



Bulletin

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TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR THE POOR

The following passages are from a welcome address by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, at the meeting of Directors of Training and Research Institutes, Montebello, Quebec on July 13:

...I am delighted to welcome to Canada the delegates to this very important conference sponsored by The Development Centre of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). I wish to thank the officials of the Centre for inviting Canada to assist them with this year's meeting of the Directors of Development Training and Research Institutes....

At this meeting you will be addressing yourself to two major issues - unemployment in developing countries and the role of your particular institutes in stimulating economic and social development. These topics are certainly very relevant to the problems that confront the majority of mankind today.

Most people in the Western world today enjoy material conditions of life unparalleled in the annals of human experience. The prospects are for con-

tinuing progress towards significantly higher levels of affluence. To a large extent this has been made possible by the development of science and technology and their application to the processes of industrialization.

If the changes that have taken place in science and technology have on balance been beneficial in social terms it is not because they were consciously designed that way. Economic and social change has occurred as a by-product of scientific and technological change. While the immediate benefits of the technological revolution are apparent to all, it is becoming increasingly evident that they have brought about massive and growing imbalances which threaten to negate all the progress that has been made. Within our own societies there are imbalances in the degree to which various groups and individuals share in the benefits of this progress. In our ecological environment there are imbalances resulting from the pollution of water and air and from the vast concentrations of population in a relatively few urban areas.

SCIENCE TO BRIDGE THE GAP

The greatest imbalance with which we must deal is the vast disparity which exists today between the privileged minority who live in the industrialized nations and the unprivileged majority who live in the less-developed nations of the world. We in the developed countries have been able to multiply our own economic growth so that the income of the average Canadian increases each year by an amount equal to the total annual income of the average person in the less-developed countries. We have helped to introduce to these countries measures for the improvement of health which have reduced their death rates drastically and produced dramatic increases in population which are offsetting their efforts to bring a better life to their peoples.

There is an urgent need for us to relate the benefits accruing from science and technology more directly to the problems of economic and social de-

CONTENTS

To Improve the Quality of Life for the Poor	1
Royal Tour of the Northwest Territories and Manitoba	3
Canada's Christmas Stamps	4
Mount Leacock in the Yukon	4
Railway Statistics	4
Students and Strawberries	5
U.S.-Canada Aircraft Swap	6
Ocean Weather Watchers Rewarded	6
Grain Report Soon	6
Births, Marriages, Deaths	6

velopment. Today, with the systems approach to the identification of problems and the search for solutions it has become feasible to use scientific and technological resources deliberately to induce and accelerate economic and social change....

Much of the basic technology of our age has been developed under the stimulus of two world wars, the space race and the nuclear arms race. The rewards inherent in the market economy have provided powerful commercial incentives for the adaptation of this technology to the development of new consumer products. There is no similar immediate incentive for the application of this technology to the economic and social problems of the developing countries. The gap can be filled through assistance programs which are specially designed to provide the impetus required to bring these resources to bear on fundamental development needs. Only in this way can the necessary multipliers be introduced into the development process.

IDRC SET UP

As we enter the Second Development Decade, legislation has been passed by the Canadian Parliament for the establishment of an International Development Research Centre.⁽¹⁾ This is a radical new departure in Canada's contribution to the global struggle areas of the world. Later on in the week you will be introduced to the newly-formed International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

The setting-up of this Centre results from two years of careful investigation and planning by the Canadian International Development Agency with the active assistance and participation of a number of other government departments and experts. A great deal of care has been taken to design an institution that will complement the work that is being carried on by others in this field and I have been assured that Canada's initiative in creating this body has been warmly welcomed by the entire international development community.

By creating the Centre and pledging minimum financial support of \$30 million over the first five years, the Canadian Government has sought to demonstrate in a very practical way that it recognizes the urgency and the necessity for research into the problems of development.

The Centre will be concerned with the application of science and technology to the problems of improving the overall quality of life, and, unlike most development agencies, it will be a research centre — "problem-oriented", multi-disciplinary and international.

Most of the problems confronting the Centre will require the co-operative efforts of the physical, the natural and the social sciences. The very nature of the development process dictates that the special skills of the life scientist, the physicist, the chemist

and the engineer be in harmony with those of the economist, the sociologist and the anthropologist. The Centre will bring the physical, the natural and the social sciences together with practical and managerial skills in a multi-disciplinary attack on particular development problems.

The primary purpose of the Centre will, of course, be to assist the developing nations of the world. It will be basically a Canadian institution with an important international dimension. The chairman and half of the members of the Centre's board of governors are to be Canadian as will the majority of its executive committee. Both the board and the staff will include specially-qualified people from various parts of the world, including the developing countries.

IDRC AIMS

Although the Centre's interest priorities will be decided by its board of governors, research areas suggested to date by the Canadian International Development Agency and the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development include: the development of new techniques for identifying and evaluating mineral resources (a field in which Canada has special expertise), the development of genetically superior plants of high protein value, the study of some specific aspects of the world population problem and the development of efficient labour-intensive, industrial techniques and machines.

These are some proposals. The fundamental responsibility of the Centre will be to identify urgent and practical research development problems, and to plan and co-ordinate action programs.

By its charter, the Centre can enlist the services of individuals, public or private institutions and agencies capable of conducting research in the natural or social sciences or in any area of technology which applies to the needs of the development world.

In providing effective research programs it is our hope that the International Development Research Centre will become an important facet of Canada's contribution to the establishment of the economic and social parity so eagerly sought between and within nations.

I extend to all of you my good wishes for an agreeable and constructive meeting over the next few days. You are grappling with some aspects of one of the fundamental problems facing the world community. I know that you bring a great deal of collective knowledge, experience and determination to your task and I am confident that you will succeed in pushing forward the frontiers of understanding of the development process. On behalf of the Canadians present, I particularly appreciate the opportunity we have at this gathering to draw stimulation and advice in the early stages of setting up an International Development Research Centre.

(1) See CWB, Vol. 25, No. 5, dated February 4, 1970, P. 1

ROYAL TOUR OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND MANITOBA



The Queen and Prime Minister Trudeau examine an eight-foot narwhal tusk which he had just presented to her at a lunch in Frobisher Bay.

On July 6, Queen Elizabeth II, the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Anne arrived by air at Frobisher Bay, Baffin Island, Northwest Territories, where a historic royal progress through Canada's Northland began. The royal party was welcomed by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Mr. Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and Governor-General Roland Michener, who had accompanied Prince Charles to this rendezvous after he had spent three days in Ottawa and the national capital region.⁽¹⁾

The visit coincided with the centennial celebrations of the NWT and Manitoba. Their tour took the Royal Family more than 2,000 miles across the Territories to such remote places as Tuktoyaktuk on the Arctic Ocean and Resolute Bay, a mere 50 miles from the North Pole. At every step, they chatted with representatives of the Eskimos and Indians of the North and witnessed many of their customs.

At Frobisher Bay, Her Majesty turned the first

sod on the site of a cathedral that is to be built in the shape of an igloo. At Yellowknife, the capital of the Northwest Territories, the Prince and the Princess attended a beach barbecue where they were boisterously acclaimed by about 1,000 teenagers attired in beach pajamas and ponchos. During a state dinner at Yellowknife, members of the party were presented with a variety of gifts, including a polar-bear rug, a chess set of walrus ivory, white fox furs and a painting of an Arctic seascape.

At Fort Smith, the former capital of the NWT on the Slave River, the royal visitors attended a buffalo barbecue. Later the same day, while Prince Philip and Prince Charles visited the mines at Pine Point, the Queen and Princess Anne attended an oldtimers' reunion.

MANITOBA WELCOME

In Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, where the Royal Family spent the final two days of their tour, cheering crowds lined every route they took. One of the events included in the royal itinerary was an exhibition foot-

⁽¹⁾ See CWB, Vol. 25, No. 29, July 22, 1970, P. 3.

ball game between the Winnipeg Blue Bombers and the Saskatchewan Roughriders, the second football game attended by Prince Charles since his arrival in Canada in advance of the rest of the party. The arrival of the visitors at the game was cheered by the crowd and by about 1,000 members of the Royal Canadian Legion, which plans to establish three scholarship funds in honour of the occasion.

The Queen addressed an outdoor assembly of the Manitoba Legislature attended by an estimated 125,000 people. During her stay in Manitoba, Her Majesty also spoke to Indians at The Pas and French-speaking Canadians at St. Pierre. At the latter place, she declared that the Royal Family had received "a most vivid impression of the intricate racial, religious and cultural tapestry which makes up the population of the province".

After the running of the Manitoba Derby at Assiniboia Downs, the Queen presented the trophy to Jean-Louis Levesque, owner of Fanfreluche, the winning horse, which was ridden by Ron Turcotte.

Before returning to Britain on July 15, Queen Elizabeth assured the Governor-General that the Manitoba and NWT centennials were "vivid reminders of the last 100 years" and that she had been "extremely glad to take part in them". To Lieutenant-Governor R.S. Bowles of Manitoba she expressed her "warmest good wishes for the continued progress and prosperity of Manitoba during the next 100 years".

The farewell party included Prime Minister Trudeau, who flew from Ottawa to say goodbye.

CANADA'S CHRISTMAS STAMPS

Christmas drawings by 12 Canadian children will decorate Canada's 1970 Christmas stamps, Minister of Communications Eric Kierans announced recently. The Christmas commemorative stamps will be issued in four denominations this year. In addition to the annual 5-cent and 6-cent Christmas stamps, used primarily on domestic letters and cards, 10-cent and 15-cent stamps will be issued for use on parcels and international air mail.

The two lower-value stamps will be produced in medium-size format (24 x 30 mm.), as in past Christmas issues. Five designs will be alternated over each sheet of stamps on both the 5-cent and 6-cent values. The smaller-volume 10-cent and 15-cent stamps will carry one design each, and will be produced in large size format (24 x 40 mm.).

CONTEST AND CONTESTANTS

About 50,000 drawings were submitted by children of 12 and under to the Post Office Department's "Christmas Canada" stamp design project, conducted in cooperation with provincial departments of education and provincial art galleries. The children were asked to portray the theme "What Christmas Means to Me". Traditional Christmas images, such as nativity scenes, Christmas trees, and Santa Claus were most

prevalent, while snowmen and outdoor winter scenes ran a popular second. Many drawings reflected the contemporary imaginations of their young authors with jet-propelled Santas, astronauts celebrating a lunar Christmas, or symbolic designs representing universal brotherhood. About 500 of the drawings will be seen in itinerant exhibits that will tour the country in the autumn.

In order to reproduce the original drawings as closely as possible, the stamps are being produced by the four-colour lithography process. They go on sale in early October to meet the Christmas demand.

MOUNT LEACOCK IN THE YUKON

A mountain rising 10,200 feet in the Yukon's Saint Elias range has been named for the humorist Stephen Leacock.

Mr. Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, announced recently that the mountain would be known as Mount Leacock, following an earlier recommendation by the Canadian Committee on Geographical Names.

Snowcapped, with a needle-like peak resembling that of the Matterhorn, Mount Leacock looms over an arm of the massive Kaskawulsh Glacier. The closest access to it is from the Alaska Highway, 22 miles from its base.

Stephen Leacock (1868-1944), won world-wide recognition for his humorous sketches. He is best remembered for his collection of character sketches published in 1912, *Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town*. Others of his well-known humorous works are: *Literary Lapses*, *Arcadian Adventures with the Idle Rich*, and *Moonbeams from the Larger Lunacy*.

Although he achieved fame as a humorist, he also contributed to the library of Canadian political science and history books. *Elements of Political Science*, and studies of Mackenzie, Baldwin, Lafontaine and Hincks are among his better-known books.

RAILWAY STATISTICS

Canadian railway operating expenses increased in 1969 to \$1,488,773,502, or 3.9 percent above 1968 expenses, while operating revenues increased only 3.5 per cent, to \$1,581,334,981. As a result, net operating income decreased to \$92,561,479 from \$94,624,587 in 1968.

Revenue freight also decreased 4.7 per cent to 231,217,882 tons, but the average haul increased by 26 miles to 410 miles, so that the ton-miles rose to 94,690 in 1969 from 93,147 in the previous year.

Passenger count decreased 3.7 per cent, to 23,699,748, and the average passenger journey was reduced by 5 miles to 102 miles. Revenue a passenger mile increased to 2.727 cents in 1969, from 2.542 in 1968.

STUDENTS AND STRAWBERRIES



Some 300 high-school students from Belleville, Ontario, are helping with the strawberry harvest at farms in Picton. The top photo shows preparations being made for picking; middle photo, pickers at work in the fields; bottom photo, the berries are sorted and boxed.

Many berries are sold as fresh fruit but much of the Canadian harvest goes to commercial processors to be frozen, canned or made into jams and jellies.

Last year, Canada's commercial strawberry crop was 22,959 tons.



U.S.-CANADA AIRCRAFT SWAP

An agreement has been reached between the Governments of Canada and the United States for the exchange of 58 Canadian Forces CF-101 *Voodoo* aircraft for the same number of USAF 101 *Voodoos*. Under the agreement, Canada will also obtain eight additional aircraft to bring its Air Defence Command's *Voodoo* strength up to the original inventory of 66 aircraft.

The Canadian Forces CF-101s, part of Canada's contribution to North American Air Defence are based at Bagotville, Quebec, Chatham, New Brunswick, Comox, British Columbia, and Val d'Or, Quebec.

The USAF F-101 interceptors are superior to the CF-101s under all operational conditions, particularly at low level and in the electronic counter measures environment. The aircraft's fire-control system will provide Canadian aircrews with a greatly improved capability.

COST-SHARING

The exchange-and-procurement program involves a cash expenditure by Canada of about \$7 million to be spent in Canada for work on the aircraft and to modernize facilities for the repair and overhaul of the aircraft's fire-control system. In addition, Canada will continue to assume the U.S. operation and maintenance financial responsibilities, which equate to some \$31 million, for certain Pine Tree Line radar sites until July 31, 1971. Cost-sharing arrangements subsequent to this date are the subject of current negotiations.

The CF-101 engines, the ejector systems and navigation and communication equipment have received Canadian modification over the years and will be fitted in the F-101 aircraft.

The exchange begins this month and will be completed in the autumn of 1971.

OCEAN WEATHER WATCHERS REWARDED

The captains and officers of 41 merchant ships and Canadian Government vessels have received a total of 65 Ministry of Transport awards for excellence in their voluntary work of making weather observations during their voyages on the high seas, Canadian coastal waters and the Great Lakes in 1969.

In announcing these awards, Transport Minister Don Jamieson said that most of the information on weather conditions over the oceans of the world was provided by about 4,000 ships of about 35 maritime nations. Canada has enlisted the aid of the officers of more than 200 ships, who observe the weather at fixed standard hours each day and send coded reports by radio to the nearest coastal receiving stations. These reports are relayed by landline networks to the weather services of a score or so nations. From the thousands of such weather reports received

every day, meteorologists, in Canada or elsewhere, are able to draw their weather maps over the immense ocean areas covering 70 per cent of the earth's surface.

These maps form the basis of the marine weather forecasts and warnings broadcast to ships all over the world several times a day, only a few hours after the observations on which they are based have been made. Hence maritime meteorology is a two-way arrangement, in which mariners receive weather advice, often vital to their operations, in return for the basic weather reports provided.

The awards take the form of suitably-inscribed books of current or general interest.

GRAIN REPORT SOON

Initial payments for wheat, oats and barley for the 1970-71 crop year are expected to be made known in the near future, Mr. Otto E. Lang, the minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board, stated recently.

In an address to a special meeting of Saskatchewan Wheat Pool delegates in Regina, the minister also said that if some producers with grain on hand could not deliver their four-bushel quotas despite their best efforts, provision should be made in the new crop year "to enable their grain to be delivered".

Mr. Lang reviewed the problems facing Canadian agriculture and pointed out that export marketing of Canadian grains had improved substantially, with wheat shipments expected to be more than 100-million bushels higher than last year. This rate of shipment should bring wheat exports near the 375 million bushels predicted for this year.

"During the last six months, Canada has also sold about 150 million bushels of barley, 75 million of which are scheduled for delivery this crop year and 75 million for the next," the minister went on. "Further, the whole of the 1969-70 rapeseed crop has already been marketed and world wheat prices have stabilized over the last eight months."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

Births registered in May totalled 29,525 bringing the year-to-date total for 1970 to 151,327. This figure is a decrease of 0.9 per cent from the 152,719 registrations for the corresponding months last year. The birth-rate for May was 16.3 in 1,000 of the population.

A total of 13,178 marriages was filed in May, giving a rate of 7.3 in 1,000 of the population. The total number of marriages for the first five months exceeded that for the corresponding period of 1969 by 4.5 per cent.

During May, 12,118 deaths were registered, giving a rate of 6.7 in 1,000 of the population. The cumulative death total for the five months was 1.7 percent higher than in the same period last year.