

# Bulletin

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## INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH REPORT

In its first full year of operation, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) helped put into action 32 projects that will require a total of \$3.6 million in Canadian funds, according to the Centre's annual report for 1971-72, made public on October 31.

The report shows that Africa and Latin America together attracted 45 per cent of these research funds, while another 26 per cent was being spent on projects in the Caribbean and Asia. The rest has mostly been allotted either to projects that have worldwide application, or else to a scholarship program designed to increase the number of Canadians with specialized training in the problems of development.

When the Centre was established in 1970 by Act of Parliament as a public corporation, its main object was said to be "applying and adapting scientific, technical and other knowledge to the economic and social advancement" of the world's developing regions.

The report says that the process of "sharpening the focus of Centre activities" is nearing completion. It gives details of the work and the plans of the four divisions now established at the Centre: Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences; Information Sciences; Population and Health Sciences; and the Social Sciences and Human Resources Division.

The focus of the agricultural program, which claimed 44 per cent of the funds for approved projects in 1971-72, has been concentrated upon the semi-arid tropical countries of Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa and Asia, where many of the poorest rural communities in the world subsist. In those regions, the Centre is supporting research into particular crops, such as cassava, triticale, sorghum and millet.

### CANADIAN INNOVATIONS

The report gives several instances of Canadian inventions or research findings being applied to the conditions and needs of developing countries. Examples include a new grain-milling process now being tested in Nigeria, a process of preserving tropical fruit and fish by osmotic dehydration that is being tried out by businessmen in Trinidad, and the possibility that work done in Newfoundland to control the blackfly population by introducing a parasitic worm can be adapted for West Africa, where the blackfly is the carrier of onchocerciasis or "African river blindness".

The report adds, however, that constant stress has been placed on the importance of research workers in developing countries taking the prime responsibility for identifying and organizing the projects on which they will work, and upon the training of younger research workers during the period of the projects. It lists a number of conferences and workshops, from one of Asian food technologists in Singapore to another of East African social scientists in Nairobi, which the IDRC financed

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in order to help research workers from a particular region to meet and determine their own priorities.

In furthering the aim set out in the Act of assisting developing regions in building up their own research capacities and the innovative skills of their people, the Centre has not launched a large technical assistance program of Canadian experts, although it has financed half-a-dozen advisers working abroad. Instead, a small number of senior staff have travelled widely to help grantees formulate the technical details of their projects.

Another feature of the administrative structure stressed in the report is the decentralization of specialist staff from the Ottawa headquarters to universities and institutes across Canada and abroad, where they may remain close to their field of specialization. Also, regional offices are being set up in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The IDRC, at present totally financed by the Canadian Government, makes an annual report to Parliament through the Secretary of State for External Affairs. Its 21-member Board of Governors is headed by former Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson as Chairman, and there are ten other Canadian governors. Among the non-Canadian governors, six are from developing countries. The President of the International Development Research Centre is Dr. W. David Hopper.

### CANADA'S MUSICAL HERITAGE

For many years, church music and folk songs were the chief types of music in Canada. Cantatas were written for national events and concerts given by the local choir, aided perhaps by a visiting celebrity, were among the great occasions of the year. Confederation brought the demand for a national song and of the many written two have won lasting popularity: *The Maple Leaf Forever* (1867) by Alexander Muir and *O Canada* (1880) by Calixa Lavallée. Popular music was provided by the *coureurs des bois* and the habitants. The outstanding creators of authentic Canadian folk songs were the voyageurs, whose creative spirit was evident in the adaptation of some of the old-country songs to the new environment and in the invention of new songs. Canada has long been an importer in the grand concert field and the Canadian concert-goer has learned to expect to hear the world's most outstanding performers.

By the mid-1880s, opera as an art form had gained acceptance in Canada with productions in Quebec, Montreal and Toronto. During the latter half of the century, touring companies from the United States and abroad began visiting Canada. By the end of the century, nearly every Canadian city, large and small, had what was referred to as an opera house. However, they bore little resemblance to the European houses and seldom, if ever, was grand opera staged in them. The first attempt to produce grand

opera on a large scale was in Montreal in 1910, and additional performances were given in Toronto, Rochester, Quebec and Ottawa. A second season was presented the following year. Although an artistic success, both seasons showed such severe financial losses that the project had to be abandoned. The next important venture was the successful staging of *Hansel and Gretel* by a newly-created Toronto company in 1928. The efforts of this company persisted until curtailed by the Second World War.

Ballet is a relatively new art form in Canada and began its growth only in the 1930s, when two distinguished teachers extended their activities to include dance groups made up of their pupils - the Volkoff Canadian Ballet was established in 1938 and the Winnipeg Ballet in 1939. These two companies, although amateur in status, dominated the domestic ballet scene for the next ten years and gave numerous performances in many Canadian cities.

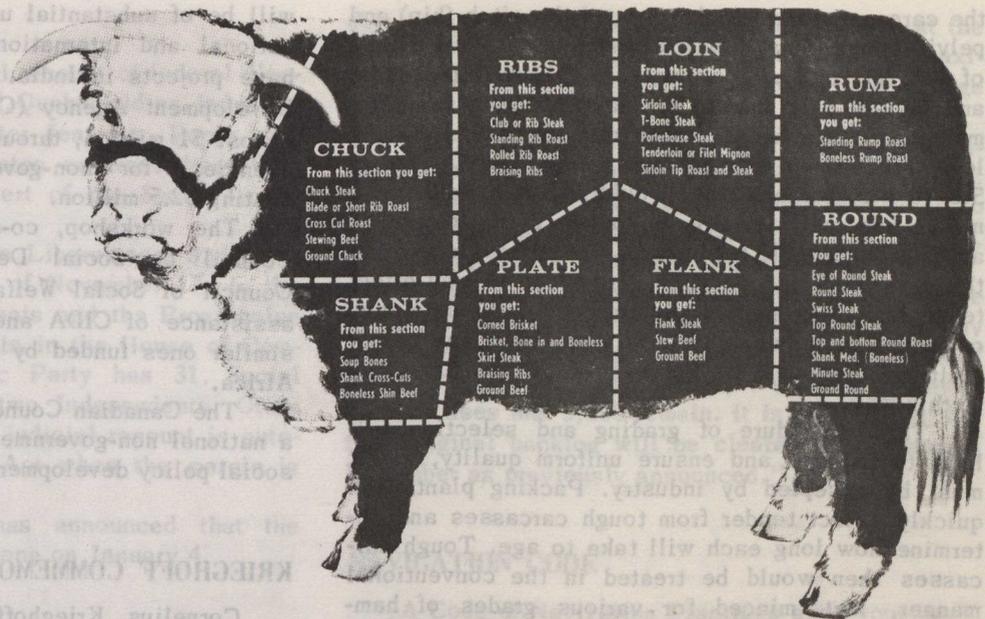
### A DIVERSE FOLKLORE

Canada has a rich folklore, or rather several folklores. The effort is to preserve the mosaic rather than the melting-pot tradition. Folk-music and folk-dancing in Canada are as varied as the different origins of the population. In addition to the folk arts of the Indians and Eskimos, people of many nationalities have brought their music and dances here, all distinctive of the countries from which they came. At the annual Mariposa Folk Festival, now held in Toronto, singers, instrumentalists and songs of every type are represented.

Native Indian dances have been performed since earliest known times. All the principal events of life were portrayed ritually and the dance was the chief expression. The dances were performed to the chanting of one or more persons or the beating of a drum. In the dances of the West Coast Indians, drama and religion were as closely linked as they were in feudal Europe. Some of the Indian dances invoked the world of the supernatural and called for the painting of faces and wearing of elaborate regalia and grotesque masks. With skilful staging, giant totemic animals and birds manifested themselves. The greatest of all the rituals and festivals of the plains was the Sun Dance. There were also snake dances, war dances and, in Alberta, rain dances are still held in June. In the traditional dance of the Eskimos, those taking part perform individually, chanting as they dance. The dancer frequently provides his own sound by using a wooden mallet to strike the edge of an enormous drum which he carries.

The songs of the Canadian Indian constitute both the oldest and the most divergent repertory of Canadian folk-music. They are interesting not only because of their mythical and linguistic content but also because of their unusual musical idioms. (*The foregoing article is one of a series reprinted from the July/August issue of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Commercial Letter.*)

# NEW METHOD OF BEEF-GRADING WILL PRODUCE JUICY STEAKS



Having steak or roast beef for dinner this evening? If so, your chief concern will be taste and tenderness, the most important palatability characteristics of meat. Beef can have good colour and flavour but, if it is tough and cannot be cut or chewed, it is virtually inedible.

Even the best quality of meat offered to the consumer lacks uniformity in tenderness because two steers from the same herd, raised under similar conditions, slaughtered at the same time, processed under similar conditions, graded into the same class, and aged under identical conditions, can be vastly different with respect to tenderness. Standard practice for obtaining near maximum tenderness is to age meat for 14 to 15 days at temperatures of 34 to 36 degrees Fahrenheit. But these conditions were established without taking into account the influence of ante-mortem factors on tenderness.

For years, the National Research Council of Canada has co-operated with Canadian railways and the meat-packing industry in an effort to improve methods of storage, refrigeration and transportation in order to optimize quality and palatability. During a general program of research on the biochemistry of meat tenderness in the Food Technology Section of NRC's Division of Biology, it was established that variations in pH - that is, acid content - of poultry meat just after slaughter markedly influenced tenderness. Later, these observations were tested and confirmed on beef. Further studies conducted at Canada Packers' plants in Toronto, Ontario, and Hull, Quebec, as well as in NRC's Ottawa laboratories, have led to the development of a simple, yet inexpensive, method for distinguishing tender meat from tough meat.

"This method does not tenderize meat," explains Dr. A.W. Khan, who has been working on this problem for the past two years. "It is a grading method whereby industry can separate animals that



Dr. A.W. Khan (right), National Research Council, grades beef carcasses with a pH meter.

are going to yield tender meat from those that will be tough. The former will require less aging time, the latter, of course, a longer period of aging."

### GRADING METHOD

Beef carcasses are graded on measurements made by a pH meter immediately after the carcasses are split into halves after slaughter. The pH measurements are taken on muscles exposed during normal splitting of

the carcasses and which surround the aitch (hip) and pelvic bones. Meat from carcasses having pH values of 6.6 (pH in living animals is 7.1) will be tender and require only four to six days of aging to obtain maximum tenderness. Meat from carcasses having lower pH values will be less tender (a pH value of 5.8 to 6.2, for example, would indicate very tough meat) and will require a longer aging period to achieve acceptable tenderness. Despite evidence that the physiological condition of the animal may affect tenderness, this method had not been previously used or tested in industry nor has there been any patent claiming discovery of the use of pH measurements in this way.

This procedure of grading and selection will help to improve and ensure uniform quality, but it must be accepted by industry. Packing plants can quickly select tender from tough carcasses and determine how long each will take to age. Tough carcasses then would be treated in the conventional manner, i.e., minced for various grades of hamburger, used as second quality meats for animal feed, or treated with enzymes to improve tenderness. Storage and refrigeration costs will be cut. Tender carcasses will require a minimum of four to six days to age instead of two weeks. The incidence of microbiological spoiling from slime formation will be reduced and weight loss as a result of evaporation during longer aging periods will be minimized.

### INDIA SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT STUDY

The Canadian Council on Social Development is pioneering a new approach to international cooperation between Canada and India, with an emphasis on partnership. Through this, voluntary agencies in India are going to have a say in how aid for social development in their country is spent.

A workshop to be held in Madras from January 27 to 31, 1973, will discuss the scope of main social development areas, examine the current role of voluntary agencies in these fields, discuss and determine priorities for social development and relate these to India's national development plans. It will also identify the future role of voluntary agencies in social development in India.

"There has been concern over the years that some Canadian aid for social development in India might have been based more on its emotional appeal to Canadians than on what the people of India thought was most important," said Reuben C. Baetz, president of the International Council on Social Welfare and executive director of the Canadian Council Social Development. "This workshop," he stated, "is intended to provide a guide by the people of India themselves."

The assessment by the workshop of priorities in areas of social development — education, agriculture, community development, social welfare and housing —

will be of substantial use to the work of the many national and international voluntary agencies that have projects in India. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) itself has contributed almost \$1 million, through Canadian non-government agencies, for non-government projects in India costing \$2.5 million.

The workshop, co-sponsored by the Canadian Council on Social Development and the Indian Council of Social Welfare, is being held with the assistance of CIDA and may be the forerunner for similar ones funded by CIDA in Latin America and Africa.

The Canadian Council on Social Development is a national non-government citizens' organization for social policy development and research.

### KRIEGHOFF COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

Cornelius Krieghoff's *The Blacksmith's Shop* has been used as the design for an 8-cent stamp commemorating the hundredth anniversary of this artist's death. Twenty-eight million of the horizontal stamps, which measure 30 mm by 22 mm, produced by the British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa, will be on sale at Canadian post offices on November 29.



Born in Europe in the early 1800s, Krieghoff emigrated to the United States in 1837 and moved to Canada nine years later to become one of the leading artists. His career in Canada began shortly after his arrival in 1846 with the opening of his own studio in Toronto. Two years later Krieghoff moved to the Province of Quebec, where he worked for a time in Longueuil and Montreal painting landscapes and portraits. In 1853 he moved to Quebec City, where he remained for 13 years and did some of his finest work.

Krieghoff enjoyed the rare fortune of becoming a popular and successful painter in his own lifetime. His paintings of habitant life, winter scenes and Indians, reflect the influence of his life in Quebec. *The Blacksmith's Shop*, which was painted by Krieghoff between his return to Quebec in 1871 and his death in 1872, is considered to be one of his best works.

## MR. PEPIN LOSES SEAT

As a result of a judicial recount of federal election results in the Drummond, Quebec riding, Industry, Trade and Commerce Minister Jean-Luc Pepin was declared defeated by 70 votes on November 10 in favour of Jean-Marie Boisvert of the Social Credit Party.

The loss of Mr. Pepin's Liberal seat and other recounts have resulted, as of November 17, in the Liberal Party having 109 seats and the Progressive Conservative Party 107 seats in the House of Commons; the New Democratic Party has 31, Social Credit 15, and there are two Independents. Other recounts are in progress. A judicial recount is automatic under the Elections Act when the margin is under 25 votes.

The Prime Minister has announced that the House of Commons will convene on January 4.

## IMMIGRANTS MUST APPLY AT HOME

Manpower and Immigration Minister Bryce Mackasey announced on November 3 the temporary suspension of the right of visitors to apply in Canada for landed immigrant status, effective immediately. This decision had been taken, Mr. Mackasey said, "in the light of evidence that this provision of our immigration policy is being flagrantly abused, particularly by racketeers who take advantage of the innocence and gullibility of many citizens from many countries".

"*Bona fide* tourists will continue to be welcomed to this country," he explained. "Some 38 million tourists arrived in Canada last year, and it is to our advantage to stimulate this tourism. For this reason there is no immediate intention of adding to the list of countries from which visitors to Canada are required to have visas, unless it becomes evident that citizens of certain countries are abusing this privilege. If we see that visitors do not go home within their allotted time, we might have to extend our visa system.

"We've tried to be reasonable and fair in permitting continuation of the policy that permits visitors to apply for landed immigrant status, but there is increasing evidence that organized movements are exploiting individuals by misrepresenting our immigration policy. It can best be described as commercial trafficking in human beings."

Mr. Mackasey said that visitors to Canada who had applied for landed immigrant status and been refused were too often forced to take employment in order to survive while waiting for various appeals, "when in reality these jobs should be made available to Canadians".

"The immigration policy of Canada has always been a liberal and open one and will continue to be so," the Minister stated. "When prospective immigrants apply from within their own countries, we are

able to gear immigration to skills needed and at the same time provide the new immigrant with the maximum opportunity for economic survival in a strange country.

"It is largely overlooked that last year immigrants to Canada brought \$344 million with them. Everything will be done to encourage immigrants to come to Canada by the traditional methods, that is, by applying from within their own countries."

Mr. Mackasey said current efforts to clear up the inquiry backlog had been "successful without in any way materially reducing our original criteria". "As of October 27, 1972," he added, "we had reviewed 13,500 cases and 3,000 remain. It is anticipated that this original backlog will be cleared by the end of December as previously announced."

## NAVIGATION CODE

A Code of Navigating Practices and Procedures, which establishes a set of non-regulatory standards for the conduct of ships in Canadian waters, has been issued by the Ministry of Transport.

The Code, aimed at minimizing the incidence of ship collisions and groundings along Canadian shipping routes, will ensure a high standard of efficiency and marine safety if adhered to by ships' masters and officers.

Recommendations are set forth in such areas as navigation, operation and maintenance of navigation equipment and watchkeeping.

The Code emphasizes the use of bridge-to-bridge Very High Frequency (VHF) radio-telephone communication, and establishes standard procedures so that at appropriate times, shipping will be aware of a vessel's location, its intended movements and any other facts relating to it that concern its own safety and that of other vessels.

The Code is primarily intended for observance by larger vessels.

## SNOWMOBILE LICENSING

Two more provinces, British Columbia and Quebec, are requiring registration of snowmobiles. The All-Terrain Vehicles Act, which makes permits compulsory, also sets out regulations and controls regarding the use of snowmobiles and their operation.

Snowmobile drivers in Quebec will be required to have a driver's licence after December 1. All snowmobiles will have to be registered by 1974.

The minimum age for snowmobile drivers in Quebec will be ten years. Drivers aged ten to 15 will not be permitted on public trails and certificates of competence will be required before driver's licences are issued.

Snowmobile registration has already been required in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, and Manitoba. Saskatchewan and Alberta require licences for vehicles on public roads.

# FOOTBALL AND HOCKEY NEWS AS AT NOVEMBER 19

## CANADIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE PLAYOFFS

### Eastern Conference - November 18

Ottawa, 19; Hamilton, 7

### Western Conference - November 19

Regina, 27; Winnipeg, 24

## NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

### Results

#### November 18

Chicago, 5; Montreal, 3.  
Toronto, 4; Minnesota, 4.  
NY Rangers, 3; St. Louis, 1.  
Boston, 7; NY Islanders, 3.  
Los Angeles, 8; Detroit, 3.  
Pittsburgh, 6; Atlanta, 1.

#### November 19

Boston, 6; Toronto, 5.  
Pittsburgh, 5; NY Rangers, 3.  
Vancouver, 9; Buffalo, 5.  
Minnesota, 5; Chicago, 1.  
Atlanta, 3; Philadelphia, 2.

### Eastern Division

	P	W	L	T	F	A	P
Montreal .....	20	14	2	4	86	43	32
NY Rangers .....	19	13	5	1	79	50	27
Boston .....	19	10	7	2	86	70	22
Buffalo .....	19	7	5	7	53	51	21
Detroit .....	17	8	7	2	57	54	18
Vancouver .....	19	7	10	2	64	74	16
Toronto .....	18	6	9	3	52	57	15
NY Islanders .....	16	2	13	1	34	81	5

### Western Division

Los Angeles .....	22	10	10	2	79	76	22
Minnesota .....	19	9	7	3	57	51	21
Pittsburgh .....	20	10	9	1	73	61	21
Atlanta .....	21	9	9	3	47	62	21
Chicago .....	19	9	8	2	64	59	20
Philadelphia .....	20	9	9	2	67	69	20
St. Louis .....	16	3	8	5	35	49	11
California .....	18	3	11	4	47	73	10

## WORLD HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

### November 18

New England, 3; Ottawa, 2.  
New York, 7; Quebec, 1.  
Minnesota, 5; Philadelphia, 4.

### November 19

New York, 5; Philadelphia, 0.  
Chicago, 4; Minnesota, 3.  
Winnipeg, 4; Los Angeles, 3.  
Houston, 4; Cleveland, 2.

### Eastern Division

Cleveland .....	18	12	5	1	71	47	25
New England .....	16	10	5	1	65	51	21
Quebec .....	17	10	6	1	62	54	21
New York .....	19	9	10	0	84	70	18
Ottawa .....	15	7	7	1	59	62	15
Philadelphia .....	17	3	14	0	46	82	6

### Western Division

Winnipeg .....	22	12	9	1	77	67	25
Alberta .....	19	11	7	1	63	59	23
Los Angeles .....	20	9	10	1	63	72	19
Minnesota .....	16	8	7	1	50	52	17
Houston .....	17	7	9	1	51	58	18
Chicago .....	16	3	12	1	36	53	7