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IDRC responds to research needs of developing countries

"In 1980, the raison d'être of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) remains as pressing and the demand for its activities as high as at the time of its birth," writes IDRC President Ivan Head in the centre's 1980 annual report, entitled Searching. "Research continues to be regarded increasingly by both North and South as an absolutely essential element in the economic and social processes," he says. Excerpts from the report, which looks back at the centre's first decade, 1970-80, follow:

The International Development Research Centre is an institution quite unlike any other. Both in terms of its role as a Canadian quasi-governmental organization, and in the international context, it has never quite conformed to any of the standard definitions.

The centre is, in the words of its first chairman, the late Lester B. Pearson, "something that is unique in international organizations". This uniqueness is no accident, the centre was designed to be different.

Recognizing the sensitivity and the essentially high-risk nature of development research, the architects of the IDRC Act created a flexible organization — a government-funded public corporation that has no parallel in Canada. What distinguishes it most is its board of governors. Composed of 11 Canadians and ten members from other countries (six of whom are usually from developing countries), this board approves all major projects and sets the centre's policy directions.

Different approach

At the international level what distinguishes the centre from other government or non-government development agencies is its approach. Since its inception the centre has operated on the assumption that the best people to decide what the developing countries really need are the people of those countries, and that research aimed at meeting those needs is best carried out by scientists of the developing world. Ten years ago it was a fairly revolutionary approach. Even today it is still unusual.

At their first meeting in October 1970, the board of governors agreed that

the primary "target group" of IDRC-supported research should be the rural poor, especially in the semi-arid tropics, where the rural people are at greatest risk, and in greatest need. Throughout the centre's first decade these two guidelines have remained constant.

The centre's project grants are administered by four program divisions: agriculture, food and nutrition sciences, health sciences, information sciences, and social sciences....

New program begins

Over the years there have been some changes in the structure and responsibilities of the program divisions, but the basic structure has remained unchanged during the centre's first decade. During 1980 the first steps were taken to establish a new program.

This move is part of the centre's response to a commitment made by the Canadian delegation to the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD) in Vienna in 1979. Canada promised funds for a program to enable the developing nations to share in Canadian research and development expertise. IDRC was asked to undertake this new program by the Canadian government, an invitation accepted by the board of governors "on the clear understanding that the independence of the centre not be weakened".

Canada's pledge at UNCSTD was made in response to a proposal by developing countries that a portion of the domestic research and development capacity of developed countries be applied to the solution of developing country problems, such application to be undertaken as far as possible through co-operative arrange-



NCC

Canadians are celebrating Canada's one-hundred-and-fourteenth birthday, July 1.

1st July 81

ments. Funds for this program of collaborative research will be separate from the centre's regular budget, and will begin to flow in April 1981.

In preparation for this activity, a co-operative programs unit was established as part of the President's Office in August 1980, and a series of consultations was opened with Canada's research community. The fact that planning for the new program had begun was also made known to developing country institutions. Response from both quarters was encouragingly positive. Canadian researchers welcomed the opportunity to link their expertise with the needs of developing countries in research partnerships. Developing country institutions saw in the proposed new program an opportunity to give the North-South relationship a tangible new dimension.

Co-operative research funded

After careful review within the centre it was decided that part of the funds would be reserved for collaborative research within the areas of concentration of IDRC's four established program divisions; the rest of the funds would be used to support co-operative research programs in fields where Canada's research and development capacity matches developing country requirements.

As this program grows, and gives the centre a new set of development responsibilities, there will be no deviation from the principle of responsiveness to the needs of developing countries as defined by them. Every effort will also be made to ensure that the structure of co-operative relationships between the research communities of Canada and developing countries will strengthen the capabilities of the latter.

The need to build a stronger scientific research capability in the developing countries underlies all of the centre's activities. Indigenous research competence is gained by engaging in research. In addition, most centre-funded projects include provision for both formal and field training, particularly for the younger researchers, with a view to providing a core group capable of carrying on the work once the initial project is completed.

Beyond this it was felt there was a need to provide funding for promising individual researchers, even though they might not be directly associated with any centre-supported project. To meet this need the human resources program



IDRC helps countries to develop the resources to participate in information programs.

was established. Recently re-named the fellowships program, it has accounted for almost \$14 million during the past ten years, providing opportunities for scientists at all levels to acquire or upgrade their skills in the broad field of international development. In addition the centre contributes to a number of internationally funded scholarship programs, such as SEAPRAP — the Southeast Asia Population Research Awards Program.

Flexibility stressed

This same open approach is carried through at the administrative level too, where the basic philosophy is that the purpose of an administrative infrastructure is to support the research activity — not to police it. Subject to the basic premises of accountability, every effort is made to keep the administration of project funds as flexible as possible, always keeping in mind the difficulties facing many struggling research institutions in developing countries.

An example of this responsive style of administration was a workshop hosted by the centre's Asian regional office in 1979. Finance officers, co-ordinators and administrators from institutions receiving IDRC grants were invited to spend two days discussing project funding and airing their problems. The outcome was a booklet on project budgeting and administration that provides answers to many of the questions raised, and is now in wide use.

Although the centre's headquarters are in Ottawa, and all its programs operate from there, it was recognized very early that...a desk in Ottawa is not the ideal place from which to develop an effective program of research intended to benefit the least fortunate people of the Third

World. For this reason the centre established regional offices, both to provide a working base for some of its program staff and to ensure that the centre remains in close touch with those areas of the world it is attempting to serve.

By 1973 there were regional offices in Singapore, serving the Asian region; in Bogota, serving Latin America and the Caribbean; and in Dakar, serving West Africa. The following year a regional office for the Middle East and North Africa was opened in Beirut — shortly before the outbreak of hostilities there. The office was subsequently re-established in Cairo. In 1976 a fifth regional office was established in Nairobi, serving East and Central Africa. This office was temporarily closed in 1978 as a result of a government freeze on the centre's annual grant, but was re-opened in October 1980.

Regional directors

Most of the directors of the regional offices have been drawn from the region served by each office, and many of the professional staff are also recruited from the regions. In recent years the regional offices have been given increasing responsibilities, and in some cases a degree of autonomy that allows considerable freedom of action in many administrative and financial areas. Regional directors are also members of the centre's management group.

This decentralized structure not only enables the centre to have a closer working relationship with the governments, scientists and research institutions of the Third World, it also ensures that the needs and aspirations of the regions are always a factor in the decision-making process.

Brazilian governor makes visit to Canada

The Governor of the Brazilian State of São Paulo, Paulo Salim Maluf, visited Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto during the first week of June, leading the largest mission ever to visit Canada from Brazil.

The delegation comprised about 100 leading representatives of the São Paulo business community, officials of the State government and a large press contingent.

New markets

The purpose of the visit was to open up new areas of trade, investment and co-operation between Canada and Brazil and the State of São Paulo in particular. The group expressed a special desire to find new markets in Canada for the many high quality manufactured items produced in São Paulo.

In Ottawa, the Governor met with Minister of State (Trade) Ed Lumley to discuss bilateral trade issues. In addition, Governor Maluf met with the Minister of Defence Gilles Lamontagne and Minister of Communications Francis Fox as well as the Minister of State (Finance) Pierre Bussi eres and the Mayor of Ottawa Marion Dewar. One of the highlights in Ottawa was a luncheon offered in the Governor's honour by Speaker of the House of Commons Jeanne Sauv e, which was attended by Prime Minister Pierre

Trudeau.

During the Governor's visit to Ottawa, two memoranda of understanding, were signed on co-operation in the application of alternative transportation fuels and the exchange of scientific and technical information between agencies of the Canadian government and the government of the State of São Paulo. The Canadian Export Development Corporation also signed a letter of intent with the Development Bank of the State of São Paulo to negotiate a line-of-credit valued at \$10 million (U.S.) for the purchase of Canadian goods.

The Governor also travelled to Montreal where he was the guest of Mayor Jean Drapeau at a luncheon and attended a dinner given by the Quebec government. The businessmen travelling with the Governor attended a seminar on economic opportunities in São Paulo and Canada, organized by the Brazil-Canada Chamber of Commerce.

Toronto interests

The Governor wound up his tour with a two-day stay in Toronto, where he met Ontario government officials, city and industrial representatives. A further seminar by the Brazil-Canada Chamber of Commerce was held and numerous private meetings between businessmen were

arranged. While in Toronto the Governor witnessed the completion of a loan by the Royal Bank of Canada to Bancodo Estado De São Paulo worth \$12 million. An agreement between the Ontario Research Foundation and the Institute of Technical Research of São Paulo was also signed, as was a letter of intent to work out a program of co-operation between business federations in Canada and São Paulo by private sector associations.

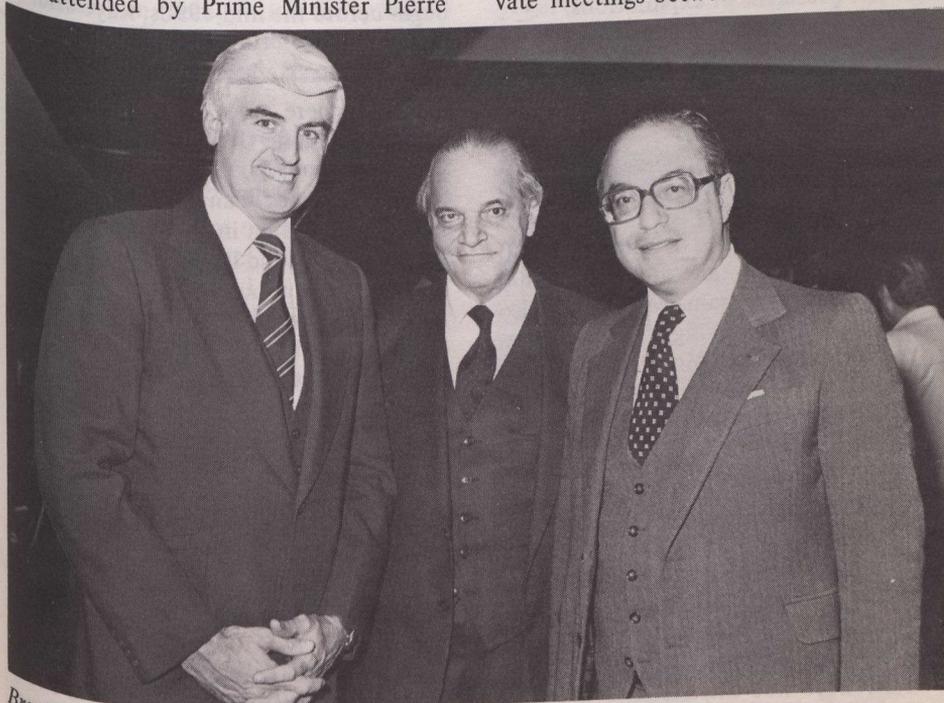
CIDA grants food research funds to agriculture group

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has granted \$9.075 million to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

CGIAR has been receiving Canadian financial assistance since it was formed ten years ago. Established in May 1971 to boost the quantity and quality of food production in developing nations, CGIAR promotes research into various aspects of food production that are not receiving sufficient attention from existing research agencies. At the present time, the 13 centres affiliated with CGIAR are engaged in research on the principal food crops and the most common farming methods in the major ecological areas of the Third World.

Three centres will receive grants of \$1.425 million each from CIDA this year. They are the International Centre for the Improvement of Maize and Wheat (CIMMYT) in Mexico (for research on soft wheat, hard wheat, barley, triticale and maize); the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines (for research to increase rice production and aid to national institutes for rice research); and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture in Nigeria (for research to improve food production in humid and semi-humid tropical regions).

Canadian scientists and administrators are presently at work in CGIAR centres around the world, including Dr. O. Page, Director of Research at the International Potato Centre in Lima, Peru; Dr. Clive James, Deputy Director General - Research at CIMMYT; and Dr. Kenneth Wells, who has just been elected to the board of directors of the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases in Kenya. In all, Canada is represented on 11 of the 13 boards of trustees of CGIAR.



Andor Andre Sima

Brazilian Ambassador to Canada Geraldo de Carvalho Silos (centre) is flanked by his countryman Governor Maluf of São Paulo (right) and Canadian Trade Minister Ed Lumley.

Drilling for oil off Nova Scotia

A \$200-million drilling program will soon open deep-water oil exploration off Nova Scotia along a stretch of the continental slope which is almost as large as the province, reports the *Canadian Press*.

The exploration will be conducted by Shell Explorer Limited of Houston in partnership with CDC Oil and Gas Limited and Norcen Energy Limited.

First time

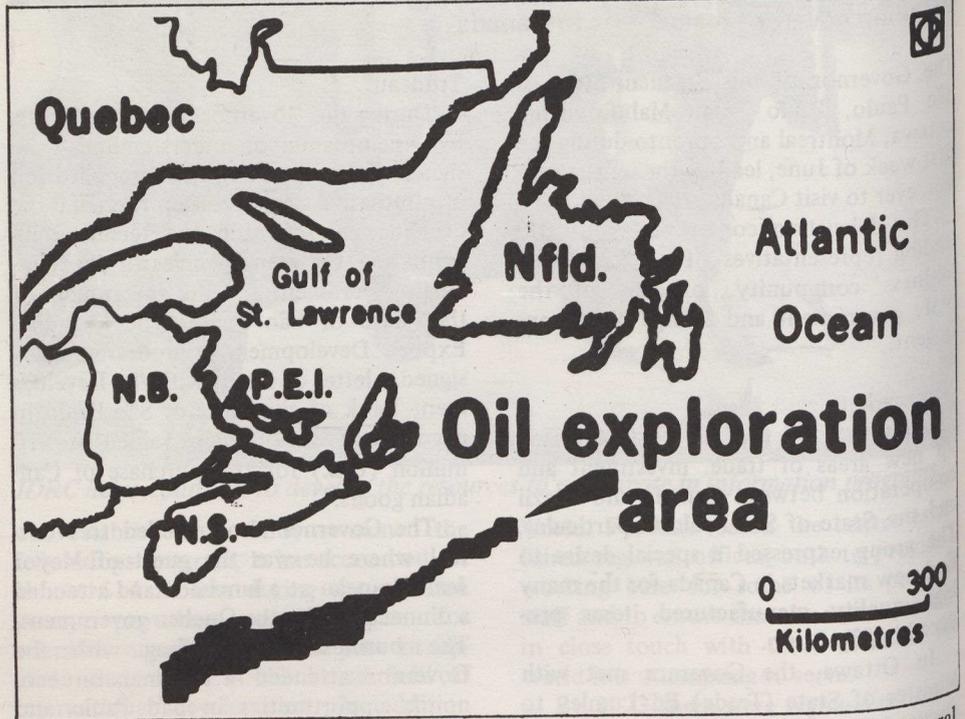
It will be the first time drilling has taken place in the deep water off Nova Scotia's continental slope. The continental slope is the slanting sea floor where the continental shelf gives way to the ocean deeps.

Depth of the water there ranges from roughly 700 metres to 2,500 metres and the holes will extend as far as about 3,500 metres below the ocean floor.

The leased area extends along a 720-kilometre front from below Nova Scotia's southern tip to above the northern tip of Cape Breton. It is only slightly narrower than the province's mainland.

The outer edge of the leased area approaches Canada's 200-mile management limit. It comes to within about 65 kilometres of Sable Island.

The companies are gambling on roughly a 100-to-1 chance that they will find commercial quantities of oil, said John O'Brien, vice-chairman and president of



CDC Oil and Gas.

But if there is one oil find, chances of there being others will be substantially better, added William L. Kaufmann, CDC Oil and Gas vice-president of exploration.

Potential for more

"All that has been shown is that there is a basin out there and that it could show hydrocarbons," said Dr. Peter Kaye, Norcen's vice-president of explorations.

The search is for oil rather than natural gas, Kaye said. The technology for producing gas in water that deep is many years away. Once the seismic tests are evaluated a decision will be made — possibly this fall — on where and when the first hole will be drilled. Drilling is expected to start sometime next year.

If commercial quantities of oil are found, production probably would not begin before the mid-1990s, Kaye said.

Real estate developers do business in United States

Canadian developers, often using United States partners, are making inroads in the real estate market in the United States.

In San Diego, Canadian developers have bought 16,000 acres that they plan to turn into communities of homes, shopping centres and office blocks.

Largest purchase

In addition the U.S. subsidiary of Daon Development Corporation of Vancouver has just made the largest real estate purchase in California history, paying \$110 million for 3,773 acres for a planned community near San Diego. In contrast, the largest Vancouver-area development is about 400 acres.

Daon remains behind, however, the American arm of the now Vancouver-based Genstar Limited which is develop-

ing a 6,500-acre community. Nearby, it has three other projects of about 1,000 acres each.

Cadillac Fairview is developing 3,200 acres along with an additional 800 housing lots while Bramalea Limited, also from Toronto, is building office buildings. Trizec Corporation of Montreal is starting a downtown office-shopping project and First Canadian Development Corporation has an office park.

Holdings increase

The realty investment shows no signs of subsiding. In 1973, seven of the largest Canadian developers had operations in the U.S. Today, there are more than 80, with 28 in Dallas alone.

That does not include individuals or institutional investors as well as Canadians operating through foreign tax havens. In

addition, there are a dozen syndicates in Vancouver alone that buy American property.

The value of Canadian holdings was worth \$1.5 billion in 1977. The Canadian Institute of Public Real Estate Companies now sets it at about \$6 billion. In California, Canadians used about \$100 million and bank loans to acquire up to \$1.5 billion in real estate, one California analyst estimates.

Cadillac Fairview is also co-sponsoring a \$1-billion project to turn a downtown Los Angeles slum into a development that includes the city's new museum of modern art. The architect is Arthur Erickson of Vancouver.

Bramalea Limited of Toronto has just announced a \$500-million project to build two 70-storey office buildings and a 600-room hotel on three blocks in downtown Dallas. It is the city's biggest development project.

Engineers in high demand

Canada needs 50 per cent more post-graduate engineers if it is to meet industry's demand for them by 1985, projects the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC).

NSERC president G.M. McNabb told delegates to a recent petroleum research conference in Calgary that the engineering sector will require 3,100 new people each year, but only about 2,100 qualified engineers are available.

NSERC, a Crown corporation created to administer scholarship programs, bases its figures on a five-year plan commissioned by the federal government.

Mr. McNabb said the council assumed several economic factors before formulating the plan, including a 2.2 per cent growth rate in gross national product, increased industry involvement in research and development and a 7 per cent attrition rate.

According to the study, the major problem is a shortage of manpower, and even if other criteria are met, the target will not be achieved by 1985.

In the past, shortages of engineers and other technical personnel have been met by recruiting people from other countries, notably the United States, but immigration policies have been tightened since then.

In addition, competition for qualified people is increasing world-wide as higher prices for oil and gas spur record industry activity levels.

The council has increased its scholarship budget to \$30 million this year (compared with \$12 million in 1979) and increased the amount of individual grants in efforts to attract more graduate students.

"Our job is to provide basic assistance, and it is the industry's job to supplement that assistance in specific areas," said Mr. McNabb.

The council levies no restrictions on the number of scholarships its applicants may hold.

According to John Feick, a vice-president of Nova Corporation of Calgary, companies are faced with increasingly stringent recruiting problems as a result of the shortage.

He estimated that about 30 per cent of industry vacancies are filled within three months, and about 55 per cent are filled in nine months.

Canadian yogurt company savours popularity abroad

An age-old technique for preserving milk is the cornerstone of a Montreal firm's export strategy.

"We export our yogurt bacterial cultures and yogurt by-products to the United States, Australia, France, England and Africa," says J.N. Perreault, vice-president, international marketing for Rougier Inc.

Rougier Inc., a holding company, controls a diversified pharmaceutical complex, comprising Les Laboratoires Nadeau Ltée, Desbergers Ltée and a yogurt manufacturer, Institut Rosell Inc.

Institut Rosell, purchased by Rougier in 1977, began in 1934 as a laboratory to aid Quebec dairy farmers. "Yogurt is the oldest milk preservation technique known to man," Mr. Perreault states. "The lactic bacteria cultures added to the milk coagulate and acidify it, and destroy putrefaction bacteria." Milk acidified in this way will last from five to six weeks.

"We started exporting our yogurt and lactic bacteria cultures to the United States after the Second World War," Mr. Perreault adds. "It was an unknown product there. We were among the first to introduce this product into that market." Rosell developed a new strain of bacteria, which gave its product a different taste to that of its European competitors. "Our yogurt is smoother, and less tart than the European."

In the early 1970s, Rosell management decided to seek markets outside North America. "We chose France as a test

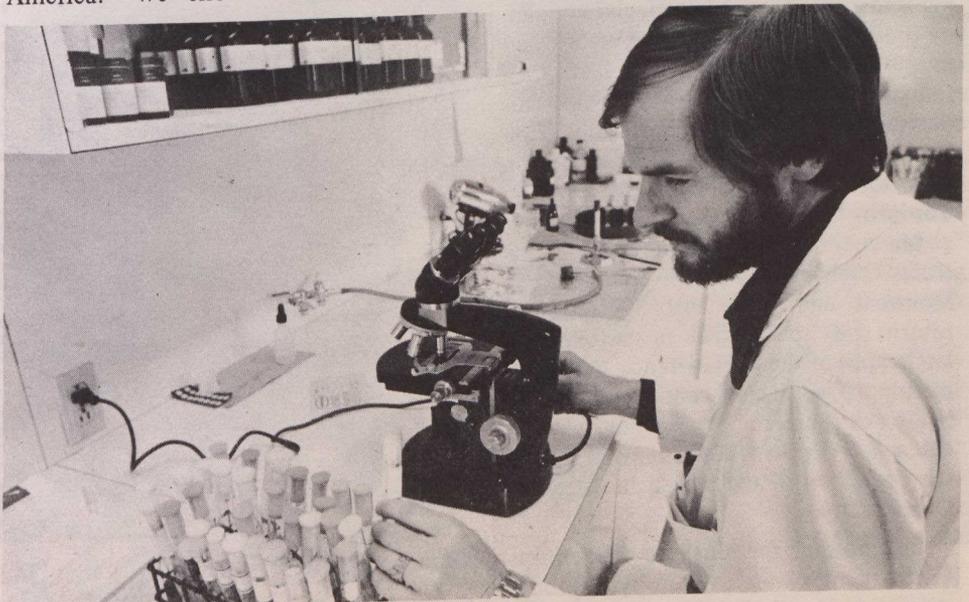
market, and the reception was beyond our expectations." Successful market penetration in Australia and England paved the way for more ambitious plans. "We have sold cultures to South Africa and are in negotiations with authorities in Zaire and Gabon. We soon will be showing our products to an international trade fair in Algiers."

Rosell research programs have developed new yogurt-based products that have received wide acceptance in Canada and the United States. "We have yogurt-based hand and face creams and shampoos," Mr. Perreault adds. The bacteria cultures in these products work on the skin and scalp to kill unwanted bacteria, giving a cleaner, better complexion.

Rougier's pharmaceutical division has been exporting pain-killers, antibiotics, syrups and tonics to Western Africa and the Caribbean for a number of years. Sales in recent years have been dwindling.

Success in yogurt and lactic bacteria-based exports has prompted renewed efforts for these products. The company is pursuing a two-phase program: expanding its share of the two main export markets — Western Africa and the Caribbean — and growth into the Far East.

Mr. Perreault feels the future is bright for his company. "At present, exports account for over 50 per cent of our yogurt product sales, but only 2 per cent of our pharmaceutical sales. I feel we can increase that total to over 10 per cent in the next two years," he says.



A Rougier Inc. employee checks laboratory samples.

Stamps honour painters – Borduas, Varley and Fortin

Three noted Canadian painters, Paul-Emile Borduas, Frederick H. Varley and Marc-Aurèle Fortin were recently honoured by Canada Post with postage stamps.

“The painters we are honouring on these stamps have captured the essence of Canadian character in both its landscapes and its people. They are the custodians of our heritage and our culture has been enriched by their legacy,” said Postmaster-General André Ouellet.

Paul-Emile Borduas was born in 1905 in St-Hilaire, Quebec and studied under the well-known artist Ozias Leduc. Borduas was attracted to abstract art and attempted his first such works and with a number of like-minded young followers formed a group called “Les Automatistes”.

They mounted several exhibitions and in 1948 published a manifesto, entitled *Refus global*. This inflammatory tract caused the provincial government to fire Borduas from his teaching post. He later left Canada and died in Paris in 1960. The 35-cent stamp features Borduas' painting *Untitled No. 6*. The work is in the Musée d'Art contemporain in Montreal.

Frederick H. Varley was born in England in 1881, immigrated to Canada in 1912, and became a founding member of the Group of Seven in 1920. Although his landscapes received particular acclaim, he preferred painting people. Varley died in 1969. The 17-cent stamp features a self-portrait in oils, painted in 1945. This portrait is a part of the Hart House Collection of Canadian painting and is on loan to the Art Gallery of Ontario in Toronto.

Marc-Aurèle Fortin was born in Ste-Rose, Quebec in 1888. He studied art in Montreal and later abroad. Upon his return he specialized in watercolour landscapes of the St. Lawrence Valley. He died in 1970. The 17-cent stamp shows a landscape painted by Fortin in 1937, titled *A la Baie St-Paul*. The painting is in the collection of the Musée du Quebec in Quebec City.

The format for all three stamps was designed by Pierre Fontain. The Varley and Fortin stamps were printed by Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto and the Borduas stamp was printed by the British American Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa.



Forestry accord signed

Canada and China recently signed a memorandum of understanding intended to promote scientific and technical exchanges in forestry.

Environment Minister John Roberts and Yong Wen Tao, Forestry Minister of the People's Republic of China signed the agreement during a visit to Peking by a Canadian delegation led by Mr. Roberts. The Canadian environment minister also met with Vice-Premier Wan Li, Chairman of China's State Agricultural Commission.

The memorandum, which is subject to renegotiation after three years, calls for co-operation in the following areas: forest management; silviculture and regeneration; control of forest pests, tree genetics and tree improvement; forest fire control; forest harvesting operations; and stand tending. The agreement also provides for exchange visits of specialists, research personnel and technologists.

Mr. Roberts was accompanied in China by a technical delegation comprising representatives of the federal and provincial forest services, the forest industry and the forestry academic community. While in China, the technical mission visited reforestation projects and forestry research stations. Sites where tree breeding, protection and plantation forestry are being done were also visited.

Canada-United States social security agreement

Health and Welfare Minister Monique Bégin and U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Richard Schweiker recently signed an administrative arrangement in Washington to complete the Canada-U.S. Agreement on Social Security. The master agreement was signed in Ottawa during President Ronald Reagan's official visit in March.

The Canada-U.S. agreement is the fifth of its kind for Canada; others have been signed with Italy, France, Portugal and Greece.

This agreement is the most important in terms of numbers. As many as 20,000 persons could receive benefits from Canada in the first year of implementation. The agreement will come into force as soon as both countries have completed the necessary ratification procedures.

News of the arts

Paintings of J.W. Beatty at AGO

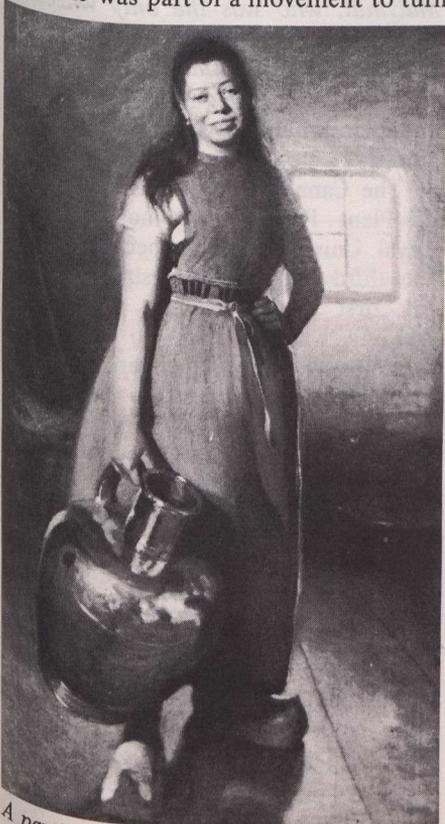
The Art Gallery of Ontario in Toronto is currently presenting a retrospective exhibition of the works of J.W. Beatty. The exhibition, *J.W. Beatty 1869-1941*, will be on display at the gallery until August 23.

Late in 1911, Toronto artist J.W. Beatty, wrote to Eric Brown, who was then the director of the National Gallery of Canada, to suggest an unusual exchange of paintings. The year before, the National Gallery had purchased Beatty's *A Dutch Peasant*, a product of the artist's studies in Europe during 1906-08.

However, Beatty wrote to Brown "...I am a Canadian and I would much rather be represented by a Canadian picture." In consequence, the National Gallery returned Beatty's *Dutch Peasant* to him and accepted into the collection *The Evening Cloud of the Northland*, a haunting depiction of a dark north Ontario shoreline with a dramatic evening sky above.

Patriotic exchange

This exchange of paintings was a patriotic and philosophical gesture much appreciated by Beatty's fellow painters in Toronto, where he was part of a movement to turn



A partial view of *A Dutch Peasant*, oil on canvas by John William Beatty.



A partial view of *The Beech Woods*, oil on canvas.

away from the dominating presence of European painting and to select subjects for paintings that were expressive of the Canadian milieu.

The movement eventually culminated in the formation of the Group of Seven in 1920, although by that time J.W. Beatty was no longer part of it. In the early days, however, Beatty was a significant catalytic force.

Toronto-born J.W. Beatty had come to painting at the relatively late age of 31, after a decade as a fireman with the Toronto Fire Department. During the course of two sojourns in Europe (1900 and 1906-08), he developed considerable skill as a painter of lyrical landscapes, reminiscent of academic Dutch painting so much admired by Canadian collectors. It was only after Beatty's return from abroad that he discovered a more meaningful and radical expression in the depiction of the Canadian northland.

In October 1909, the *Toronto Globe* reported "An almost virgin field for artists was visited by Mr. J.W. Beatty and Mr. T.W. McLean, who spent some weeks in the vicinity of Fort Mattagami, in Northern Ontario". Beatty returned from that trip excited by the Ontario northland and eagerly embarked on a series of Canadian pictures.

Earlier that summer, he had accompanied Lawren Harris on Harris' first recorded northern sketching trip. When Tom Thomson began painting around 1910, his work closely emulated Beatty's and reflected Beatty's friendship and assistance. In 1914, Lawren Harris opened the Studio Building in Toronto to painters doing "distinctively Canadian work", and offered space to Beatty, along with J.E.H. MacDonald, Tom Thomson and A.Y. Jackson.

With the outbreak of the First World War, the stimulating activities among the Studio Building artists diminished as many of the occupants departed to the war. Thomson and Beatty remained at the Studio Building and were close friends. But in the face of growing antagonism in the press to the "avant-garde" work produced by the Studio Building artists, and after the shock of Thomson's death in 1917, Beatty drew back.

Although he continued to paint attractive work in the 1920s, Beatty became both anti-Academic and anti-Group of Seven. He became a painter of the older generation, which in age, in training, and in his proclivities he had always been.

(Article by Dorothy M. Farr in *The Gallery, Art Gallery of Ontario, June/July, 1981.*)

News briefs

Canada's Finance Minister Allan MacEachen has been elected chairman of the International Monetary Fund's Interim Committee. Mr. MacEachen was named to the post during a recent meeting of the committee in Libreville, Gabon. It was the first meeting in Africa by the committee, which is the policy-making body of the IMF.

Loans totalling \$49,180,381 were made under the Farm Improvement Loans Act during the period January 1, 1981 to March 31, 1981. This is up from loans amounting to \$42,340,521 made in the same period in 1980. Under this legislation, the government may guarantee loans by chartered banks and other designated lenders to farmers for a wide range of purposes. The maximum that a borrower may have outstanding is \$100,000.

A Micmac-Malecite educational development institute is being established at the University of New Brunswick with a \$150,000 grant from the Donner Canadian Foundation. The purpose of the institute is to familiarize Micmac and Malecite teachers and other educators with instructional and curriculum development resources and processes with particular reference to the needs of native Indian children in the school system; and to train and educate teachers and others to assume leadership roles in curriculum development in the future.

Ten grants totalling \$124,907 have been awarded under the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation external research program. The grants are intended to stimulate research into the social, economic, physical, environmental, legislative and administrative aspects of housing. They are offered twice yearly in March and September and can be up to \$20,000. Smaller grants of up to \$2,500 are available on a quarterly basis.

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Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre Hebdo Canada.

Algunos números de esta publicación aparecen también en español bajo el título Noticiero de Canadá.

Alguns artigos desta publicação são também editados em português sob o título Notícias do Canadá.

The western province promising the best rate of growth this year is Saskatchewan with a real gain of 5.6 per cent, followed in 1982 by a further rise of 4.4 per cent, Thomas Maxwell, chief economist for the Conference Board of Canada said at the board's Western Business Outlook session in Vancouver. Over-all Alberta growth will slip to 4 per cent in real terms this year, while the British Columbia economy will continue to grow by about 3.5 per cent in 1981 and 1982. Manitoba is forecast to have the lowest economic growth of the western provinces, with growth of 2 per cent this year and 2.3 per cent in 1982.

The Export Development Corporation (EDC) recently signed a \$10-million (U.S.) line of credit with Copenhagen Handelsbank A/S of Copenhagen, Denmark. The line-of-credit will provide financing support for the sale of various Canadian goods and services to Danish purchasers.

The latest issue of *Canadian Theses/Thèses canadiennes*, an on-going bibliography of masters and doctoral theses accepted by Canadian universities, has been published by the National Library of Canada. *Canadian Theses/Thèses canadiennes* may be purchased from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Hull, Quebec, K1A 0S9.

The federal government has announced that Canadian Home Insulation Program (CHIP) will apply to eligible Newfoundland homes built before September 1, 1977. This is a change from the eligibility date of January 1, 1961, which applies in most parts of Canada. Exceptions are the Yukon and Northwest Territories, where the cut-off date has always been September 1, 1977; and Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, which have a separate insulation-grant program that applies to housing units built before January 1, 1977.

The Manitoba government has signed an agreement with the Aluminum Company of Canada (Alcan) for a feasibility study on a world-scale aluminum smelter in Manitoba. The government completed an early feasibility study in April 1978 which supported the concept of an aluminum production facility in Manitoba. Alcan became actively involved in July 1979 and the pre-feasibility study period since has now culminated in the undertaking of an in-depth study. The study could lead to a decision to build a \$500-million plus aluminum smelter in Mani-



While 4,135 National Capital marathoners were nursing blisters on their feet and cramped leg muscles, Ottawa Lou Mulvihill was checking the blisters on his hands. Mulvihill made it around the 42.195-kilometre course in Ottawa in a new three-wheeled wheelchair designed by local bicycle designer Fred Wilkie. Mulvihill, who was the only wheelchair participant, finished the race in a time of two hours and 55 minutes.

toba; it would be Alcan's first inland smelter.

The Canadian and American Societies of Plant Physiologists met recently at Laval University in Quebec City. It was the third joint meeting since 1973 and the first to be held in Quebec. The meeting was expected to draw 1,200 participants. The American Society of Plant Physiologists is the largest such organization in the world with close to 3,500 members. The Canadian counterpart has 300 members.

Jean Ratelle of the National Hockey League's Boston Bruins has announced his retirement from hockey after a 20-year career in the NHL. The 40-year-old centre was the NHL's sixth leading scorer with 1,267 points on 491 goals and 776 assists. Ratelle spent 13 of his 20 years with New York Rangers. He had only 276 career penalty minutes and never took a major penalty. Ratelle won the Lady Byng Trophy twice for gentlemanly play, once with the Rangers and once with the Bruins.