilateral (country-to-country) technical-assistance program has been established as the result of recommendations in the Canadian Government's recent review of foreign policy. The program will focus mainly on agriculture, education and community development. Besides this, the review recommended that the annual contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank be continued and possibly increased, and support for private agencies be strengthened.

The Canadian program in Latin America was established in 1964, with the allocation of \$10 million to the Inter-American Development Bank, which administers funds on Canada's behalf. With subsequent allocations, a total of \$60 million has been made available for projects suggested by member countries of the Bank, assessed by the IDB and approved by CIDA. In addition, the Canadian Government has made a total of \$15 million available to the Bank in the form of long-term credits. There are also more than 2,000 Canadians, mostly missionaries, undertaking development work in Latin America, and CIDA has encouraged their work by providing assistance to several projects, on a matching-grant basis.

#### BOAT BUYS BOOM AT BOSTON

Immediate sales of \$285,000 and a forecast of \$1,494,000 more over the next 12 months are reported by the 15 Canadian companies that exhibited recently in the New England Boat Show at Boston, according to the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

This was the second year the Canadian firms had been sponsored in New England by the Department. Last year there were eight companies in 4,000 square feet of space and, owing to their success, the Department decided to take 15 firms this year and lease 8,000 square feet.

The show at Boston is rated among the top three boat shows in the United States. This year it attracted more than 300,000 visitors during a nine-day run. Exhibition officials have estimated that total sales during the show amounted to about \$4.5 million.



## DRUG-CONTROL CONVENTION STUDIED

Mr. John Munro, the Minister of National Health and Welfare, has tabled an international legal document designed to develop effective controls on drugs such as LSD, amphetamines, barbiturates and tranquilizers. The convention was developed at a recently-concluded United Nations conference in Vienna.

Mr. Munro said that Canada had not signed the convention so that the document could be fully studied and discussed, particularly in connection with the final report of the Le Dain Commission of Inquiry into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs.

"The main thrust of the convention recognized the need for rigorous measures to restrict the use of psychotropic substances for legitimate purposes," Mr. Munro said. "The convention, however, recognized that the use of these substances for medical and scientific purposes is indispensable and that their availability for such purposes should not unduly be restricted. In general, the convention envisages levels of control over psychotropic substances similar to those now in effect in Canada for these drugs," the Minister stated.

### IDENTIFICATION PROBLEM

A problem faced by the conference in the preparation of the convention was to identify those substances to be controlled under an international treaty. The World Health Organization, through its Expert Committee on Drug Dependence, had proposed a preliminary list of 38 substances to be listed in four schedules. The conference decided to list 32 of these substances — ten in Schedule I, six in Schedule II, five in Schedule III and 11 in Schedule IV.

### CONTROL MEASURES

The convention requires that the most rigorous measures of control be applied to the substances in Schedule I, which includes the hallucinogens such as LSD. Countries that ratify the convention are required to prohibit all use of substances in Schedule I, except for scientific and very limited medical purposes by duly authorized persons. The export and import of these substances will require a special authorization by the competent authorities of the countries con-

cerned. A separate import and export authorization will be required also for substances in Schedule II (central nervous system stimulants). Countries wishing to export substances in Schedule III have to so notify the competent authorities of the importing country, but this need only be done within 90 days of the time the drugs are shipped, and not prior to shipment as for drugs in Schedules I and II.

### REQUIREMENTS OF PACT

Countries which ratify the convention also are required to furnish to the Secretary-General of the United Nations such information as the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs may request as necessary for the performance of its functions, and in particular an annual report regarding the working of the convention in their territories. Annual statistical reports must also be furnished by the parties to the International Narcotic Control Board.

Subject to constitutional limitations, countries ratifying the convention must treat as a punishable offence any action contrary to a law or regulation adopted as part of their obligations under the convention. At the same time, the parties to the convention may provide either as an alternative to conviction or punishment, or in addition to punishment, that abusers of psychotropic substances undergo measures of treatment, education, after-care, rehabilitation and social reintegration.

The convention will be open for signature until January 1, 1972. After that date, countries which have not signed may still do so. It will come into force on the ninetieth day after 40 states have signed it without reservation of ratification, or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession with the United Nations.

Delegations from 71 countries attended the conference, as well as observers from four states, the World Health Organization, the International Narcotic Control Board and other non-governmental organizations.

Some 20 countries signed the convention at a ceremony on February 21, either with full authority to bind their countries to it or subject to ratification by their government.

## CROPS TO FORAGE DRIVE

A three-year program, costing \$40 million, which will offer Prairie grains producers \$10 an acre to switch crop and summerfallow acreage into forage production, was recently announced by Agriculture Minister H.A. Olson and Mr. Otto Lang, the Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board.

"The incentive payment will expand forage

production to meet the needs of our growing livestock industry. As the livestock industry expands to meet a growing consumer demand, the Prairie farm economy will gain stability through diversification," Mr. Olson said.

Mr. Lang said that the program would reduce grains production, "adding strength and stability to prices".

The plan will be administered by the Canada



Department of Agriculture through the Prairie Farm Assistance Administration in Regina, Saskatchewan, the agency that last year administered Operation LIFT.

The incentive payments will be offered only to farmers who hold a Canadian Wheat Board permit book.

In order to qualify, farmers will be required to increase forage acreage by seeding-down land that was cultivated and not in perennial forage last year. The minimum application will be 25 acres a year, with no maximum.

The program, which will be voluntary, will apply for three years or to a maximum of 4 million acres, whichever limit is reached first.

Farmers will receive \$5 an acre when the PFAA has checked their application forms and affidavits attesting to the accuracy of their claims. They will receive another \$5 an acre when inspectors verify that the land is still in forage production on July 15 of the following year.

There are about 12 million acres in forages on Prairies.

## NEW EMBASSY IN ALGIERS

The Department of External Affairs has announced that Canada will soon appoint its first resident ambassador to Algeria. Preparations are under way for the opening of a diplomatic mission in Algiers in consultation with the Algerian authorities. The new ambassador will take up his post in the near future.

The plan to open a new resident mission at this level is a sign of the desire of both governments to further the relations already established between Algeria and Canada; it indicates the importance Canada attaches to Algeria's role on the international scene and reflects the growing co-operation between the two countries. A Canadian embassy located in Algiers will also be able to provide all necessary services for the many Canadian nationals in Algeria.

Up to now, Canada's diplomatic relations with Algeria have been conducted by the Canadian Ambassador residing in Bern. Algeria, which already has an embassy in Ottawa, will appoint an ambassador as soon as possible.

## STAMPING OUT RAPE

According to the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, Tisdale, a Saskatchewan town of 2,900 inhabitants, was recently refused permission to incorporate on a local stamp cancellation the slogan: Celebrate Homecoming '71 in the Land of Rape and Honey.

Tisdale, situated about 140 miles northeast of Saskatoon, is the centre of an area where the growing

of rape to produce rapeseed oil is a major industry. In the Prairies, this crop ranks third in importance after wheat and barley. A large amount of Canada's best honey is also produced in the vicinity.

For many years Tisdale has used the slogan: Tisdale, Sask., Land of Rape and Honey, and, when Saskatchewan decided that 1971 would be a province-wide celebration year aimed at encouraging former residents back home, the community was surprised that officials of the Post Office in Ottawa did not consider their proposed slogan "suitable". The reply to Tisdale's application read in part:

"We are assuming that an error was made in the spelling of the word 'rape' in the slogan submitted. If, however, it wasn't a misspelling, we certainly cannot authorize it for obvious reasons."

## MCMASTER UNIVERSITY COMCENTRE

The National Research Council of Canada announced recently a grant of up to \$500,000 over a four-year period toward the establishment of a Communications Research Laboratory at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.

Research by the Laboratory will be designed to keep Canada up to date on communications and computer applications, both of which have been described by the Science Council of Canada as priority areas for immediate planning in shaping the role of science and technology in Canada.

In spite of the importance of communications to Canada, research in this area has been somewhat neglected in comparison to research in other fields of electrical engineering. There are only a few universities besides McMaster with an established interest in communications.

## NATURE OF GRANT

The National Research Council's support will be given in the form of a Negotiated Development Grant of between \$410,000 and \$500,000. The grant for 1970-71 will be \$80,000; in 1971-72, subject to the availability of funds; it will be \$170,000. The amounts to be awarded by NRC in 1972-73 and 1973-74 will be determined following reviews by the Council in the autumn of 1971 and 1972.

Negotiated Development Grants were initiated by NRC in 1967 to assist universities in developing new or interdisciplinary research centres, particularly in fields relevant to the scientific, economic, resource and regional development of Canada.

McMaster University is establishing the Laboratory because of the increasing use in the last few years of digital techniques in the practical implementation of communication systems. This trend has occurred largely for three reasons - the high degree of reliability offered by digital communications and digital signal-processing systems, the impact of the digital computer, and the advent of large-scale integrated circuitry.



## FAMOUS WAR CARS IN MUSEUM



National Museums of Canada

*Alexander's car, driven a total of 180,000 miles, wore out four engines.*

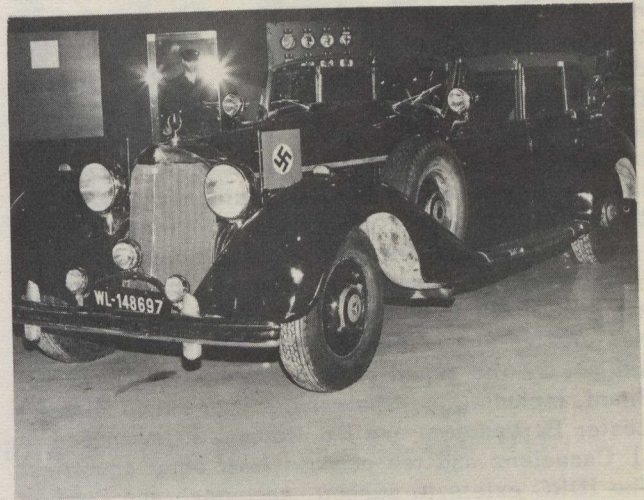
The Canadian War Museum recently put on display the staff-car used in the Second World War by Reichsmarschall Hermann Goering. The black, armoured roadster, built at Stuttgart by Mercedes Benz, was delivered to Hitler's headquarters in July 1940, where it is said to have been issued to Goering, economic dictator of Germany and the occupied countries and commander-in-chief of the German Air Force.

By the end of the war the car, which weighs 9,000 pounds, had received 18 coats of paint, alternate black and green — it was painted green for field inspections, and black for state occasions. The body of the car is bullet-proof and the glass of the windows is an inch thick; there is also a sheet of armour-plate a quarter of an inch thick behind the rear seat. There are two compartments at the rear for automatic pistols and a similar one in front.

Captured by the United States 101st Airborne Division in 1945, the roadster was sent to the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland, and has since been restored.

### VISCOUNT ALEXANDER'S CAR

Another famous Second World War vehicle, the command car used by Field Marshal Viscount Alexander of Tunis, has been in the possession of the Canadian War Museum since 1949. This standard Ford military



National Museums of Canada

*Goering's staff car had a maximum speed of 135 miles an hour.*

car was specially modified for Viscount Alexander in Cairo in 1941 after he had returned from Burma to command the Central Mediterranean Forces. He used it during the desert campaigns from Cairo to Tunis and later in Sicily and Italy.

The car, which weighed 6,000 pounds when loaded, carried such accessories as a sun-compass, extra-wide tires, wooden gunwales on each side of the body, a metal stirrup by means of which the Field Marshal entered, a second windscreen erected behind the front seat to shield against blowing sand, racks for guns and for the storage of gasoline, oil and water. To save water, a rubber tube was inserted through a hole in the radiator cap, which drained off the condensation into a container placed on the front bumper.

After the war, when it was taken on a triumphal tour of the United States and Canada, many important items were taken as souvenirs. Mr. J. Wells, an Ottawa resident, who was Viscount Alexander's driver from 1939 to 1952 and who drove the car from 1942 to 1945, was asked for his advice when replacing the essential items.

The car carries the flaming-torch insignia of Headquarters Central Mediterranean Forces, the camel insignia of General Army Headquarters, Cairo, the Africa and Italy campaign ribbons and five stars denoting that it was used by a field marshal.



## GRANT FOR BARBADOS BIRTH-RATE STUDY

The International Development Research Centre has approved a grant of \$57,790 to the University of Western Ontario to find out why the birth-rate has dropped dramatically in Barbados. IDRC President Dr. David Hopper announced also that a further \$12,000 would be spent by the IDRC itself on training scholarships for West Indian researchers engaged in the study and on conducting seminars in the area, based upon results of the study.

The grant is the first to be announced by the IDRC since the Centre was established by the Canadian Parliament in May 1970. Although the Centre was created and is financed by Canada, its policies are set by the Board of Governors. The 21-member Board, including the Chairman, former Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson, and Dr. Hopper, is composed of 11 Canadians and ten persons from other countries. The IDRC exists to support, encourage and conduct research into problems of developing countries and into ways to apply technology and other knowledge to the social and economic advancement of these regions.

"Apart from the seminars, the information and insights gained will be disseminated by providing information to governments and by reporting in scholarly journals," Dr. Hopper said. "Only a few countries have experienced rapid decline in fertility and only a few in Asia have been adequately studied," he continued. "No studies have been made in the western hemisphere. We hope the information learned may be helpful in understanding what determines fertility decline in the Caribbean and in other areas."

Three University of Western Ontario professors will conduct the study jointly with the Barbados Family Planning Association and in consultation with the University of the West Indies, in Barbados.

They will evaluate why the "crude" birth-rate in Barbados has dropped dramatically, from 33.6 per 1,000 of population in 1960 to 22 per 1,000 in 1968. The success of the 15-year-old family planning program in Barbados will be assessed, as well as changing age at marriage, patterns of child-bearing and other demographic factors that may apply.

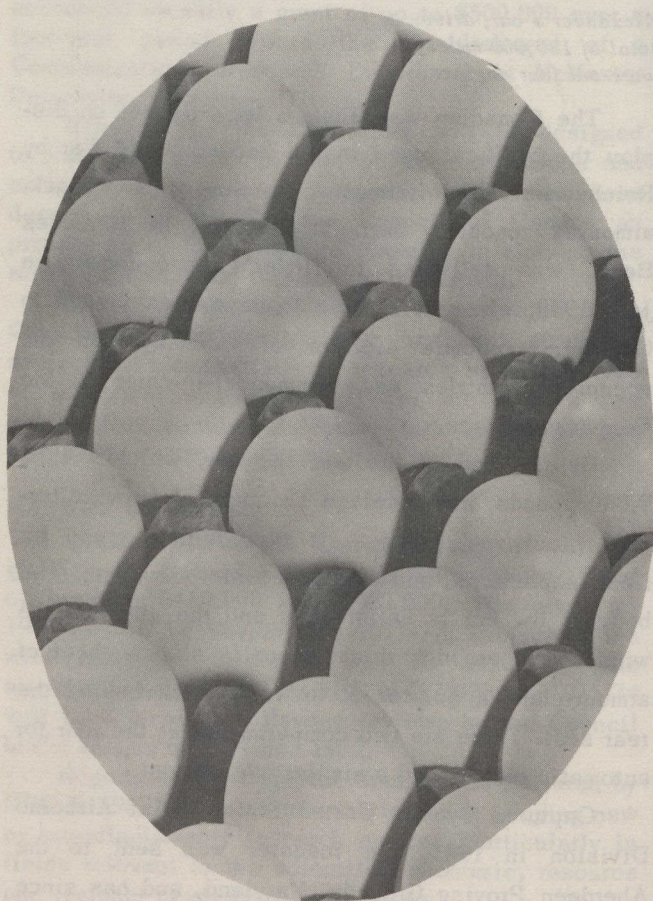
## HEALTH CARE CONFERENCE

The need for specially-trained personnel to help physicians meet the increasing demands for health-care services will be the topic of the National Conference on Assistance to the Physician, which will be held in Ottawa from April 6 to 8. The Conference will attempt to determine the nature of this need and

the complementary roles and responsibilities of the medical and nursing professions in meeting it. Representative physicians, nurses, government-planners, consumers, researchers and spokesmen for other areas in health care will take part in the conference.

The meeting is being planned jointly by the Department of National Health and Welfare, the Canadian Medical Association, L'Association des médecins de langue française du Canada, the Canadian Nurses Association and the Consumers Association of Canada.

Recommendations resulting from the conference will be made available to all interested agencies and will be presented at the National Conference on the Education of Health Manpower, to be held in Ottawa later in the year.



Canadian poultry farmers broke all marketing records at registered stations from coast to coast every month last year. An estimated total of 10,370,000 cases of eggs were marketed, compared to 8,400,000 in 1969.