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CANADA

Canada

Volume 9 No. 1



COVER: Canada's flag day was celebrated for the first time in India this year on February 15 when the High Commissioner held a reception at Canada House, New Delhi. February 15, 1965, was the date when Canada adopted its present Maple leaf flag which replaced the red ensign. The Maple leaf (seen on the cover in its natural backdrop) has long been a Canadian emblem as it is found all over the country and is known for its beauty as well as economic utility. Back cover shows Canadian actress Tiiu Leek who is interviewed here on page 9.

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A number of readers of this magazine have expressed interest in learning something of the activities of the High Commission from these pages. We are unable to cover everything but will, beginning with this issue, use this column to give you some in-house news.



The High Commissioner made his first extended tour outside Delhi between January 18 and February 1 when he visited Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. In each state Mr. Maybee called on senior government officials, but the primary purpose of his tour was to visit Canadian development projects. In Tamil Nadu this included a visit to the offices of the State Electricity Board which now operates the Kundah power project which was built with Canadian assistance. A highlight of the tour was a visit to the Saligram Boys Home, operated under the auspices of the Guild of Service and the leadership of the late Mrs. Mary Clubwala Jadhav.

Also, while in Madras Mr. Maybee inaugurated the Indo-Canada Association. The Festival of Canadian Films held in Madras in February 1974 had provoked such interest that a number of prominent citizens decided to launch an association which would provide a continuing point of contact. The industrialist, Mr. K. Rajagopal Chetty is President of the Association and Mr. K. Kannan is its Secretary. The primary objective of the Association is "to promote friendship, goodwill and understanding between the people of India and Canada" and it hopes to accomplish this through lectures, exhibitions, film shows, a library and by giving hospitality to Canadian visitors and tourists.



Mr. J. R. Maybee, High Commissioner, symbolically inaugurating the Indo-Canada Association in Madras by lighting a Kuthuvilakku in traditional Tamil style.

In Kerala Mr. Maybee, accompanied by Mr. I. B. Robertson, the Canadian Counsellor (Development & Commercial) in India, visited the Idikki hydro-electric power project as well as the Indian Aluminium and the Cominco Binani Zinc Smelters in Cochin. In Hyderabad Mr. Maybee visited the Dryland Agriculture Research Project and the Ground-water Project, both of which are assisted by Canadian funds and personnel.



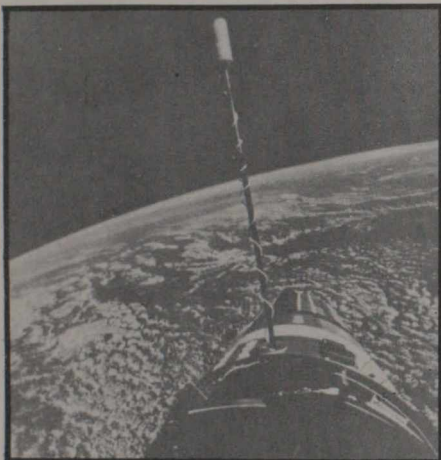
During the middle of February the High Commission's attention was also focused on Bombay where the annual general meeting of the Indo-Canadian Trade Group and a seminar, "Investing in Canada" were held. In addresses to the Trade Group the High Commissioner outlined for members the major characteristics of the Canadian economy in 1974 and its outlook for 1975 (see also page 19) and Mr. Robertson, Vice-Chairman of the Group, reviewed the Group's activities over the past year.

The Seminar was attended by 50 major industrialists from across the country and included lectures by the High Commissioner and other High Commission personnel as well as by Indians with experience of investing and doing business in Canada. The purpose of the seminar was to inform Indian businessmen of the possibilities for investing in industrial equipment and technical expertise in Canada.





A satellite tracking station, Below :
A space-craft high above the earth.



CANADA:
A PIONEER IN SPACE
COMMUNICATIONS

IT is a little more than a decade since Canada became the first nation to join the Soviet Union and the United States in the space club. Beginning with Alouette I in 1962, and concluding with ISIS II in 1971, four indigenous scientific satellites have established Canada's place in space.

The space program entered a new phase in 1972 when the launch of Telesat — Canada's Anik I — gave Canadians the world's first ever domestic commercial telecommunications satellite system. Anik's twin, Anik II, was launched the following year.

Now Canada stands on the threshold of a new venture in space. Work is in full swing towards a late-1975 launch of the Communications Technology Satellite (CTS). Purely experimental, CTS will test the

technology and applications of a new generation of high-powered satellites designed to meet the communication needs of the 1980s.

Just over a year ago, a seismic ship abandoned its mission in the Arctic seas due to heavy icepack conditions. It cost the sponsor \$500,000 with few usable results. It was later learnt that there was a passage through the ice only 30 miles from where the ship had turned back.

Just over a year ago, one disadvantage of living in the North of Canada—though some might consider it an advantage—was the absence of television. Surface systems to relay television programmes were simply not feasible there.

All of this has now changed. Television pictures and sound are bouncing off two space satellites 23,000 miles above the Equator. The

satellites, Anik I and Anik II (Anik is the Eskimo word for brother), belong to Canada's national satellite communications system—the world's first domestic commercial space venture. Financed jointly by the government and industry, Telesat Canada, as the system is called, has been relaying signals from coast to coast since April 1973, and now provides telephone messages, data, private line voice, facsimile and public and educational radio and television services throughout Canada.

The success of the Aniks has put Canada firmly in the commercial space race, since the gold-plated electronic brain that does the work on board each Anik satellite was pioneered by the Canadian firm of Northern Electric, a subsidiary of Bell Canada, the telephone people. The electronic brains were produced

The Canadian satellites system now has 38 earth stations working in conjunction with the spacecraft and Telesat is building a pair of transportable earth stations, the smaller of which can be transported in a small airplane.

at a small plant in Quebec which is now working on Anik-type satellites for two U.S. firms.

The success of Anik has also set other countries thinking of the possibilities involved for themselves. As Anik brought Northern Canada in from the cold, in terms of human contact, so other satellite systems could extend communications into other remote parts of the world, such as the widely scattered villages of India, isolated communities in the jungles of South America and the widely spaced islands of Malaysia. Northern Electric, having got in on the ground floor with Anik, foresees millions of dollars worth of contracts through the 1970s.

They also foresee a future full of extraordinary developments: for example, educational programmes in different dialects beamed down to faraway villages; oil pipelines in the inaccessible Arctic monitored and checked for leaks from a satellite; snowstorms and other disturbances

tracked by satellite; maybe even mosquito density. Very soon satellite communication could link up the world's remotest corners.

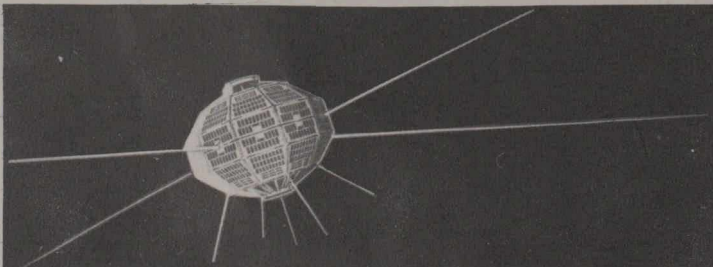
The Anik satellite itself is no more than a carefully designed microwave transponder augmented with special support facilities to keep the spacecraft in its proper orbital position 23,000 miles above the Equator. At this altitude, the satellite will orbit earth at the same speed as earth rotates. For any given point on earth, the satellite appears stationary. Only one orbiting satellite is used during regular operations; another is held in reserve should the operational unit fail.

The Canadian system now has 38 earth stations working in conjunction with the spacecraft and Telesat is building a pair of transportable earth stations, the smaller of which can be transported in a small airplane. There are only two limitations: terminals should not be located in areas where terrestrial microwave systems

already exist (both systems use the same radio frequencies, and would interfere with each other): and very high Arctic locations are not possible since the earth stations would have difficulty "seeing" over the horizon and sighting the satellite.

The fundamentals of the system are simplicity itself. A telecommunications message is transmitted by land facilities to an earth station. The station's electronics fit the message into its system and transmit it to the satellite. The satellite then emits a new signal carrying the original message which can be picked up at any of the earth stations in the system equipped to receive the particular channel the message is on. Distance is no factor. A transmission from Vancouver to Toronto is just as easy as one between Calgary and Edmonton.

In addition to excellent telecommunications, the system promises full-time transmission. Many of the remote northern sites under study by



Alouette—The Early Bird That's Still Singing

ALOUETTE I, the first satellite designed and built by a nation other than the United States or the Soviet Union, was put together at a time when most satellites had a useful life span of a few months. That it could still send back useful data after 10 years—the longest run of any satellite so far—seems an almost incredible feat. Its builders expected it to operate for a year; their most optimistic prediction was five years of declining usefulness.

One unique Canadian contribution to space technology emerged from Alouette—the long, extendible antennae which have become standard elements of nearly every nation's

satellites since then. Spar Aerospace Ltd, of Toronto, which subsequently developed the antenna concept commercially, has sold more than \$12 million worth of them to help foreign space programs.

The main experiment on Alouette involved sending radio waves at various frequencies into the ionosphere and measuring their reflection by the layers of charged particles, giving a sort of radar map of the ionosphere from above which complements similar studies from ground.

Sounding the ionosphere with radio waves from above, measuring cosmic noise, listening to very low-

frequency radio signals, counting the charged particles around the satellite—they gave the first global information about the upper regions of the ionosphere. Previously, knowledge had been largely limited to the region below about 200 miles. Combining Alouette data with studies from the ground, scientists now have a more complete picture of the whole ionosphere. They could determine better how plasma particles and radiation from the sun react with the earth's atmosphere and magnetic field, how this "solar wind" affects radio transmission and causes phenomena such as the *aurora borealis*. ●

The Aniks represent the current state of the art in satellite building and are an important step towards the goal of equal access to communications for all Canadians.

companies exploring for oil are served only by short-wave or high-frequency radio. Transmission is sporadic due to weather conditions and disruptions caused by the *aurora borealis*. Satellite communications are not affected by these transient conditions.

Although the technology involved is not complicated, the actual construction of the satellite is so exacting that welding, soldering and assembly have to be done under microscopes and large magnifying glasses. Mr. William Barrie, Northern Electric's marketing manager for satellite communications explains: "If we get one extra drop of solder on the wire they would not be able to launch the satellite because of the weight."

The work is done in a "clean room" and visitors are expected to dust off their shoes and wear gowns and gauze caps to guard against

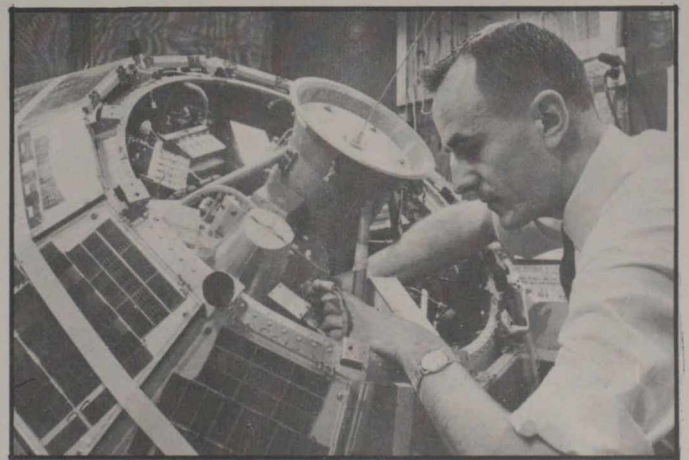
contaminating the equipment. The wiring has to be exactly balanced and secured to withstand a satellite spinning 100 times a second in orbit; if it isn't, says Mr. Barrie, the satellite "would start wobbling like an off-balance washing machine, and you can't send any repair man up there to fix it."

The final product is contained in a gold-plated box measuring 10 by 14 inches, and looking rather like a jewel case. Within is the core of the electronic brain needed to guide a satellite.

The Aniks represent the current "state of the art" in satellite building, and are an important step towards the goal of equal access to communications for all Canadians. To move closer to that goal, the Department of Communications is assembling the communications Technology Satellite. It will be the most powerful

communications satellite ever launched. The project is experimental, designed to answer questions about future satellite communications and not intended to provide a service for present needs. The satellite is a test vehicle for high-powered orbiting transmitters that could bring sophisticated communications service, now available only in and around developed areas, to every corner of the nation by the 1980s. Such satellites could help wipe out regional disparities by linking a vast network of small, even portable earth terminals, simpler and much less costly than those required by today's lower-powered satellites. As the cost of ground stations comes down, the number of people served by satellite communications will rise.

It is one thing to build such an advanced satellite; quite another to determine the wisest uses for it. The



Telesat Canada's Anik Satellite. Above right: A Canadian technician working on the Allouette satellite. Right: Telesat Canada's Thin Route station on Baffin Island.

India Joins Space Club

The first India made satellite, to be put into orbit later this year, is fast nearing completion. It is being built by the Indian Space Research Organisation at the Indian Scientific Satellite Project at Peenya, on the outskirts of Bangalore.

Like Canada's first satellites, the Indian satellite will carry out scientific research on X-ray astronomy, solar rays and the ionosphere.

social significance of the non-technical experiments planned for the CTS cannot be overemphasized. Interested groups across Canada have proposed ways the satellite could be used and many will be participating directly by carrying out experiments chosen for inclusion in the program by an independent evaluation committee. Proposals generally fall into five broad categories: tele-education, telemedicine, community develop-

ment and interaction, data communications and technology. One telemedicine experiment, for example, proposes transmission from remote communities to a university medical centre of ultrasonic images of the pregnant uterus, to permit early-recognition of possible complications.

A less complex but socially significant proposal would see investigation of satellite links for communi-

cation between widely separated Inuit communities and the determination of their effectiveness in promoting mutual understanding. Despite the uncertainties involved, the enthusiasm, interest and the willingness to make substantial commitments to the program clearly reflect the need for the kind of expanded communications services Canadians may very well be the first in the world to have in the 1980s. ●

EXPANDED COMMUNICATION VIA SATELLITES

QUESTION : How to build a more powerful satellite and still stay within the strict weight limitations imposed by the capabilities of available launch vehicles?

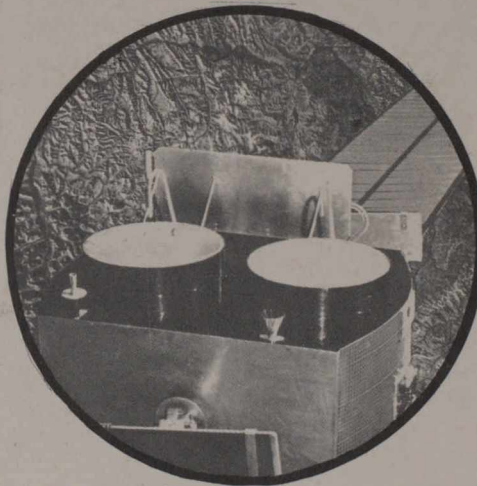
That challenge led to development of a concept for a radically different kind of communications satellite, one which could not only be provided with significantly more solar power without a crippling increase in weight, but which could make more efficient use of power as well.

The resulting design of the Communications Technology Satellite centres around three major advanced technology subsystems :

—A pair of lightweight, extendible solar arrays, with an initial power output greater than 1 kilowatt;

—A travelling wave tube (TWT) amplifier of novel design, having an efficiency greater than 50 per cent at a saturated 12 GHz power output of 200 watts;

—A 3-axis stabilization system employing a fixed momentum wheel and hydrazine gas thrusters, to maintain antenna boresight pointing accu-



racy to within plus or minus .2 degrees in pitch and roll, and plus or minus one degree in yaw, on a spacecraft with flexible appendages.

Currently operational communications satellites are stabilized by spinning. Because solar power cells are mounted on the outer circumference of spinning spacecraft bodies roughly two thirds of them are in darkness at any one instant. CTS could not afford the luxury of a one-third efficiency power source.

Extensive trade-off studies were carried out on a variety of extendible array designs, to arrive at a maximum power, minimum weight system for the satellite. A flat pack design with a single blanket and a single offset boom per sail was chosen.

Measuring about 21-by-four feet each, each of the sails is roughly three times the diameter of the space-craft body. They will be packed inside the satellite, accordion-style, until it is on station and three-axis stabilized. A sensor mounted on each sail will control a drive mechanism to enable the sail to track the sun. Accelerometers and position sensors will monitor flexible array dynamics. It will be a considerable engineering achievement if CTS can demonstrate a reliable array mechanism and blanket that will survive the launch environment, deploy and work properly without consuming excessive amounts of stabilization gas.

The satellite will permit investigation of more than just new technology. It will probe the impact—social, cultural and economic—of that technology, and attempt to show planners of future systems the way. ●

The following article 'Mass Feedback And Coping' may be read for extensive and expert views on communications.

The ability of citizens to cope in a modern society may depend on the opportunities for effective two-way communication between citizens and officials.

Mass Feedback And Coping

TO exist in modern society, one must learn to cope with complex organization. In great part this means having access to channels that lead to people who are important to your problem.

The classic portraits drawn by social critics such as C. Wright Mills picture mass societies as composed of individuals who do not have such access. They can only react to events from above but do not autonomously develop a coherent, effective public opinion. Economist Kenneth Boulding describes the difference between democratic and authoritarian societies as the difference between the existence of direct feedback and reactive feedback to some request from higher authority. The notion of feedback, then, is often regarded as a *sine qua non* of democracy. As much as social analysts point out its necessity in an authentic libertarian State oriented to individual prerogatives, one can hardly avoid feeling that as our social system grows more complex, the opportunity for feedback diminishes.

Ratio of Communications

In an absolute sense the amount of feedback is increasing but as a ratio of communications (two-way when compared with the mass-delivered one-way variety), it is decreasing. If it is true that the most pertinent difference between democratic and totalitarian States is the existence of feedback, it may well be that we are, as has been suggested by Mills, marching inevitably toward a quiet totalitarianism.

By feedback, I mean the possibility for citizens to direct their inquiries, desires, opinions and complaints into the "system" where such communications will be attended to,

or at the least noticed and will have discernible consequences.

It was in the context of these issues, centered upon access to channels and feedback forms, that I and some of my students at the University of Western Ontario began an inquiry into mass channels, and their role in coping. We wished to ascertain more about current mass channels for feedback and to find out how they were used, by whom and for what purposes. This was an area that had hardly been researched in North America and not at all previously in Canada.

Clearly, there are a number of potential pathways from individuals to leaders in our society: letters to officials, to M.P.'s, to corporations, personal visits, phone calls, public opinion polls, mass channels, mass meetings, confrontations, riots—the latter's function being, perhaps, to express a collective state. Some of these forms of feedback are reactive, for example, public opinion polls (in which somebody higher up decides the issue to be raised). Others are considered to be the results of frustration at being denied earlier more conventional attempts to communicate needs.

We chose first to examine the use of established and relatively new mass channels for feedback at a site often described as a "typical" Canadian city, London, Ontario. First, we interviewed 1,000 individuals 18 years of age or older, comparable to the population of London demographically, and asked them about their experiences in writing letters to newspapers, utilizing the newspaper ombudsman and call-in

radio shows. In addition, we analyzed data dealing with the flow of letters to editors from a survey of English language newspapers in Canada and listened to tape recordings of thousands of broadcast radio program calls.

Most Frequent Users

Of the three mass media channels—newspaper letters to the editor, phone-in radio shows, the newspaper ombudsman—the most popular, in spite of its relative youth, is the radio phone-in show. Approximately 20 per cent of adults stated that they had at some time or another telephoned such a show. We noted that the two major reasons for liking such programs were information, followed by contact with people. On the other hand, those who disliked the programs objected most often to the low mentality of the callers and to the program host's style or personality.

Sociologically, the caller was very much a typical member of the population, unlike the stereotype commonly held about such people. And in spite of complaints about the "low mentality of callers", the education groups that were proportionately the most frequent users were drawn from that segment of the population that had some high school education or were graduates. Contrary to the prevailing image of the caller as primarily a "pop-off artist", more calls were for the purpose of getting or giving information than opinion presentation (38 per cent to 24 per cent).

Surprisingly, only nine per cent

of our respondents had ever written a letter to a newspaper. There was no difference between letter writers and non-writers in age but writers had on the average a year more of formal education and more in-family income than non-writers.

Our respondents, who had presumably written letters to out-of-town and special interest newspapers as well, reported a success rate in having their letters published of approximately two-thirds. There was also direct relationship to age. Researchers in the United States point to the fact that more conservative letters are more often accepted, and there is plethora of evidence that conservatism increases with age. Letters to newspapers are rarely to provide or seek information. Opinion presentation, praise and complaints, describe 93 per cent of the letters sent.

The Newspaper Ombudsman

The least used channel was the newspaper ombudsman. Four per cent of our respondents had used the column, *Sound-Off*, conducted by Gordon Sanderson in the London Free Press since 1967. The princi-

ple of the newspaper ombudsman is always the same. People who cannot solve their problems call, write, or appear in person to complain about such things as consumer frauds, red-tape or non-response from government officials or business.

Approximately a quarter more males than females use the column for help and users possess a year less education on average. Other research had indicated that more than nine out of ten users of this column had attempted to clear up their grievances before contacting the newspaper. The conservative critic of Western society, William Buckley, has said that we have lost our ability or courage to complain. However, it is probable that the better educated, with more contacts and greater facility with bureaucratic communication channels, can and do apply more effective pressures. This would explain the lower educational level of the users of the mass channel.

The term alienation has become a cliché in our society, particularly among the fashionable left. The various uses and meanings have provided the grist for any number of Ph. D. dissertations and books: the

most prevalent include the sense of a lack of individual power to shape events in our society, being cut off from communication channels, or not feeling a part of the mainstream of society. It occurred to us that these feelings might be associated with access and use of communication channels, that the use of certain kinds of channels may reflect or bring about a feeling of integration, and that the use of others may reflect powerlessness based on one's actual experience in coping. To study this further, we used a measure of *anomie*, a phenomenon which measures a person's feeling of power, trust, dependency, efficacy of contact with public officials.

There was some indication that individuals who write letters to newspapers were lower in feeling of *anomie* than the general population:

A Social Indicator

While these findings seem somewhat tentative, they do point to the role that open communication channels play in an individual's feeling of adjustment or efficacy in a complex society. ●

PHILATELY

SOME NEW CANADIAN RELEASES



WHEN the cold north wind sweeps down from the polar ice-cap Canadians know that winter has arrived. Ice and snow are not unwelcome, however, because they herald a new season of activity. To reflect this fact and to draw attention to the upcoming 1976 Montreal Olympic Games, the Post Office has dedicated the remaining stamps in its "Keeping Fit" series to curling, skiing, skating and snowshoeing, physical pastimes typical of Canada in the winter.

The new designs are by Hunter Straker Templeton Limited of Toronto.

As part of its multicultural series the Post Office commemorated the centenary of the birth of Guglielmo Marconi, father



of the radio. The stamp recognized the contributions of all Italians to the development of Canada.

The stamp in honour of Guglielmo Marconi was designed by John B. Boyle. The painting in acrylics combines a portrait of Marconi.

THE Post Office honoured William Hamilton Merritt "the father of Canadian transportation" on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the start of construction on his greatest project, the Welland Canal between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. ●



MEET TIJU LEEK

a Canadian star

AT the International Film Festival in New Delhi recently were screened two Canadian feature films, *Between Friends*, a private production, directed by Don Shebib and *Why Rock The Boat?*, a National Film Board of Canada presentation directed by John Howe. The NFB also presented three shorts—'Modulo', 'Hunger' and 'Cat's Cradle'. National Film Board Asian Representative Anthony Kent here talks to Miss Tiju Leek, the visiting star of *Why Rock The Boat?*, who attended the festival in New Delhi. She also opened the film festival in Bangalore with the film and presented it at the Bombay film festival.

Anthony Kent : Tiju, this is your first visit to India. Tell us your first impressions, please.

Tiju Leek : Well, I'm very impressed. I came not knowing anything, and I think I have learnt more in a month's stay here in terms of history, culture, tradition, the way people live, than I ever did studying history in school. It's been a marvellous education. Everyone is so eager to help you learn, to show you things, to help you understand what's happening. It's this person-to-person contact with Indians which impressed me most.

AK: Assuming you had no previous contact with Indian cinema, have you had the chance during this visit to gain any impressions of what's happening in the film world here?

TL: Well, I think it's more Hollywood than Hollywood ever was. The fact that 65% of a film's budget is salaries paid to the stars and music directors is just absolutely incredible. It's unbelievable that they would pay that kind of money. The transition from the grand days of Hollywood has taken so many years. I wonder

if the same number of years will be required for India to get out of this star system.

AK: If the opportunity came to act in an Indian film, would you accept?

TL: Oh, of course I would, I would grab the chance to do that.



Anthony Kent talks to Tiju Leek in New Delhi.



'Many of those I met at the film festival were considered stars... but they didn't seem to be affected. Prema Bhaktavatsalam, who acted in 'Kaadu', is a girl who has gained tremendous respect, but is still very, very entrenched in her family life'.

AK: Why?

TL: Why? Why, how terribly thrilling to work with Indian directors and actors and actresses. That would give me personally a scope in my own acting abilities that would be unthinkable. How many North American actors and actresses can you think of who have had an opportunity to work in a foreign land, apart from the obvious ones like Britain and France? Whoever thought of a Canadian girl acting in an Indian film? I think that's marvellous.

AK: Have you had any chance to exchange ideas with Indian actors and actresses?

TL: Yes, I have. Strangely, many of those I met at the film festival were considered stars, and yet they were not the typical North American idea of stars. They don't seem to be affected. And if they are, they certainly hide it very well. For instance, Prema Bhaktavatsalam, who was the actress of the year last year for her part in 'Kaadu', is married with three children and her prime interest is her home. She did some scenes in the film that were truly alien to her nature. There was a rape scene and it would have been difficult to play that kind of scene in North America, let alone India. We talked about cooking, children and family. Films are really just part of her life; it isn't the be-all and end-all. It is just something that is accepted matter-of-factly. Which is remarkable. Here is a girl who has gained tremendous respect in a very short time, and is still very, very entrenched in her family life and in her own life. Maybe it's the fact that she's an Indian, but I found it very interesting.

And then there was Aparna Sen. We talked about people, customs and so on. She was looking forward to getting back to work after the festival, which was a thought I could appreciate.

AK: Have you had the chance to compare this festival with similar film get-togethers elsewhere?

TL: Frankly, this was my first film festival, so I really can't. I can't say I've been involved in anything of this nature before, where people got together to discuss films, to buy and sell films, and to see films from so many countries. For instance, I never would have thought Sri Lanka had a film industry as such. They do. They have a bigger film industry than English-speaking Canada, which says something.

AK: Talking about English-speaking Canada, several times you were

asked in India if Canada has many film stars, and I noticed you specifically replied "English-speaking Canada doesn't", although in French speaking Canada for several years there have been "name" stars, particularly in films made in Quebec. Do you think you are perhaps one of the first English-language stars in Canada?

TL: I've starred in two movies, but that does not make me a star in the terms of a Katherine Hepburn or a Laurence Olivier. I'm just an ordinary person. The National film Board of Canada has been absolutely marvellous. Anything that has happened to me as far as films are concerned has been due to the National Film Board. My agent, a very clever lady, says: "Hey, let's try to change the system a little bit, let's do it the 'American way' where they take somebody and they promote

In this scene from 'Why Rock the Boat?' Julia Martin (Tiiu Leek) and Harry Barnes (Stuart Gillard) are on their way home from an afternoon at the skating rink.



'I would not like to pay three dollars to see a film that makes me feel ten times more depressed than the morning newspaper did. I want to be entertained.....'



her or him, and they build up a following." This is how the stars have been built in Quebec, but English-speaking Canada is conservative. It's almost as if they are embarrassed by any publicity. But it's tremendously exciting and I'm learning a great deal. Which is what I like. If someone were to come to me and say "Listen, we're going to be studying underwater for six months to try and find the Loch Ness Monster which is no longer in Scotland but is in the depths of the Pacific Ocean", I would find that a tremendous challenge. I would go; that's how my life has been. Modelling, for instance, was terrific because it allowed me to travel, to live in different places and at the same time make a little money so that when I'm old and grey I'll have no worries. But modelling is over now, done. I have no interest in it because I can't go any further than I've gone.

AK: Is that how you got into films, through modelling?

TL: Yes.

AK: Both films you have acted in so far were fairly innovative, a musical and a period comedy. Could you talk about them?

TL: Well, *Star* has not yet been seen. But *Why Rock The Boat?* is a very Canadian story and it's entertaining. It's beautifully filmed and excellently directed by John Howe. It's a success. Audiences think it's terrific. They're also surprised because it shows that Canadians have a sense of humour; most films usually are sad and dreary. I'm not saying they're bad films. But I would not like to pay three dollars to see a film that makes me feel ten times more depressed than the morning newspaper did. I want to be entertained and if it has a little bit of a message and if it shows me a little bit about Canadians, then I think that's great.

And *Why Rock The Boat?* did that. I think I would now like to do something where I could dress up in costumes. Maybe a cowboy kind of thing, but not cowboys fighting Indians. The Americans haven't really had any film which depicted the Indian, the history of the American Indian. Maybe that's what we could do in Canada.

AK: The National Film Board of Canada had a training programme for native film makers and there are now several qualified North American Indian film people. It would be fun perhaps to do a combined effort with a team composed of a mixed group of whites and North American Indian film makers.

TL: Yes, that would be very interesting.

AK: Your name, incidentally, is a bit unusual, even in Canada, and certainly to people here in India. You have mentioned that your family is of Estonian origin. Would you tell us a little more about your background and the contribution of Estonian Canadians?

TL: Well, it is a background that is entrenched in me. I can't avoid it or get away from it, nor do I want to. I think Estonians make tremendous citizens because they're very education-oriented. Maybe because their country was never really their own they are prepared to live in another country and make it their own. Estonian gymnasts, for instance, are known throughout Canada and the United States. They have not only brought prestige to the Estonian community but also to Canada. You name it and you'll probably find an Estonian involved in some area of Canadian life. ●

Another scene from 'Why Rock the Boat?'. The film is set in the Montreal of 1947.



INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S YEAR

The Government of Canada is actively dedicated to the principle and to the practice of equality between women and men in all aspects of Canadian life. With this in mind, we have formulated extensive action plans for 1975. These plans include the creation of a national, general awareness campaign to make both women and men sensitive to the need for equality; co-ordinating

various projects coming from other federal departments as well as individuals and organizations in the private sector; sponsoring one national and four regional conferences which will be oriented to problem solving. Extra monies have been made available to fund a wide variety of projects and programmes.

We believe that 1975 should be looked upon only as a beginning for all of us.

It is the year to look at what we have done or haven't done; to assess where we are now; where we should be going. It might be described as the launch-pad year. It might be Vista '75—where we set national and international goals both short and long range—to give women and men not only equal rights of choice but also equal opportunity for the attainment of such choices.

The above are extracts from a speech by Mr. Allan J. Maceachen, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada, at the opening of the United Nations International Women's Year seminar in Canada.

The Canadian Concern

A Secretariat for International Women's Year, with Mrs. Mary Gusella as Director, is looking after Canada's programme for 1975 and coordinating the activities of government departments to mark the year. Broadly speaking, the plans for the year include:

- * a national educational and promotional media campaign aimed at influencing attitudes;
- * regional and national conferences designed to create an awareness of the changing attitudes towards women;
- * removal of barriers to equality in existing legislation and regulations;
- * make funds available to organizations for projects relating to women's year;
- * implementation by government departments and agencies of special programmes promoting equal opportunity for women.

There are now some three million working women in Canada. Between 1962 and 1972 the percentage of women entering the labour force increased dramatically, rising from one-quarter of the total working population to one-third. Although less than half of all working-age women are at present in the labour force, there has been an increase of well over one million in the last decade alone.

Early in 1967, the federal government set up a Royal Commission to inquire into a number of matters relating to the status of women.

Within the Canadian system, such Commissions are independent bodies, with certain statutory powers. They are funded by the government but are completely independent in carrying out their work.

After an extensive study of the matter from all angles, it was recommended by the Royal Commission that an Advisory Council, made up of citizens from all over the country, be appointed by the federal government to report, to the government and to the public, on matters of interest and concern with regard to the status of women. The recommendation was accepted, and a 30-members Advisory Council on the Status of Women was appointed on May 31, 1973. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are full-time appointments. The council meets four times a year and its specific terms of reference are:

Women's Press

Last year some resolute women from Saskatoon published a libertarian calendar called *Herstory 1974*. It featured a great many snippets of information about Canadian women who have fought for women's rights. It sold out in February. The 1975 calendar is now available, and those who wish to purchase one or more copies should get in touch with Women's Press, 280 Bloor Street West, Suite 305, Toronto, Ontario.

'To advise and consult on matters pertaining to women and report annually on the progress being made in improving the status of women in Canada; to undertake research on matters relevant to the status of women and suggest research topics that can be carried out by governments, private business, universities, and voluntary associations; to establish programmes to correct attitudes and prejudices adversely affecting the status of women; to propose legislation, policies and practices to improve the status of women; to consult systematically with Women's bureaux or similar provincial organizations, and with voluntary associations particularly concerned with the problems of women; and to maintain liaison with the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women and such other national and international organizations as may be relevant'.

Obviously, the ultimate objective of equality cannot be achieved by government machinery alone. Nor can the role of non-government organizations be overlooked. Happily, much is being done on all these fronts. It was the women's organizations in the first place that formed the catalyst for the establishment of the Royal Commissions. These original organizations and many new groups across the country continue to be active in forming public opinion in this field. Especially so this year.

A Woman At The Top



Pauline Jewett the new President of the Simon Fraser University

IT is one of those bright warm days that Vancouverites like to think they get more often than they actually do. Only a few clouds obscure the peaks of the mountains across Burrard Inlet from Simon Fraser University, a broad expanse of concrete and glass which perches Parthenon-like atop a 1,200-foot hill in suburban Burnaby.

Pauline Jewett, SFU's new president, surveys the scene from her office window in a momentary mood of reverie.

"Once or twice I have awakened in the middle of the night and thought, 'Good heavens! What are you doing?'" She added quickly, "But I have gone back to sleep."

What she is doing is heading the administration of a large co-educational university, a job no woman in Canada has done before. For her labors she is being paid what is believed to be the highest salary earned by any woman in the country—\$50,000 a year.

She points beyond the trees to the president's official residence, a

handsome house in the open west coast style.

"On this beautiful mountain site there's only one gully and that house sits in it. Most unfortunate," She says. "It's much too big for me. Perhaps I'll take in boarders."

"Actually I have very strong feelings against high salaries," says Jewett, 51.

Then why didn't she settle for a more modest figure, say, \$25,000?

"I was a woman going into this position for the first time and I really felt I would be sort of letting down the side if I didn't go in roughly at the same level as a man would do. So I asked for a salary in the middle range (for university presidents), and that's what I got."

A few years ago it was said that no one would take the presidency of Simon Fraser for a million dollars. That was in the early days of the new university, now ten years old, when sit-ins, strikes, and protests succeeded each other so rapidly that it was dubbed "Revolution U" and "Berkley North".

These are calmer educational times and when the vacancy loomed about a year ago there were more than 90 names submitted to a selection committee. The committee sent three of the names to the SFU board of governors. After some months of consideration, the board chose Pauline Jewett, B.A., M.A., (Queen's) Ph.D. (Harvard), former Member of Parliament, former vice-president of the Liberal party of Canada, vice-chairman of the committee for an independent Canada, and latterly director of the Institute of Canadian Studies at Carleton University in Ottawa.

At SFU it is the consensus that Pauline Jewette got the job because timing was right for her. Her predecessor, Dr. Kenneth Strand, a private, almost a shy man, had successfully brought the infant SFU through its difficult teething period. What was required now was someone to make the kind of development, someone who didn't stand in awe of politicians and who could take on any audience.



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Jewett confesses, "I sort of talk to people." She talked to selection committee members, governors, faculty, student executives, students newspaper editors, and to an open meeting of students. The fact that the students later took a poll which showed 85 per cent favoring her appointment cannot have hurt her cause.

"From what I've heard," she says, "there would be a few who suddenly thought, 'My God! How can a woman do this?'"

Just how strong the inclination is for people to think only of man for certain jobs was brought home to her when she first campaigned for Parliament. She went from house to house meeting people. In one farm home she had a very good discussion with the family and felt sure she would get their support. Then, just as she was about to leave, the farmer asked one last question.

"When we go to vote," he said, "what man's name will be on the ballot?"

Though as a woman she has pioneered in certain aspects of academic and political life, Pauline Jewett doesn't come across as a militant feminist. Militant—no. Feminist—yes.

"I look at it in humanist terms," she says. "I object to discrimination. But I look askance at women who want to do to men what has been done to them. I'm very much against retribution."

She was born in St. Catharines, Ontario, the youngest of a family of two girls and a boy. Her father, Fredrick Jewett, was a New Brunswicker, a staunch Liberal, and an engineer, who built airfields across Canada before and during the Second World War.

A longtime friend recalls that Pauline was close to her kindly, gentle father than her spirited, stylish mother. As a girl she was serious and

studious, "always with a book in her hand." She sailed easily through school and universities studying at the London School of Economics as well as Queen's and Harvard.

She was firmly established in her academic career as head of political science at Carleton in the early 1960s. When she decided to seek a seat in Parliament, "it was just the feeling that I wanted to participate in the making of public policy," she says.

With one-third of the SFU permanent teaching staff American, the fact that she was vice-president of the Committee for an Independent Canada could have caused some alarm among the faculty. Her advocacy of more Canadians for university staffs was well known.

"There would be a few perhaps who might feel threatened and so I wanted to give every assurance—which I did on several occasions—that I was talking about the future," she says.

And one thing she wants to do is get more women on the faculty and in senior positions.

Until her appointment there were no women in senior academic positions at Simon Fraser—no vice-presidents or deans. Only recently has a woman been appointed as a departmental chairman.

Jewett would like to see women appointed in proportion to the pool of qualified people available.

"Once you have a good woman in a department the likelihood of every person in the department thinking of getting women in vastly increased," she says. "Men as well as women are more likely to be on the lookout."

She is also concerned about making the university resources available to more people of various occupational classes and age groups.

"I am very keen on the university going into other communities, as it does now in the faculty of education,

and giving courses there. Other university level courses are also given in community colleges. I consider this a very exciting possibility."

As the "new girl" at Simon Fraser, Jewett puts these ideas forward tentatively. She makes clear that she is learning the ropes and will draw extensively on the experience of those around her. In these times practically everyone in a university has a hand in running it, including, at SFU, the 6,200 students, 330 faculty, and 750 support staff. During Simon Fraser's troubled years the students gained representation on departmental board and the senate. They probably would have been on the board of governors, too, except that the University Act didn't permit it. A new act has removed this obstacle.

"I've had some long sessions with students and while there are some areas still where they feel they would like to have more input, there is not at the moment a feeling that they are being excluded in any serious sense," she says.

Those who know Pauline Jewett well believe she will exert a strong personal influence on the university. She says herself that she went after the job "with the idea of being in a position whereby I could, let's say, run something..... I wanted to be involved in the development of exciting programs and getting through to the public and government on what a university is all about and why in the years ahead a university education will be more important than ever."

Her overall aim is "to make SFU a very first place, one of the best universities going. I want first-class people and there are lots of first-class Canadians."

That's a lot to try to do in five years, but Pauline Jewett leaves no doubt she intends to see that Simon Fraser gets its million dollars' worth.



A shearing machine inside a mine



Miners change shifts in a Canadian colliery

IT is over 250 years since France attempted to build her American Dunkirk at Louisbourg, a magnificent fortress town to guard the great St. Lawrence corridor and the heartland of a new continent. Within 40 years Louisbourg was a military and political failure. But, while it lasted, it planted the seed of a new economy, the first of its kind in North America, an economy built on coal.

Today the fortress is being rebuilt as a great national tourist centre. Coal, urged on by an energy conscious world, is also making a dramatic comeback as a valuable energy resource and Cape Breton Island has a new job in the new world. This 4,000 square mile island sits on or near an estimated 1.6 billion tons of accessible coal and a government agency, the Cape Breton Development Corporation, is making a strong bid to overcome major obstacles to get at its important reserves.

Under-sea Coal

Cape Breton's coal reserves, unlike most others, sprawl out under the seabed. Mine slopes have probed outward five miles from land-based entry points and the torturous job of getting men to working faces and coal back to surface eroded the economics of Cape Breton mining until the industry was considered terminally ill in the mid-1960s. Coal could be delivered to Cape Breton from the U.S.A. for \$11 per ton while it was costing \$12 to take a ton of Cape Breton coal to surface. Oil was much cheaper as an energy source and keeping coal competitive was costing the government of Canada \$22 million a year in subsi-

RETURN TO COAL



Inside the lamphouse of a mine

dies. The phasing out of coal would have had serious social consequences for this island of 175,000 people; more than 7,000 mining jobs would have ceased and three towns, integrally linked to the economics of coal, would have disappeared. Eight major mining operations closed between 1954 and 1966 and, by 1970, it was clear that the remaining four mines were likely to follow.

Then the sudden squeeze in the availability and the higher price of the world's fossil fuels brought a new lease of life for Cape Breton. The politicians and the economists agreed that, in the new framework, it made sense to spend money to stabilize the island coal industry. One mine, the biggest in eastern Canada, Number 26 Colliery, in Glace Bay was designated for major improve-

ments in its haulage and production systems. Those improvements have just been completed. A new mine, the Lingan Colliery at new Waterford, was approved and it is just starting to produce. It is one of the most modern coal mines in the world.

Two of the older mines have closed since 1970, one as a result of a tragic fire. A third, almost 100 years old, will close soon, but not before it is replaced by a new 400,000 ton per year operation, producing in 1976. A new strip mine, on a body of coal located near earth's surface, is planned and there is a new million ton per year mine on the drawing board. It is projected that by 1979 the Island coal industry should yield 4.5 million tons per year for an energy hungry world and, more important, to support a major steel operation here which, without a reliable supply of coal nearby, would have closed with the old mines. Plans have been completed for a modern new coal preparation plant which will employ the latest technology to reduce sulphur levels in Cape Breton coal to bring it up to top metallurgical specifications.

This massive stabilizing process is costing a great deal, at least \$150 million for capital development and for operating losses until the industry is able to turn a profit. The cost, however, is slight compared to the social and economic disruptions which would have followed the disappearance of this 250 years old industry. ●

OCTOBER 26, 1974, will remain an important date in the history of art in Canada.

On that day a new wing called the Henry Moore Sculpture Centre was added to the Art Gallery of Ontario, in Toronto. It houses Moore's priceless gift to the city: the major part of his own private collection valued at \$30 million.

The collection comprises 18 bronzes, 41 original plasters from which some of his most famous bronzes were cast, 35 maquettes and more than 250 lithographs, drawings and etchings. Moore offered the collection to Toronto following the warm reception by the people of that city to his celebrated sculpture, *Three-way Piece No. 2*, better known as *The Archer*.

The acquisition of *The Archer*,

which has graced the square in front of Toronto's city hall since the fall of 1966, was not without opposition. But much of the opposition, interestingly, came not because anyone suggested that Moore was not good. Far from it. It was because Moore was far too good: the celebrated sculpture in question carried with it a tag of 120,000 dollars. And it was this more than anything else that led to all the ifs and buts in the minds of the city's civic fathers in charge of the taxpayers' money. But there was as much support coming—non-official and official.

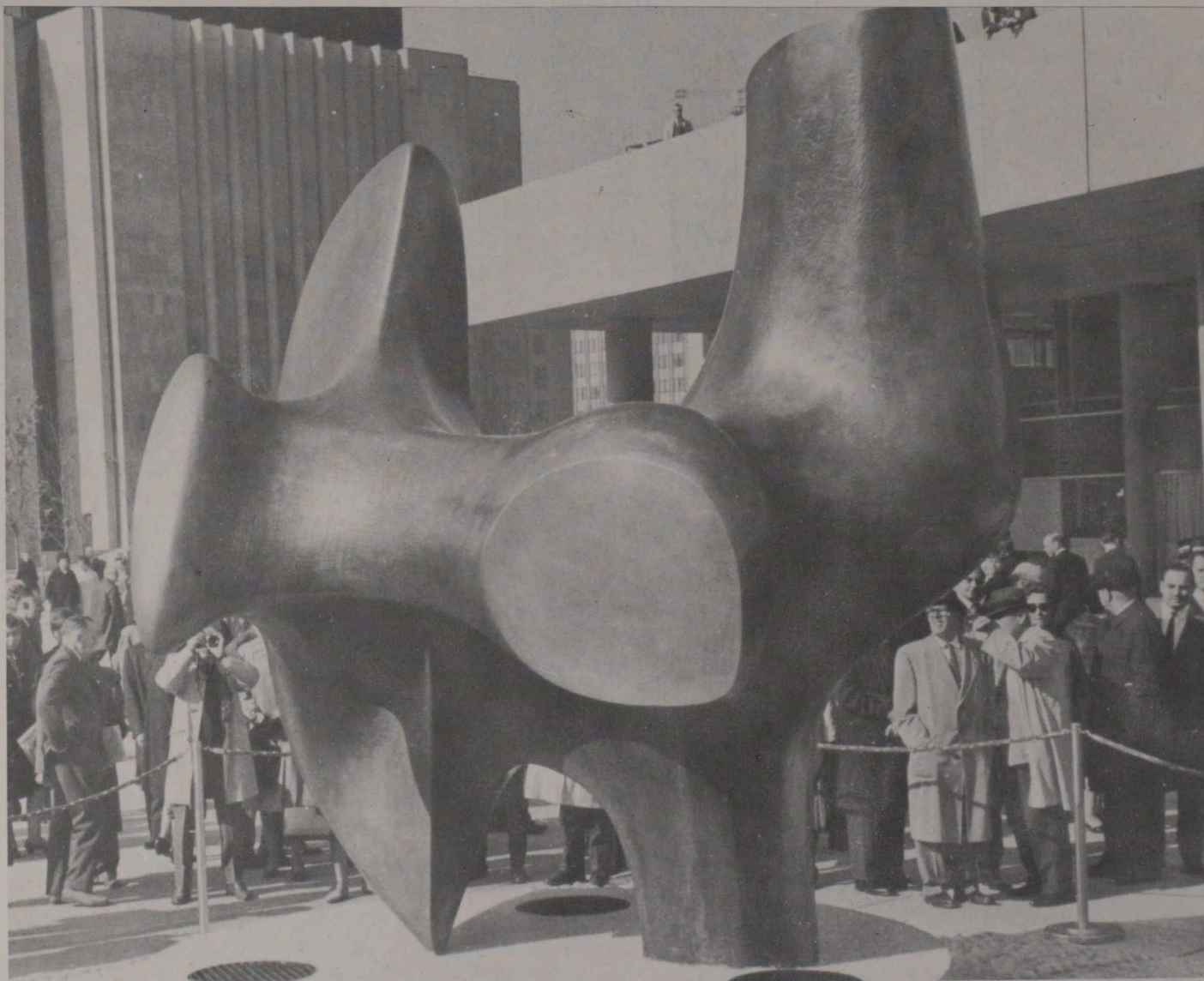
The Mayor, Mr Philip Givens, anxious to acquire the sculpture for the square in front of the city hall, appealed fervently to business instincts for which Toronto is renowned. Buying a Henry Moore, he suggested,

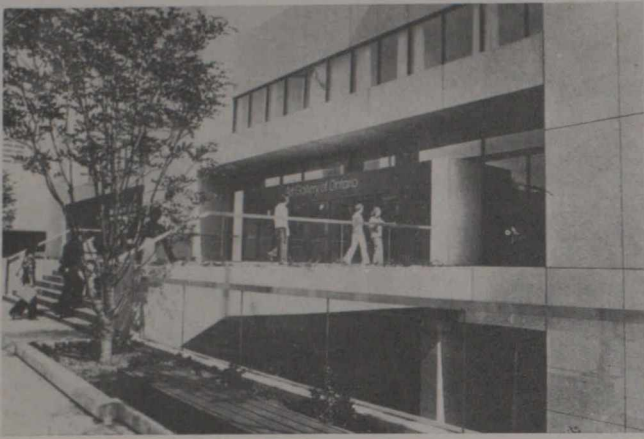


Moore supervising the placing of his art pieces.

HENRY MOORE: a priceless gift

Henry Moore's famous 'Archer' in front of city hall in Toronto





The new Art Gallery of Ontario which incorporates the Henry Moore Sculpture centre.



Some of Moore's original plasters at the Moore Centre at Ontario art gallery

was an investment: "I know of a woman who bought one for \$1,100 and now has it insured for \$35,000. It beats stocks and bonds."

Finally, a group of private citizens subscribed the money and *Three-Way Piece No. 2* was brought to Toronto and unveiled before a crowd of 5,000.

When the sculptor visited Toronto for the first time six months later, the new Mayor, Mr William Dennison, gave him a civic reception and presented him with a pair of city cufflinks.

Moore, seventh son of a Yorkshire coalminer who studied art on scholarships after being gassed in World War I, liked Toronto—"Even the

houses here are so like English houses"—and the new friends he made among the city's art-lovers.

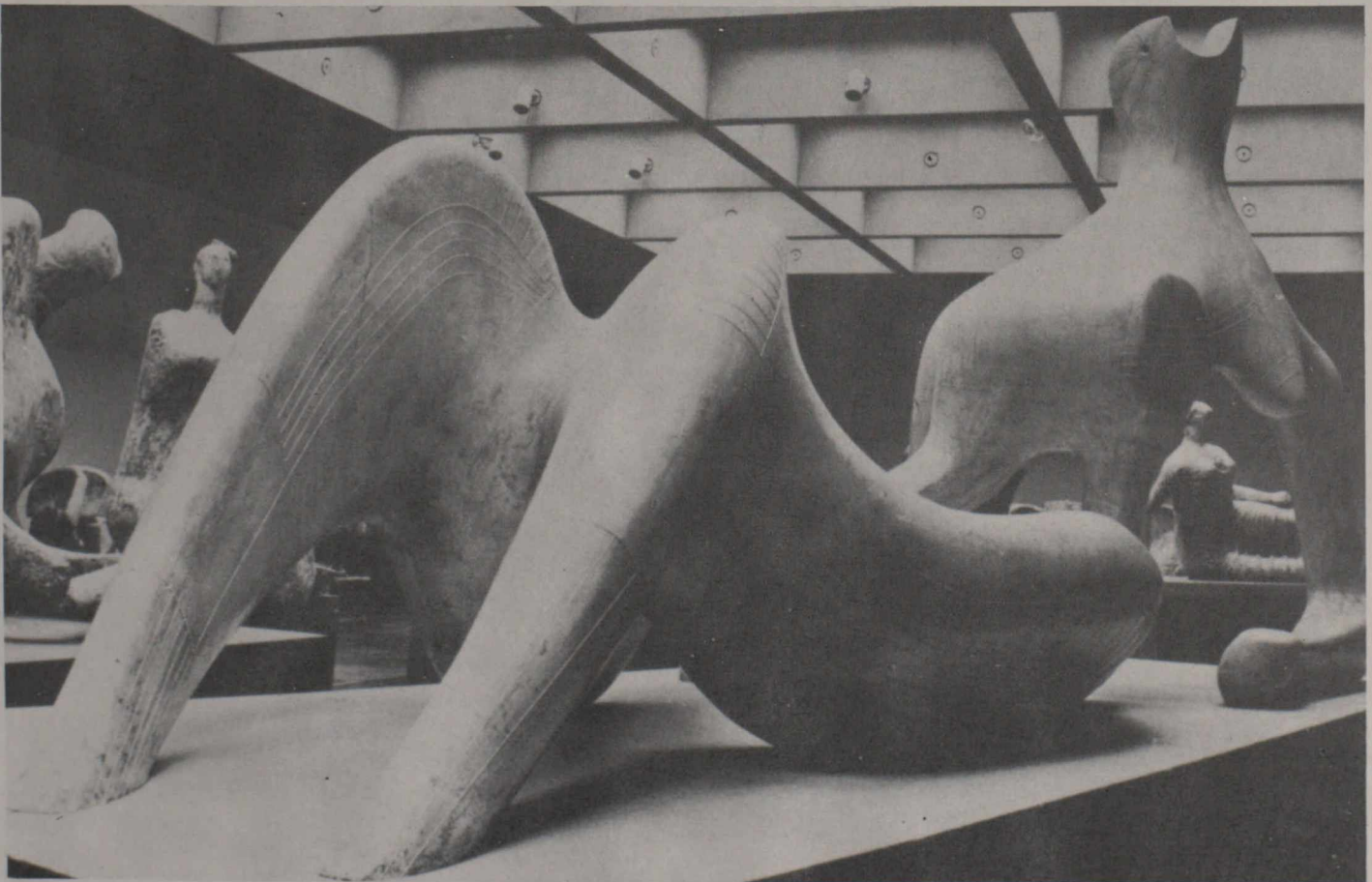
Nearing 70—he is now 77—he had offered his collection to London's Tate Gallery, which had to turn it down for lack of space. If Toronto could house it, Moore now let it be known, he would donate it to the city.

The offer prompted another round of fund-raising and 1,800 individuals, companies and foundations subscribed \$5 million for a suitable new building. The Ontario Government contributed \$13 million in recognition of the gallery's increasing role in art education throughout the province.

There was soon to follow

another bonanza in August. Moore almost doubled his original donation and now the Art Gallery of Ontario has the World's most fabulous and rich collection of Henry Moore's work. With Moore's gift, of course, came a request: that the Moore Centre at the Gallery display also the work of some of Canada's great contemporary sculptors. The Moore the merrier.

When the three stages of its expansion are completed, the new Art Gallery of Ontario will have eight times as much floor space as the old, enabling it to exhibit 25 per cent of its collection at any one time instead of only 5 per cent as at present. ▶



It was a surprise to find him a sprightly little sparrow of a man in blue blazer and grey slacks, darting about examining the two huge pieces from all angles and calling out instructions...



Stage 1 of the expansion that officially opened last year enlarges the space available from 35,000 to 160,000 square feet, 10,000 of it being occupied by the Moore Centre.

Moore was back in Toronto last May to supervise the placing of his largest bronze, the eight-ton *Two Forms*, outside the new building on Dundas Street. Since portraits of him tend to suggest a powerful, brooding figure built on the same monumental scale as his larger works, it was a surprise to find him a sprightly little sparrow of a man, in blue blazer and grey slacks, darting about examining the two huge pieces from all angles and calling out instructions to the crane crew

positioning them.

He had broken his heel three months before, and he waved the black cane he still had to use to issue his directions: "If you could just twist that piece a bit around this way.....whoah, that's enough."

"The two pieces have to be at the right angle," he explained. "It's a matter of relating one form to the other—the two forms, and the space between them, is what it is."

Someone asked if it was true people sometimes sent him natural objects, such as pebbles and driftwood because they resemble his sculptures.

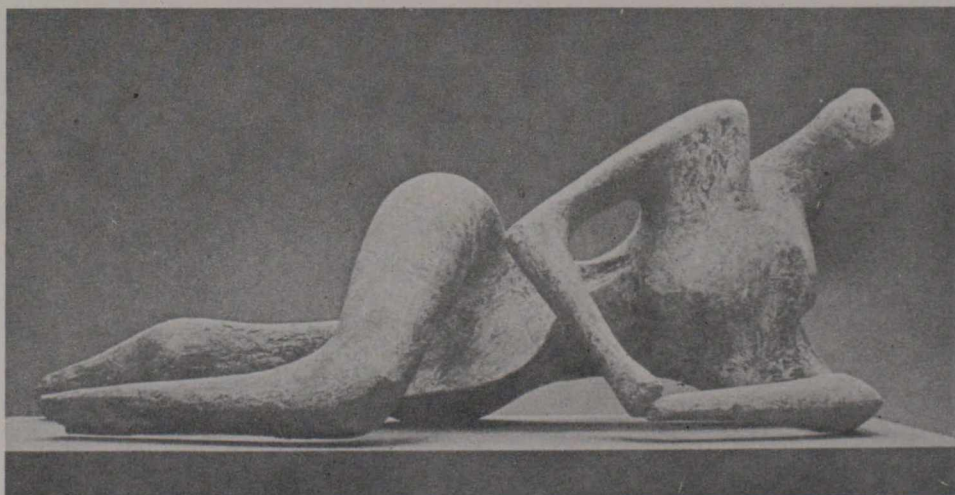
"Yes," nodded Moore, smiling. "People are now looking at shapes,

you see, when 20 years ago they wouldn't have noticed them."

He would have been even more pleased by a comment made after the crane crew had manoeuvred *Two Forms* into the juxtaposition he had intended for it and he had limped to inspect the natural lighting admitted by the latticed ceiling he had designed for his collection's new home.

A passing youngster studied the towering sculpture gleaming in all its glory in the afternoon sun. "What do you think it's supposed to be?" asked a reporter.

"I dunno", said the boy, "but it reminds me of *The Archer*."



Another Moore figure, part of the \$30 million gift to the people of Ontario

CANADIAN PERSPECTIVES

THE Economic Council of Canada, in its Eleventh Annual Review, looks at some of the past achievements and landmarks and also the possibilities for the future. Some of the contemporary problems, like the energy crisis, unemployment and inflation, are universal. Here is how Canada proposes to tackle them.

Unless new and easily exploitable energy reserves are discovered or more sources developed to replace declining oil production, Canada probably will lose its self-sufficiency in oil before 1980. Given the supply interruptions and rocketing prices that have marked the international oil scene recently, the Economic Council of Canada suggests that Canadians "should be disposed to develop indigenous energy supplies and distribution facilities adequate to meet basic needs of future interruption in imported supplies." This will require "early planning of supply sources and transport over the long run" and "must include development of high cost sources of oil and gas, as well as coal, nuclear and hydro power."

Because Canada exports many goods that are in short supply and imports relatively few, the Canadian trade balance gained from the worldwide inflation in 1973. Looking at past record, the Council noted a somewhat sluggish performance for Canadian exports in 1973 because the economies of countries that buy from Canada have been hard hit by such things as soaring oil prices. It says the volume of Canadian exports should pick up in 1976 and 1977.

The Canadian economy has been operating at close to capacity despite a more than 5% unemployment rate, and efforts to spur economic growth beyond the economy's ability to produce, in the hope of reducing unemployment, could well intensify inflation. The gap between actual and potential output in Canada largely disappeared

in 1973 while employment increased by an unprecedented 430,000, unemployment declined by a mere 42,000. This puzzling phenomenon suggests the possibility, at least, that there are factors that tend to keep the numbers of measured unemployed substantially higher than in the past. Alternatively, it may suggest that the unemployment rate might move in a downward direction if employers find it increasingly difficult to fill vacancies with people from outside the labour force.

Life expectancy nationally was 71.4 years for males and 77.3 years for females in 1971, up from 70.2 and 74.9 years in 1961. The figures vary from province to province. People in Saskatchewan had the highest life expectancy—73.3 years for men and 78.4 for women—while those in Quebec had the lowest—70.3 years for men, 76.2 for women. Environment and social mores may

be the reason for this. Biological and life-style differences also probably play a part in the expectancy gap between the sexes. Infant mortality rates, incidentally, have dropped by more than 50% from 1951 to 1972.

Although the quality of housing in Canada ranks among the best in the world, more than 21% (1.3 million) of the households in 1971 still had one or more persons per room in spite of considerable improvements since 1961. The national average showed 0.64 persons per room in 1971, down from 0.74 in 1961. But there were considerable regional differences. Ontario had the lowest index with 0.60 persons per room and British Columbia was next with 0.61. The index for the Prairie Region was 0.63, the Atlantic Region 0.69, and Quebec 0.70. However, the disparities between regions have decreased since 1961.

Research in milling seeks to cut food crop wastage

GRANTS totalling \$730,100 to support seven projects of research into more efficient ways of processing and milling various grains and legumes, and thus cutting down the large post-harvest losses of food crops in many countries, were announced by Dr. W. David Hopper, President of the International Development Research Centre.

The largest single grant, of \$360,000, is for the Indian Council of Agricultural Research which is planning experiments to improve the whole post-harvest system for the main subsistence cereal grains and legumes. These experiments will be carried out at five centres in different climatic zones, each representing a different cropping system.

Three other projects in developing regions of the world are more closely focussed on milling and other processing techniques. These comprise grain milling experiments in northern Nigeria, similar work in the

Lebanon to adapt improvements to small-scale processing industries, and a study in the Philippines of various dehulling and milling equipment for use with legumes.

Research is also being supported at three Canadian institutions—the University of Manitoba, the University of Saskatchewan and the Prairie Regional Laboratory of the National Research Council—on composite flours and processing techniques which will back up the work done in the four other countries.

The International Development Research Centre is a public corporation, created by an Act of the Canadian Parliament in 1970 to support research designed to adapt science and technology to the specific needs of developing countries. The Centre is unique in that, while it is financed by the Parliament of Canada, it is governed by an international Board of Governors who independently set its policies and priorities.



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