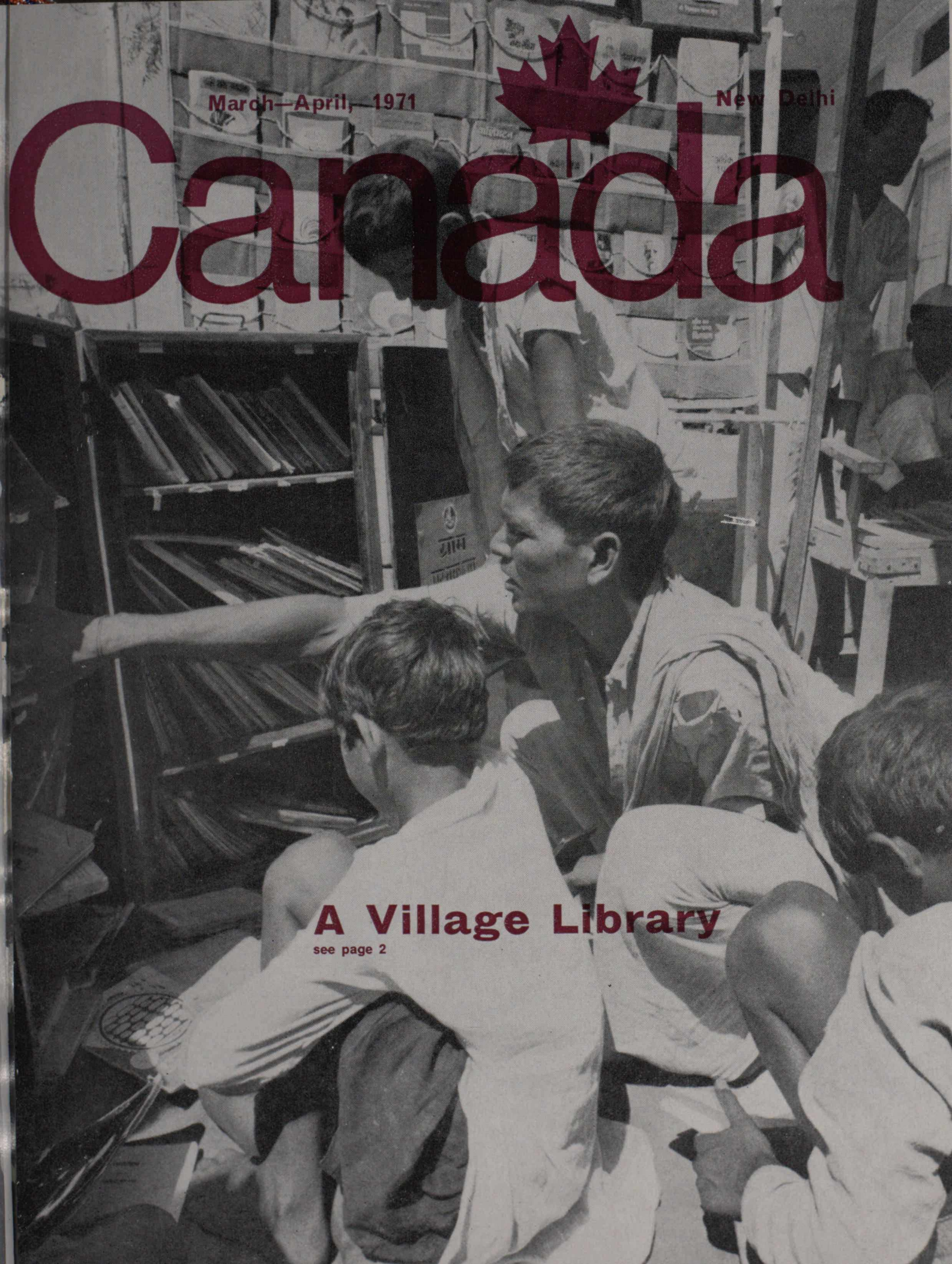


March—April, 1971

New Delhi



Canada

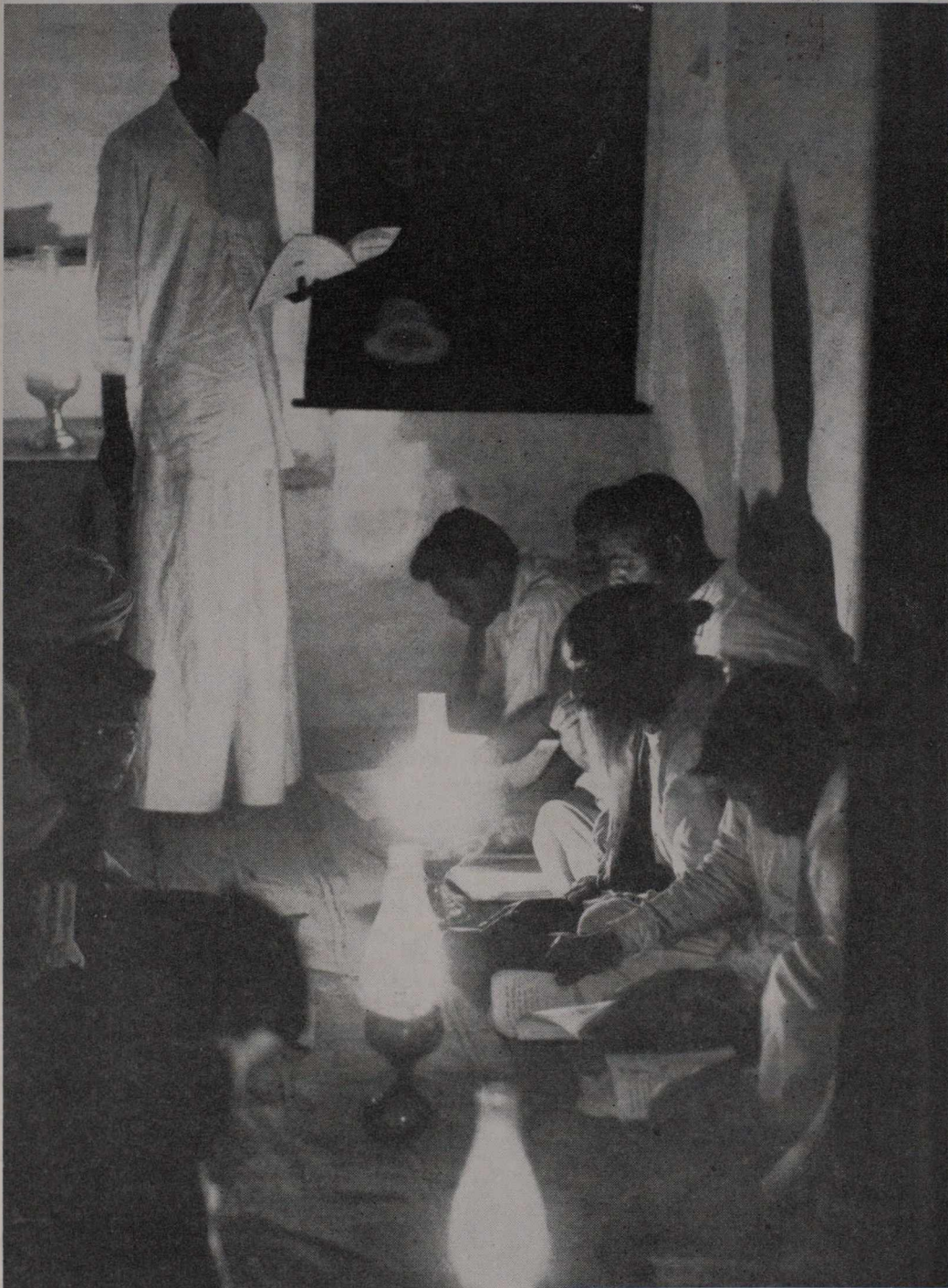


A Village Library

see page 2

FUNCTIONAL LITERACY :

The
Way
to
Change





About half the world's adult population—over 800 million people—are illiterate and there may well be 200 million more within the next decade. In today's world of mass communication and sophisticated learning techniques the penalty paid by those societies with high rates of illiteracy is significant and growing.

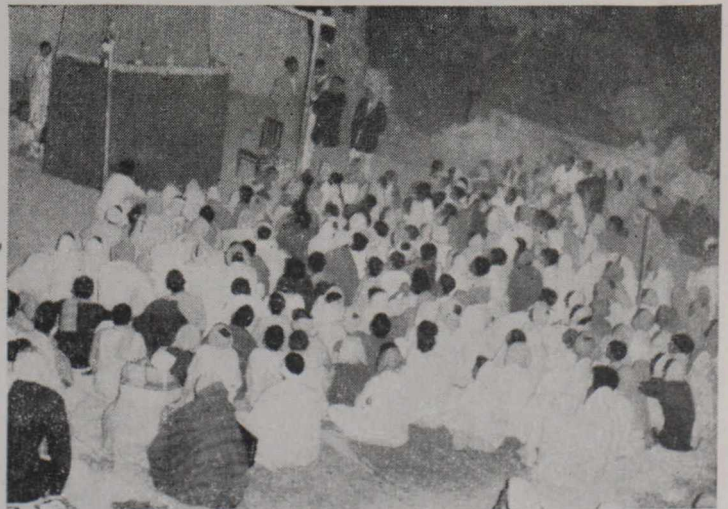
The bulk of the world's illiterate population is found in the developing world where universal education for children is still only a goal, to say nothing of the hundreds of millions of adults whose productivity is reduced because of their inability to read or write. While educational facilities for children in the developing world are growing at a tremendous rate, in many countries the percentage of children in schools is still small and the number of years spent at school are often insufficient to produce permanent literacy. The result is that the number of illiterates is continuing to increase in spite of the growth of the educational opportunities.

What is literacy? Educational research indicates that at least four years of primary schooling are needed to develop permanently literate individuals, although additional years may be required where the quality of teaching is poor or individual motivation is lacking. But **permanent literacy** is not the same as **functional literacy**, though

one may follow from the other. If a child has not learned to use and enjoy reading and writing he will quickly lose his ability. Thus if literacy is not functional, it will not be permanent. To be permanently literate a person must learn to read and write in the language of his community, have ready access to the written word, be literate in the vocabulary of his employment, and live in a situation where being literate brings respect and advancement. A functionally literate person not only understands the tools of literacy, but can use them to improve his life.

Increasing attention and concern is being focussed on functional literacy and its role in social and economic development. Traditionally, illiteracy has been eliminated by extending academic education. However, this approach has now been recognized as inadequate; despite the rise in percentages of literacy, the absolute number of illiterates is growing because the population is increasing faster than the growth of educational facilities. Even those who become literate do not always remain so due to the failure to link literacy to the activities of daily life.

Literacy is not just an educational problem. It forms an integral part of the total problem of equitable economic and social development. Literacy, as a means to an end and not an end in itself, must encompass more than the teaching of reading and writing. It is a tool for improving technical and professional qualifications, for developing a broader outlook and faculties of critical thinking, for stimulating participation in the



Puppet show at Barauli Khalilabad organized by Literacy House, Lucknow.

community and for providing a better understanding of the surrounding world. As such, literacy is a product of, and at the same time produces, change. In the words of Mahatma Gandhi, "literacy.....must not end with knowledge of the alphabet. It must go hand in hand with the spread of useful knowledge."

Most literacy programs are now adopting this functional approach. Often these are intensive work-oriented projects in selected agricultural and industrial schemes or for specific occupational groups. Many of these projects are still experimental and some are linked through UNESCO in an Experimental World Literacy Program. The aim of the Program is to tie literacy to development through economic motivation,

thus producing a more immediate effect. If possible, these programs are incorporated into existing or proposed development plans and directed at the working community involved. Teaching is to real needs, thereby enabling the literacy student to live what he learns.

One such program is underway in India. Its purpose is to assist in spreading improved agricultural technology through the training of farmers, utilizing farm radio broadcasts in conjunction with functional literacy courses. In these courses the vocabulary is directly related to the daily life of the farmer. This program involves about five million farm families, the aim being to increase agricultural production and per capita farm incomes as quickly as possible.

Hundreds of thousands of Canadians walk each year to raise money for development projects around the world. Known as 'Miles for Millions' the idea started in Canada in 1967. World Literacy of Canada receives funds for its projects in India from the march. Below Prime Minister Trudeau talks to Ottawa marchers before they begin their 1970 — 40 mile walk.



World Literacy of Canada

Established in 1956, World Literacy of Canada (WLC) is dedicated to providing financial and technical support for adult literacy projects in India. Its program has grown from small, steady contributions from individuals in Canada in support of Literacy House, Lucknow, into a national effort now able to assist other literacy programs in India. In addition WLC is playing a key role in the support and development of the Literacy International Committee, New Delhi.

In 1970, a total of Rs. 900,000 was provided for Indian projects. These funds come from three main sources in Canada: (1) individual contributions from Canadians with a continuing interest in the social and economic development of India, (2) Canadians from all walks of life who by participating in the 'Miles for Millions Marches' held annually in most Canadian cities to raise funds to strengthen the bond of brotherhood around the world, and (3) the Non-Governmental Organization Division of CIDA which provides grants to match other funds raised by WLC.

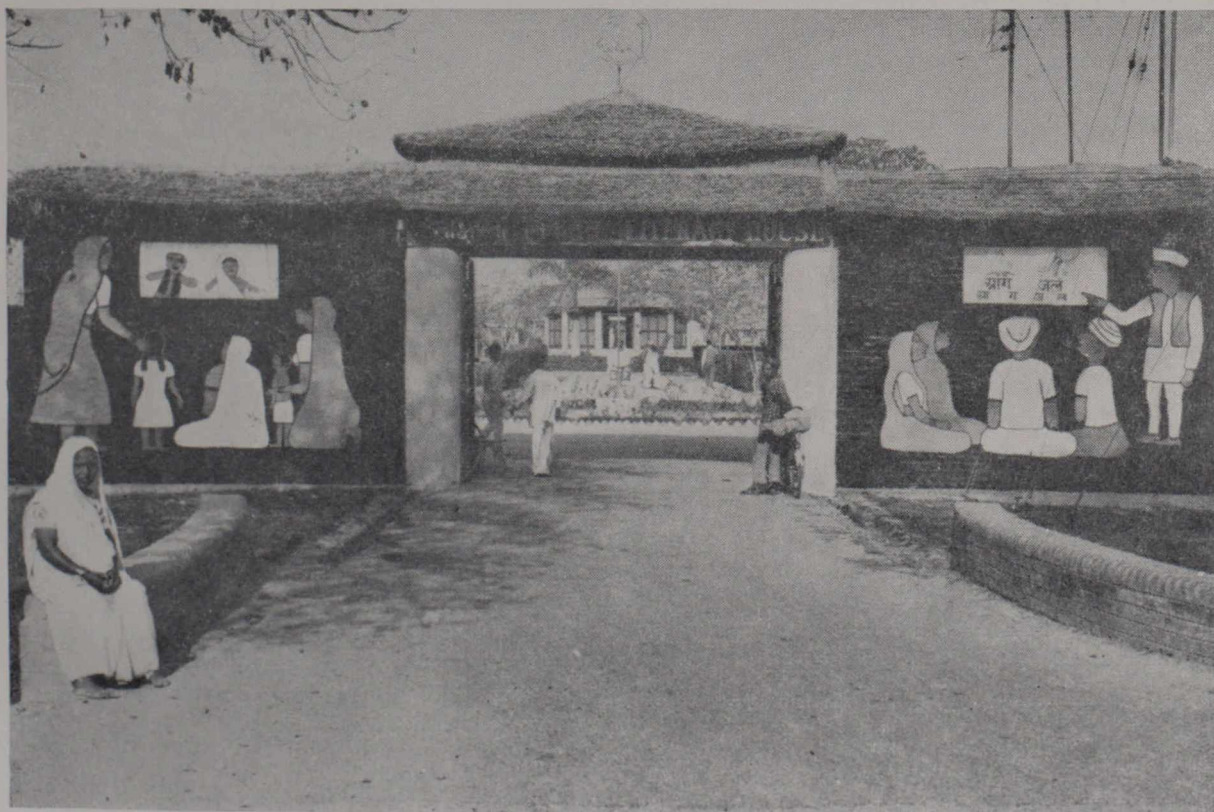
Why is World Literacy of Canada working only in India? Primarily because Literacy House, which was founded by Mrs. Welthy H. Fisher in

1953, has been the leading literacy institution in India since that time and has fulfilled a serious educational need. In its seventeen years of operation Literacy House has not only become a national institution, but is recognized throughout Asia for its achievements in adult education.

Literacy House, Lucknow

Literacy House, located on a 20 acre campus on the outskirts of Lucknow, is dedicated to the eradication of illiteracy and the promotion of adult education. Its programs of teacher-training, research and the production of materials emphasizes the functional approach to literacy. Since its inception over ten thousand literacy teachers have been trained.

The facilities include classrooms, dormitories, special audio visual facilities, recreation areas and offices. There is a Central Library for staff members and trainees, and a district library to meet the needs of new readers in rural areas. One significant aspect of the program is puppetry, through which vast rural audiences are reached with basic social themes demonstrated in the guise of entertainment.



Entrance to
Literacy House,
Lucknow.



Potato crop on reclaimed land at Neewan Farm, Literacy House, Lucknow.

In 1966 the Young Farmers' Institute was established to meet the need to relate literacy education to agricultural development. Focused on land development, its program aims to make young farmers and their wives functionally literate by teaching and demonstrating improved agricultural practices and agro-industrial techniques in hand with literacy training. The curriculum includes better use of water and land, use of fertilizers and improved seeds, maintenance of pump-sets, operation and repair of tractors and farm machinery, animal husbandry, carpentry and family life welfare.

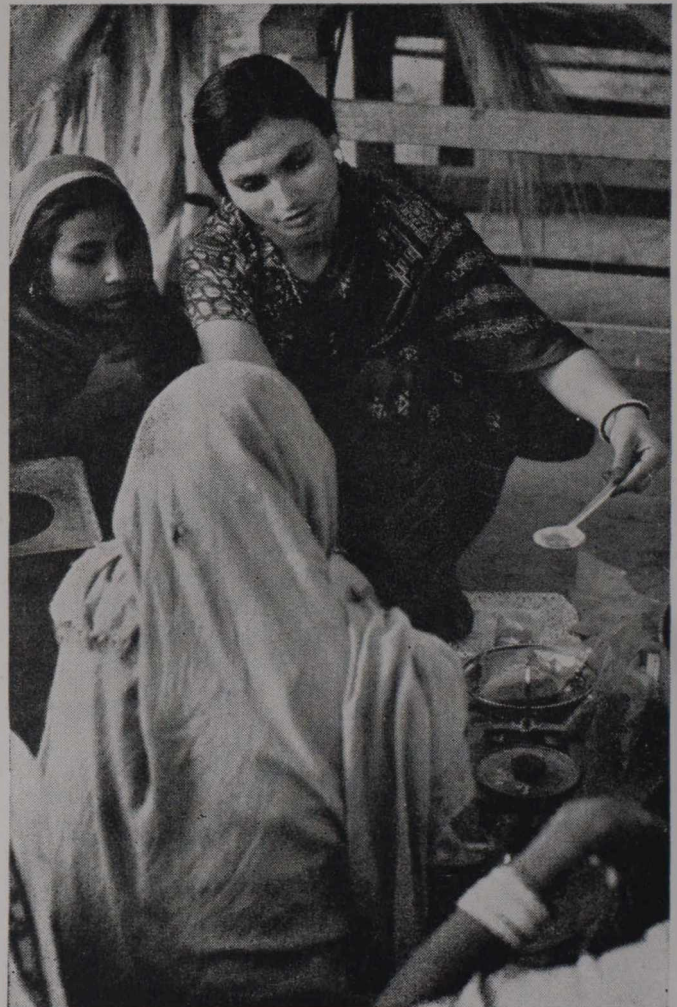
A Family Life Centre was started in 1969 to emphasize the three F's—Functional Literacy, Food Production and Family Life Education. The goal is to encourage smaller, healthier and better educated families. The women are taught family life planning, population education, nutrition, child care, home management, homemaker skills and trends in rural developments.

Bikaner Adult Education Association

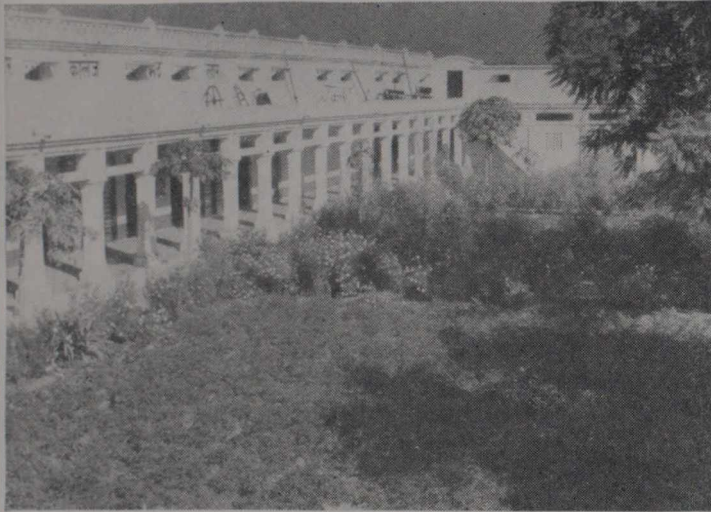
World Literacy of Canada has since 1967 been supporting a program of functional literacy started in Bikaner, Rajasthan, in 1965, with the formation of the Bikaner Adult Education Association.

The program now involves sixteen women's education centres teaching sewing, embroidery and other crafts which will enable them to supplement family income, as well as basic concepts of nutrition, child care, health and family planning and hygiene. There are thirty-two rural functional literacy centres where men receive literacy training related to their crafts. There are also eighteen literacy centres located at famine relief camps and three adult education centres in Bikaner city.

A World Literacy of Canada grant of Rs. 100,000 given in 1969, enabled the Association to expand its programs into the rural areas. Further grants of Rs. 42,000 per year for four years are continuing to finance the program. These contributions have been matched by grants from CIDA.



A family life education class at Literacy House, Lucknow. (Photo: Dirk Halstead)



Courtyard and classrooms, Math Lar College at Deoria, U.P.

Literacy House, Southern Region Hyderabad

In 1970, World Literacy of Canada with the support of CIDA provided Rs. 400,000 to the Andhra Mahila Sabha to erect an adult education centre in Hyderabad to be called Literacy House, Southern Region. The Andhra Mahila Sabha since 1966 has been operating a program of functional literacy in Shadnagar Block with financial assistance from the Ministries of Education of India and Andhra Pradesh. This program has been intensified and extended to include one Block in each of West Godavari, Hyderabad, Kurnool and Chittoor Districts. These are sub-projects of the Government of India's Farmers Educational Project which combines literacy training with instructions in new agricultural techniques.

The Andhra Mahila Sabha has the unique privilege of being the only volunteer organization asked by a state government to implement the Government of India's intensified literacy program.

Adult Education Building under construction at Seva Mandir, Udaipur.



Mr. Bryan Wannop, Mrs. Welthy H. Fisher, Shri Brahmananda Reddi, Dr. C. D. Deshmukh and Dr. (Shrimati) Durgabhai Deshmukh at the ceremony laying the cornerstone for Literacy House, Southern Region.



Seva Mandir, Udaipur, Rajasthan

Seva Mandir was founded by Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta in 1966. Its objectives are to improve the economic and cultural conditions of rural and urban people and to undertake relief and rehabilitation measures where necessary. The literacy aspects of the program involves one literacy centre in a Harijan colony of Udaipur, ten centres in farming districts in conjunction with the UNESCO—India Farmers' Training and Functional Literacy Program—and the Badgan Panchayat Literacy Project. This latter project which now involves fifty centres has been working since 1969 with the ambitious goal of total literacy in the block within five years.

The Udaipur Centre contains a small complex of rooms which are now being supplemented by an adult education building constructed with the assistance of Rs. 84,000 provided by the Canadian International Development Agency to match support from the Canadian Association for Adult Education. It will contain a library, village youth education facilities, rooms for teachers training courses, dormitories and administrative offices. Other activities include short vocational courses; fortnightly nutrition and child care programs for the Mahila Sabha; student league recreational and cultural programs, social service and labour camps; dramatic society and book clubs.

Eastern Uttar Pradesh Adult Education Association Deoria, U.P.

With an initial grant of Rs. 105,000, World Literacy of Canada has helped to establish an adult education centre in Deoria, a rural area where out of a population of 2½ million only 14% are literate. CIDA has to date contributed Rs. 280,000 for the extension and further development of this project.

The Deoria centre is collaborating with a number of educational institutions in initiating agriculture-oriented literacy programs, mobile libraries and farmers' forum. The Centre also helps to prepare demonstration farms attached to selected educational institutions, operates two libraries, organizes puppetry festivals and workshops, conducts seminars on relevant topics and offers tours for farmers to visit important agricultural research institutions.

Literacy International

There has been a need for some time for an international organization to co-ordinate and assist the activities of non-governmental institutions and agencies involved in adult literacy. Such an organization—Literacy International—is now being formed and will have its headquarters in New Delhi. Membership will be broad and include all organizations involved in promoting adult literacy. The organizers of Literacy International hopes that it will provide a forum through which information, expertise and experience can be exchanged. Its formation may speed the spread of facilities that will mean a better life for millions.

Literacy Information Centre established by the Literacy International Committee, New Delhi. With Miss Barbara Kerfoot, a Canadian University Service Overseas Volunteer who works at the centre, are Miss Meenakshi Dar and Miss Geeta Dhongadi.





Hostesses and guides in front of the Canadian Pavillon at Expo 70, Osaka.

CANADA 1970

Designs and Directions for the Future

With just 30 years to go before entering the fabled future of the 21st Century, the patterns of life which evolved in Canada during 1970 might well indicate something of what lies ahead for the nation. And with the Gross National Product up to about \$83,000,000,000 (an increase of approximately six and one half percent over the previous year) many of these patterns followed much the same form of social development as in decades past.

Energetic programs of industrial expansion, long-range plans for economic development of natural resources, population welfare schemes, international agreements and associations, cultural growth—all these and more were natural additions in building up the great pyramid of human society.

Yet, during the year other patterns formed within these standard patterns, to present a starting new array of designs and directions which promise to radically modify the old. Aimed at the protection of the environment in general, they focus in particular on that part of the environment of most concern to Canadians—Canada.

Blessed in many ways and with no pressing over-population problem, Canada could well live royally off the capital of rich natural resources and their associated industries for decades to come. But in 1970, with the juggernauts of technology poised to reap these once-in-an-eon harvests, Canadians and their governments moved to ensure that such processes will be controlled to benefit all aspects of national well-being.

Proposing the establishment of an exciting new arm of government—a **Department of the Environment**—Prime Minister Trudeau, in October, cautioned that the fight against pollution was far beyond the capacity of one federal department or indeed Canada alone. It is, he said, a fight that must be waged by all ministers, all governments and all people. Yet, the establishment of this department—even through its name alone—becomes a point of departure for Canada's share in just such a global campaign. For the environment is completely international. The Canadian portions of it are constantly being affected by and mixed with those of other countries, the whole a physically-delicate swirling mass of life-supporting chemicals which is yet absolutely unresponsive to national pride, ambition, affluence or poverty.

In 1970, younger Canadians (including the surprisingly vividly-aware grade school children) realized that the environment had become so susceptible to abuse by man as to seriously threaten his position at the apex of earthly life. For some of them an opportunity to take a part in the battle came when in 1970, Trent University in Ontario initiated a course on pollution. Based on the work of its biology department which has five years experience in studying local waterways the new course will concern air, land and water but, being equipped with a floating laboratory, particularly with the latter. Another floating laboratory, the **Manhattan**, was again in the news during the year. A giant experimental oil tanker, perhaps the forerunner of a massive fleet when the big oil discoveries in the arctic are made, the vessel has become the symbol—and perhaps a link between—the major conflicting interests of the seventies. Testing hull and engines against the unpredictable power of the arctic sea ice, the **Manhattan's** sponsors seek to establish what might be called an acceptable chance of disaster to bring south the billion-year-old fossilized fuels demanded by modern society. Already,



Students, taking a biology of pollution course at Trent University, examine a local waterway with the aid of their floating laboratory, "Turtle II".

the vessel's ambitious advances into and retreats from the fragile grandeur of the arctic coastlines have spurred Canada into asserting an overall responsibility for more arctic waters and proposed tighter rules and regulations for the safety of both man and the territory he traverses.

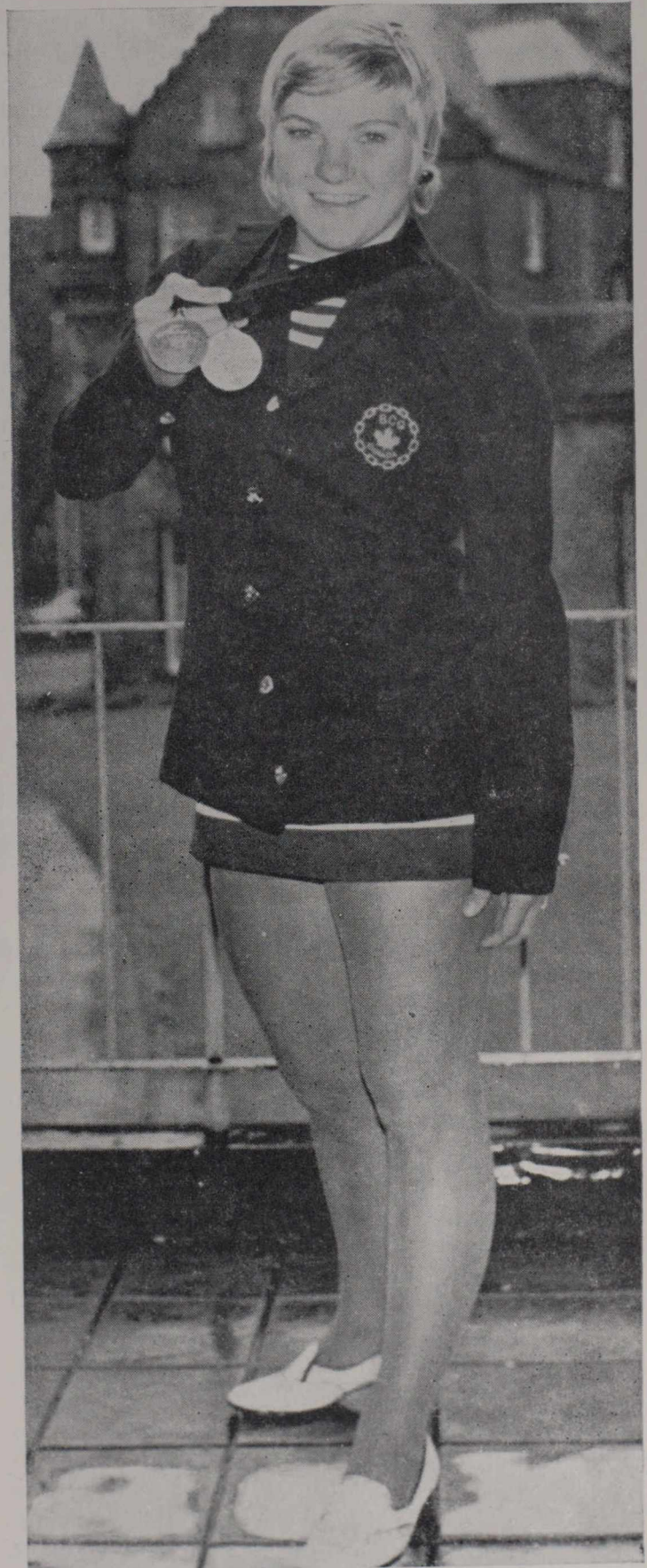
The year 1970 was also marked with international agreements and the increased conservation of fishing areas on both west and east coasts. Some of these new Canadian fishing zones extend beyond the 12 mile territorial limit established during the year. Object of the new actions is to bring more important fishing areas under anti-pollution laws. Another major stride during 1970 in the march against future pollution was bringing the Pickering nuclear generating station into the initial stages of operation. "Going critical" as the technology terms it, means that first power from this 2,160,000 kilowatt complex will soon be added to the resources of Ontario Hydro.

Meanwhile in central Labrador the Churchill Falls hydro-electric project, one of today's seven wonders of the engineering world, moved inexorably towards its initial power date of 1972 and a 126-hundred-mile transmission line—a marvel of human endeavor in itself—was installed across the wilderness to link up with Hydro Quebec.

In Quebec, 30 miles northwest of Montreal, the beginnings of a new international airport started with site clearing, surveying and installation of services. Designed to bear the brunt of the ever-increasing travel load in the world of the jumbo jet and super-sonic-transport this new facility will dwarf existing airports.

An instance of the wide range of Canadian products which went to make up Canada's estimated \$16,500,000,000 worth of exports during 1970 (up more than 10% from the previous year) was the building in Calgary of a 56-foot-high, four-story office and laboratory for erection at the south pole. Including a bar-lounge and automatic elevator this building will be linked with existing portable housing units also made by ATCO Industries Limited.

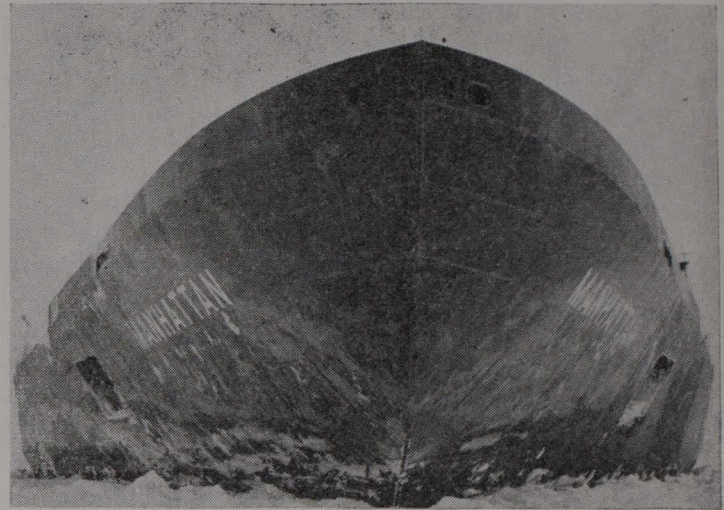
At Expo 70 in Japan, the Canadian Pavilion was visited by 25 million people, earned special awards and popular general acclaim, was the only foreign pavilion to be visited by Emperor Hirohito on inauguration day and yet managed to underspend its original budget.



Beverly Boys, 19, of Winnipeg, won both diving gold medals at the Edinburgh Commonwealth Games. She was later voted Canadian woman athlete of the year for the second time.

A more somber cementing of international relations occurred during the aftermath of the Peruvian earthquake disaster. Canadian Forces aircraft of 424 Squadron flew in supplies, rescued victims and later received special medals from the Government of Peru. Later in the year other Canadian aircraft were busy flying tons of medicines, tents, bandages and blankets to another terrible scene of devastation after East Pakistan suffered its worst cyclone in history.

Meanwhile, at home, where the complex fight against inflation was having strengthening effects upon the national economy and a few political extremists sent shudders across the country with their inept violence, the mainstream of Canadian life remained the enviable and cherished institution it is for the great mass of the nation's 22,000,000 population.



The super-tanker, "Manhattan", experimental vessel used to study the feasibility of surface transport of arctic oil.

Cable Hung and Built From Top Down

The first building of its type to be constructed in North America has been completed in Vancouver as the new headquarters of Westcoast Transmission Ltd.; Dominion Bridge Co. Ltd. has played a significant role in its construction.

The unique new building consists of 12 floors hung from steel cables attached to a 230-ft. high concrete core.

A Heede tower crane atop the core raised 12 sets of cables which were placed in saddles attached to the top of this core and allowed to hang free around its perimeter. Eight prefabricated 36 x 36-ft. steel floor panels and beams were first raised to form the 12th floor. The beams were bolted to the core and attached to

the cables by friction clamps. The same operation was repeated for the remaining 11 floors, working from the top floor down.

The 2½-in. cables were insulated in groups of two in 5¼ x 11-in. fireproof casings extending down the corners and side of the building.

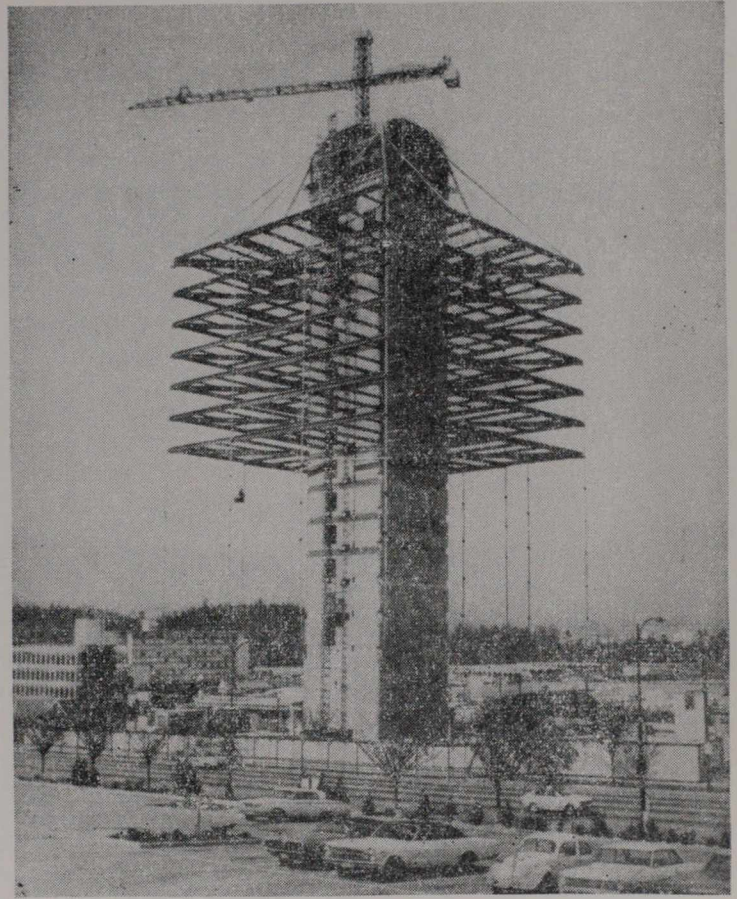
Dominion Bridge supplied the cables as well as all the structural and reinforcing steel, and also handled the tricky job of erecting the floors and hanging them on the cables.

The new construction technique is a logical and rational approach to design, particularly in areas such as Vancouver that could be subject to earthquake shocks.

The 37 x 37-ft. concrete core contains four elevator shafts as well as washrooms and all other services. The core rests on a solid rock foundation and concrete was poured at the rate of almost one foot per hour by use of a hydraulically raised continuous slipform system supplied by Heede International, Ltd.

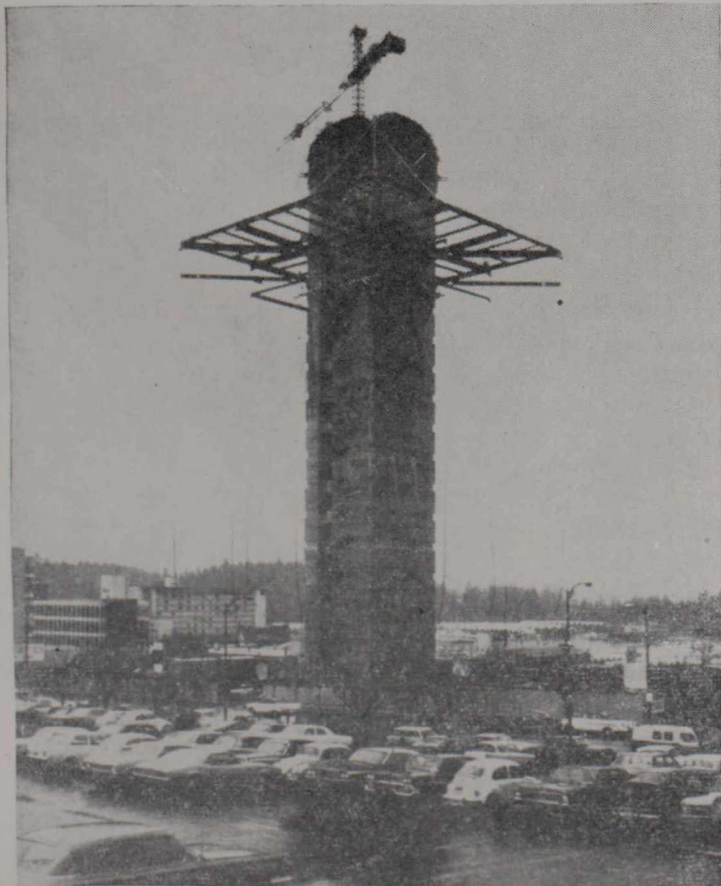
It is estimated that the use of a cable suspension system provides 89% of usable space in the new structure as compared with 75 to 80% in a conventional building and a 20% saving in the amount of steel required.

The Westcoast Transmission Co. Building, shown under construction in Vancouver, shows unique cable suspension system from which the twelve floors of the structure were suspended. Twelve sets of continuous cables were attached to saddles atop the 230-ft. high concrete central core and extended down the corners and sides of the building.

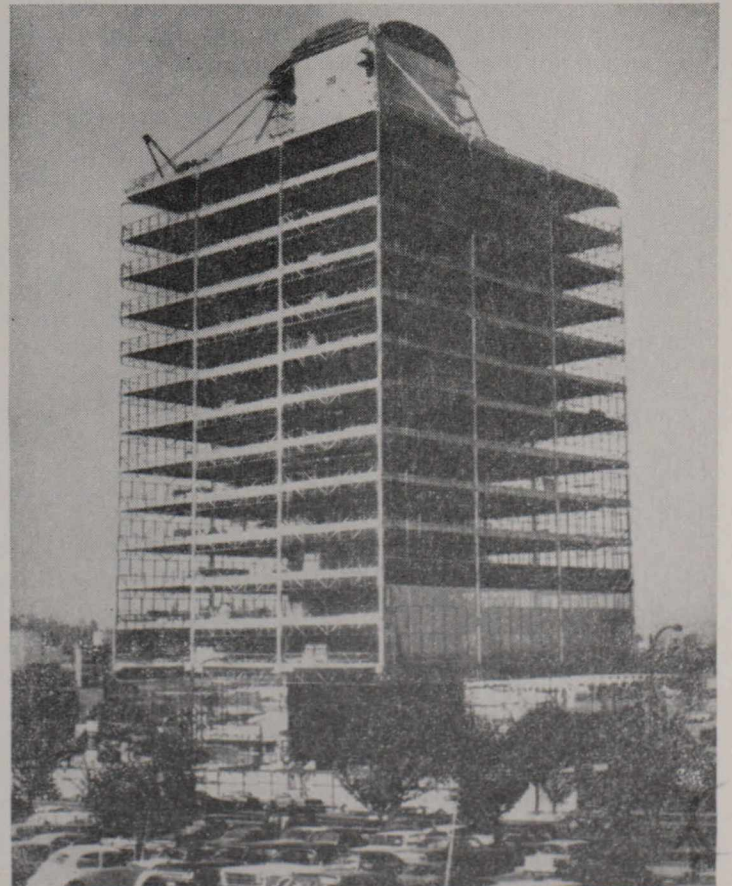


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Prospects are promising for CROPS FROM THE SEA

Although the oceans cover about 70 per cent of the earth's surface and contain vast storehouses of natural wealth, the science of oceanography is still relatively new. But in the face of burgeoning populations and the threat of insufficient food supplies from the land, there is a world-wide surge of scientific interest towards a greater understanding of the oceans and of ways of recovering from them abundances of food.

Canadian scientists share this interest and a variety of research projects are in progress to learn more about the food-producing capabilities of the three oceans on Canada's east, west and north coasts. One of these projects involves studies by the National Research Council of Canada on the application of scientific agriculture to the cultivation of seaweeds.

Extracts from a variety of species of seaweed find more than 40 different uses as gelling or stabilizing agents in the food, pharmaceutical and textile industries. At present these plants are harvested in their wild state. Unless an effort is made at commercial cultivation, there will not be sufficient wild supplies to meet a growing demand for seaweed extractives.

In Western culture, the production of seaweed ash (soda and potash) was important to the economy of the isles of Scotland in the 18th century, and later Glasgow was a centre for the manufacture of iodine from marine algae. These industries disappeared as products from mineral deposits became available. Three centuries ago, the Japanese began cultivating certain species of edible marine algae on bundles of bamboo placed in intertidal zones. For many years this cultivation was merely a matter of providing a support

to which spores of the plants could attach themselves. More recently, it has developed into a science. Today, more seaweed is eaten in Japan than either meat or fish and some 300,000 people are employed in the nori (a food made from cultivated species of red algae) industry.

Canada's interest in seaweeds dates back to the beginning of the Second World War, when Japanese supplies of the gelling agent agar were cut off. Irish moss from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island began to fill the bill, and Canada has had an interest in seaweeds ever since.



Dr. Cecil Fox of the Atlantic Regional Laboratory placing seaweed in one of the tanks used in the cultivation studies.

Seaweeds of the Atlantic provinces are of commercial interest mainly as a source of gelling agents. Some, such as Irish moss are collected by fishermen and sold to processors in the United States. These red algae are used as a source of carrageenan, a polysaccharide that finds a number of uses such as the preparation of jellied meats, or the stabilization of suspensions, including chocolate milk. Alginate, prepared in Nova Scotia, is widely used in the food industry for the preparation of low calorie desserts and to improve the physical properties of prepared foods, including cake mixes.

The seaweed industry in the Atlantic provinces is worth about \$1,000,000 annually. However, the long, convoluted coastline (5,000 miles in Nova Scotia alone) and large areas of shallow inshore waters favorable for growth of extensive beds of marine algae, make this part of Canada ideally suited for expansion of the industry. Marine algae are also sensitive to pollution and can best be cultivated in regions that are not heavily industrialized.

The Council's seaweed research project is being conducted by its Atlantic Regional Laboratory in a special seaweed research station at Fink Cove, 12 miles south of Halifax near Sambro. This site was chosen because it is very exposed, ensuring good mixing of the cove's relatively clean water with the open sea.

The station consists of a combined greenhouse and laboratory, pumping house and filtering house. A constant stream of seawater is pumped to tanks in the station, where marine algae are being grown for studies on the factors affecting their growth and composition, investigation of their life cycles, studies on their genetics and to collect other information needed for a program of breeding and selection. The station can be expanded gradually to accommodate a breeding program. Once better seaweed varieties are available, attempts will be made to cultivate them in the sea.

Dr. A. C. Neish, Director of NRC's Atlantic Regional Laboratory, says the objective of the research is to use selection and breeding techniques to cultivate varieties of seaweeds with enhanced commercial value.

"From what has happened in agriculture—and the oceans are more productive than the land masses, particularly in the cold temperate re-

gions—it would be expected that a marked improvement in quality and yield could be obtained from improved varieties," he says.

"Some marine algae, such as giant kelps, grow up to 100 feet in one year. Certain important commercial species, such as Irish moss, require two or three years to produce harvestable amounts. If more rapidly growing varieties of Irish moss could supplant wild varieties in areas that are easy to harvest, it obviously would boost the industry. If the new varieties also were improved in quality, it would help all the more," Dr. Neish says.

Why do kelp and Irish moss grow best in exposed areas where the water sweeps over them constantly? Dr. Neish believes the answer to this question must be found if seaweeds are to be grown in bays and other sheltered areas where calm water would make cultivation easier.

Research at NRC's new station will centre mainly on Irish moss. Attempts will be made to grow this plant and other seaweeds such as kelp, on rocks, rubber tires, concrete slabs and ropes, the aim being to find materials on which seaweeds will grow and which could be removed from the water for harvesting. Artificial supports also would allow seaweeds to be grown in sandy areas where there are no natural supports.

Irish Moss (*chondrus crispus*).



Dr. Neish says that in future, inshore Atlantic coast fishermen are likely to earn extra income by cultivating seaweed. Small boats owned by these fishermen could be used to tend the artificial beds of moss. Their experience with the sea and the harvesting of wild Irish moss makes them the people most likely to harvest seaweeds.

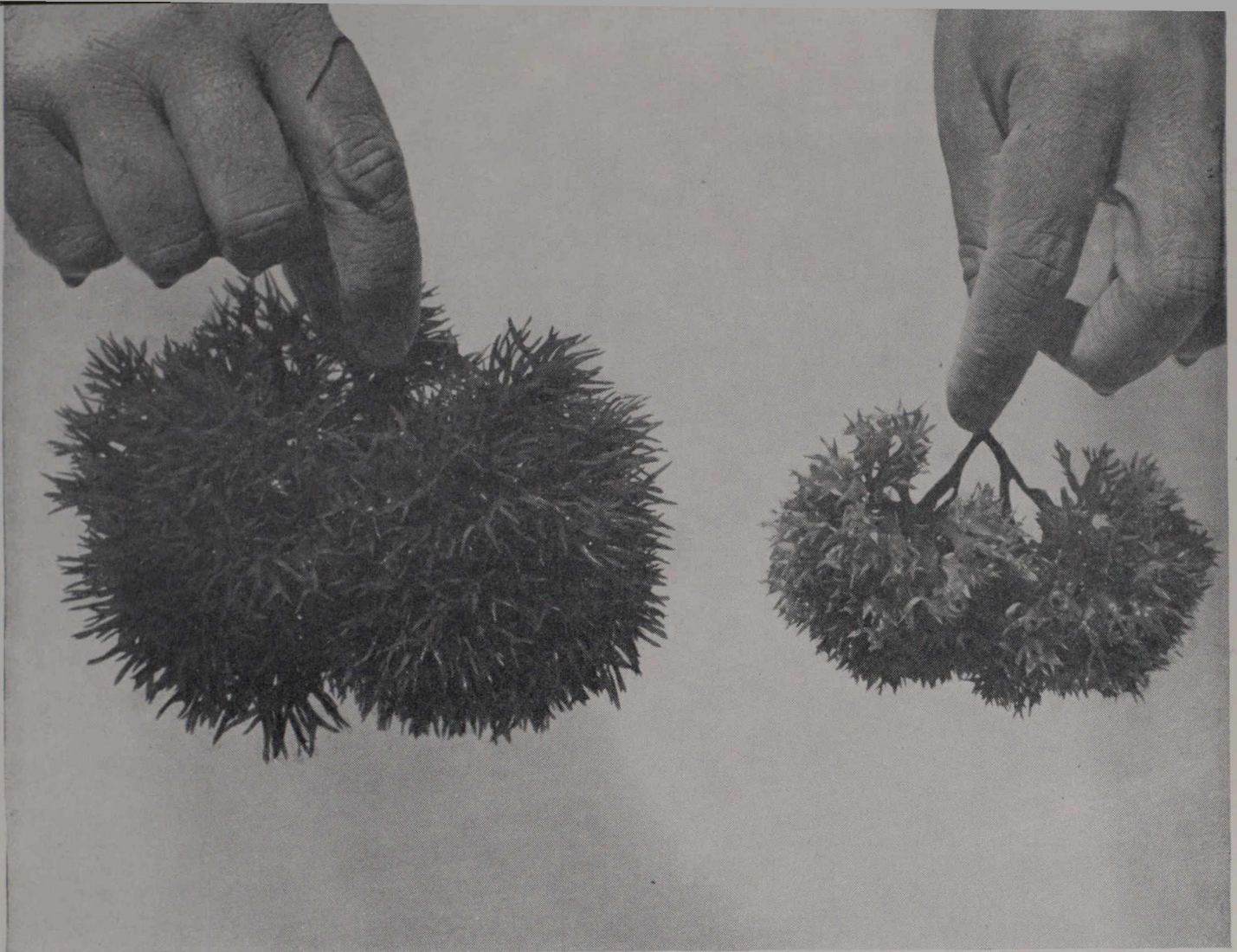
Fertilizers are being tested at the station to determine whether they improve the growth of seaweeds and might be used in sheltered areas to compensate for the lack of water movement

over the plants. Attempts will be made to develop bigger varieties with a higher content of the valuable extracts.

"Garden plants are tremendous improvements over their wild ancestors, so it is reasonable to expect similar improvements on Irish moss and other seaweeds," Dr. Neish says. "However, this is a long-term project. Batches will have to be grown, the best plants selected and studied, and the whole procedure repeated through many life cycles of the seaweeds. It would take at least 10 years to develop better varieties."

The seaweed research station at Fink Cove. The pipe in the foreground carries seawater to the station.





Fertilizers are being tested in the seaweed research. Left—an Irish Moss plant grown with a fertilizer; right—a plant grown without fertilizer.

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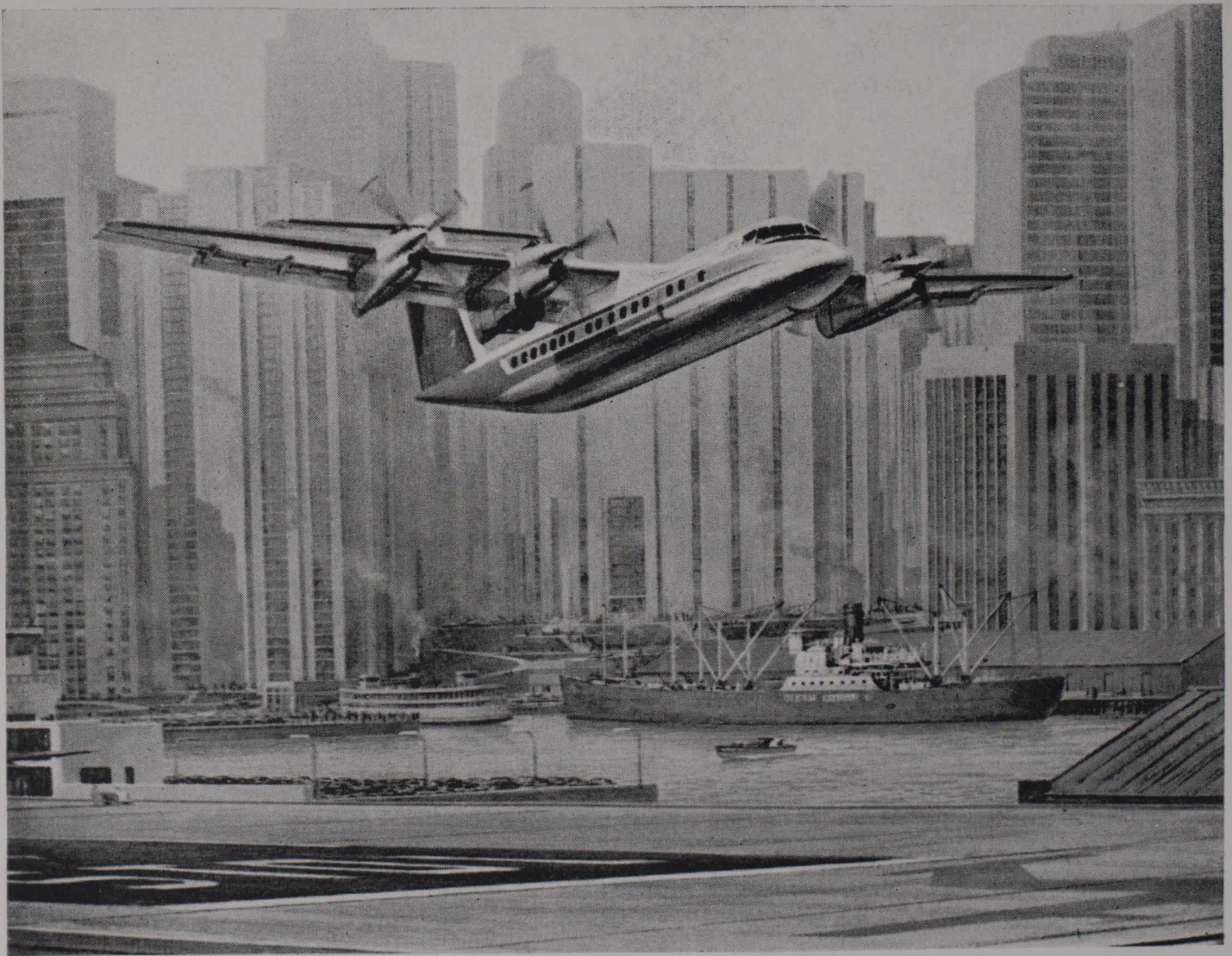
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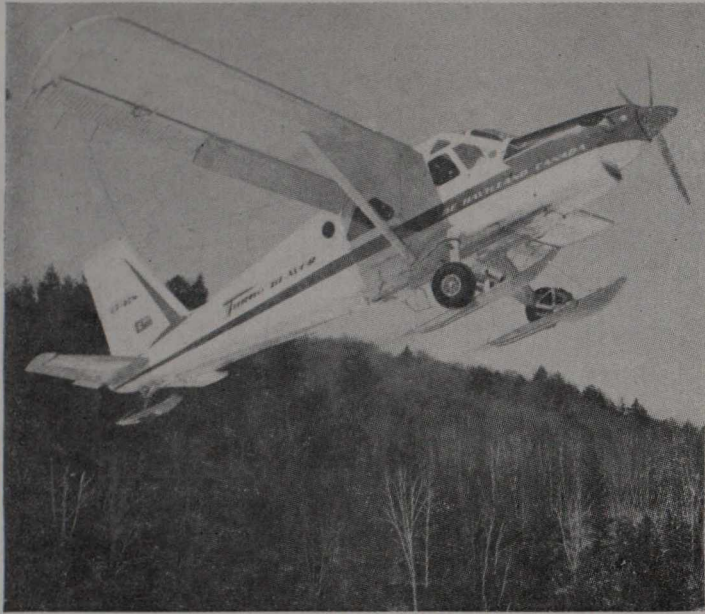
New Delhi, April 1, 1971

Sd. H. G. Pardy
for the Office of the High
Commissioner for Canada

STOL: CANADIAN DESIGNS LEAD THE WAY

The DHC-7 'Quiet STOL Airliner.'





The DHC-2 Turbo Beaver.

Urban airports are becoming more and more congested and new ones being built are farther and farther from large centres of population, thus decreasing the advantages of air travel on short inter urban trips over more conventional transportation forms. Aviation planners, however, look to the STOL (short-take-off-and-landing) concept aircraft to remedy this problem by providing short-hop service from the centres of the cities to nearby airports, and for other use such as tourist taxis. STOL aircraft are designed to take-off and land at slow speeds, requiring less than 2,000 feet of runway. Stol-ports could thus be built along waterfronts or even large city parking lots.

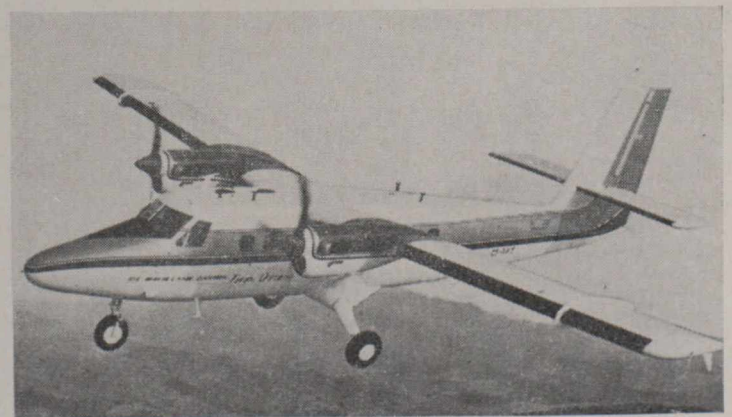
The Science Council of Canada in studying the use of STOL concept feel that it could save on airport construction costs, and also help in solving the air traffic congestion found in the skies around most large cities. The idea is that STOL aircraft would use lower altitudes and use navigational aids so precise as to ensure all weather operations.

To test public acceptance of the idea the Department of Transport will launch an experimental service next spring in two Canadian cities. The service will probably involve four stol-ports—one within each city and one at each city's present airport. Donald Jamieson, Minister of Transport, has also invited the three leading Canadian

aircraft manufacturers—de Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Douglas Aircraft Co. of Canada and Canadair Ltd.—to propose a joint program to build a Canadian STOL liner.

De Havilland is a world pioneer in designing STOL aircraft and enjoys a technological advantage that in Mr. Jamieson's views puts Canada "two to three years ahead" of other countries. The de Havilland Company have been building utility transport aircraft for a number of years and its famed Beaver, Buffalo, Caribou and Twin Otter are flying in nearly every country in the world. The company's DHC-7 "Quiet STOL Airliner" is its latest project. It is designed to carry 48 passengers and operate from STOL airports with a total length of only 2,000 feet. The design of the DHC-7 allows it to land at a slow 74 m.p.h. Specially designed four turbine engines will give the DHC-7 the lowest noise level of any transport aircraft. Another Canadian designed STOL aircraft is Canadair's CL-84. It differs from the DHC-7 in that it is a tilt wing design which literally pulls the airplane into the sky.

The Augmentor Wing program is another promising Canadian design concept. It is currently being developed by de Havilland in conjunction with an American firm and is an advanced STOL technique which will bring to large modern jets many of the advantages of STOL propellor-driven aircraft. Tests already completed by de Havilland on a 12.8 metre wing span, wind tunnel model, show that a Boeing 737, carrying more than 100 passengers and baggage, could operate from 610-metre runways instead of the 1830 metres required by today's version of this aircraft.



The DHC-6 Twin Otter.

CANADIAN ROUNDUP

Increase in Exports

Canada recorded a 20 percent increase in the value of its exports in 1970 compared with the previous year, outpacing all other industrialized countries, figures released by the IMF showed on March 1. The Fund said the value of exports in all world trade outside the Soviet Bloc rose by 14.2 percent in 1970 to an estimated US \$278,000 million. Canada's trade in 1970 was worth \$17,354 million, compared with \$14,390 million in 1969.

International Treaty on Drugs

An International Treaty on Mindbending Drugs, signed February 21 in Vienna was tabled on March 1 in the House of Commons by Health Minister John Munro. Canada did not sign the document in keeping with the Federal commitment to Parliament to take no action until the final report of the LeDain Royal Commission on the Non-Medical Drug Use is received. The Treaty prohibits use of such drugs as tetrahydrocannabinols—regarded as the active ingredient of marijuana and hashish—and LSD except for scientific and medical purposes. About 20 countries among the 71 that participated in the international negotiations signed the document.

Davis: New Ontario Premier

William Davis was sworn in on March 1 as Premier of Ontario with a Cabinet which included seven new members and gave the major portfolio of Attorney-General to Allan Lawrence, who failed by 44 votes to beat Mr. Davis for the Party's leadership last month. Arthur Wishart, former Attorney-General, became Minister of Financial and Commercial Affairs.

International Award for NFB

For the second consecutive year, the National Film Board of Canada will be presented with the Robert Flaherty Award by the British Society of Film and TV Arts, it was announced on March 1. The winning film is a one hour feature entitled "Sad Song of Yellow Skin." It tells the story of the Vietnamese citizens of Saigon and how 30 years of war has affected their lives.

Prime Minister Trudeau Marries

Prime Minister Trudeau married Margaret Sinclair on March 4. Mrs. Tru-

deau is the daughter of James Sinclair, a Privy Councillor and former Liberal Fisheries Minister. He was a Liberal Member of Parliament for 17 years. Only the immediate family attended the wedding and there was no announcement until after the ceremony. Mr. Trudeau met his wife three years ago while both were vacationing in Tahiti. Mrs. Trudeau is a university graduate in Political Science and Sociology. They honeymooned for several days in the ski country of Garibaldi Park, near Vancouver, before taking up residence in Ottawa.

Nova Scotia Progressive Conservative Party Leadership

John Buchanan, former Fisheries and Public Works Minister under Premier G. I. Smith, was chosen as the new leader of the Nova Scotia Progressive Conservative Party at a convention on March 6. The 39 year old Spryfield lawyer got second-ballot support from supporters of Dartmouth Mayor Roland Thornhill to win 391 to 346 over former Education Minister Gerald Doucet. Mr. Buchanan was the lone Conservative to hold his seat in eight Halifax constituencies when the Party was defeated in the Provincial election last fall.

Paul Rose Convicted

Paul Rose was sentenced on March 13 to life imprisonment for the noncapital murder last October of Quebec Labour Minister Pierre Laporte. The 27 year old former teacher was sentenced immediately after the jury filed into court at the beginning of the days proceedings to pronounce its verdict. In the course of the seven week trial, Rose told the jury he participated in the kidnapping on October 11 of Mr. Laporte along with his brother Jacques, Francis Simard, and Bernard Lortie. The latter three are to appear on trial on April 13. Rose becomes eligible for parole after serving 10 years.

B & B Commission

The Co-chairmen of the B & B Commission have recommended that the Commission be disbanded at the end of March, and that it not publish its sixth and last volume on its findings. They made the recommendation in a letter to Prime Minister Trudeau, tabled in the House of Commons on March 17. The sixth volume was to have dealt with

Canadian cultural institutions, but the Commission said that changes which have occurred since its studies were done have reduced the value of any recommendations it might make.

New Postal Code

A new postal code, based on a combination of three numbers and three letters, will go into service after April 1, but the machines required to read the code will not be installed for about 15 months. Jean-Pierre Cote, Minister responsible for the Post Office, said on March 22, the new system for addressing letters will be in effect by 1974 when machinery will be installed in 15 major post offices in Canada. But a promotional campaign will be implemented over the next few months to encourage people to use their new code numbers.

Canadian Foreign Assistance Allocations

Paul Gerin-Lajoie, President of CIDA, said on March 24, he hoped that within four or five years Canadian foreign assistance allocations will reach .7 per cent of the nation's GNP. That figure was the target recommended for donor countries in the report of a World Bank Commission headed by former Prime Minister Lester Pearson and subsequently written into the program of the Second UN Development Decade. Mr. Gerin-Lajoie told a news conference that Canadian foreign assistance disbursements last year totalled \$361 million, a 37 percent increase over 1969. The CIDA President also announced plans for a three-week, five nation Asian tour, including India, beginning on March 31.

NHL Playoffs

The NHL ended its regular playing schedule last week with all playoff spots in both East and West decided. Montreal will open against the Boston Bruins while the Toronto Maple Leafs go against New York. In the West, Minnesota will challenge Chicago and Philadelphia plays St. Louis. Collectively and individually, Boston made a shambles of NHL records this season. Four of the top five players in the scoring race are Bruins. Phil Esposito has 69 goals with two remaining games to reach the—once thought—impossible 70 goals. He now has a total of 143 points, 10 more than team-mate Bobby Orr.