

# Canada Weekly

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## Foreign aid contributes to better world environment

*The following excerpts are from an address by Michel Dupuy, recently appointed President of the Canadian International Development Agency, to the Empire Club of Toronto on November 3:*

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A common perception of foreign aid in general, and of CIDA in particular, is that we are handing out our tax dollars to assist the poorer countries of the world, and that we are doing this out of altruism, human solidarity and a moral imperative.

Far from being apologetic, we, as Canadians, should be proud of it: these are good reasons. Do we want to live in a world of starvation, violence, poverty and destruction? No, because this is not what Canada is made for. We know that in what is fast becoming a dramatically interdependent world, we cannot let more than half of this world go from bad to worse without taking an extremely short-sighted and wasteful view of our own future.

Thousands of Canadians who have served abroad have brought to their work a devotion, an understanding and a sense of duty to mankind which is all too rare in international relations. It is said by some that we are wasting our money on aid, but I am glad that no one has ever suggested that these devoted people are wasting their lives. The developing countries themselves are not mistaken. They have recognized and praised the disinterested character of Canadian aid. We owe this recognition to those Canadians who have made it work: CIDA people who, over the years, have done their best, often in trying circumstances, consultants, teachers, engineers, executives, representatives of provincial governments and, not least, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), who are constantly pioneering new ways of relieving human suffering and of creating prospects for progress....

But there is more to foreign aid than a moral imperative and an enlightened view of human solidarity. The funds expended under that heading reflect our immediate concern about the North/South division



*Michel Dupuy... "Our best future lies with a balanced and growing world economy in which developing countries have their rightful place...."*

of our planet, the current state of the world economy and the political tensions they are creating. Foreign aid, or its updated version, international development co-operation, serves other legitimate Canadian interests.

### Interdependence of nations

Many have described, far more vividly than I could, the risks and dangers inherent to an ever-increasing economic and social gap between rich and poor nations. We do not need the hindsight of historians to appreciate that it is one of the most compelling and dramatic problems of our times. Surely one of the lessons of the recent energy crisis, and of world recession, is that no country is immune from major changes, let alone upheaval, in the world economy. It has long been recognized that the well-being of developing countries is related to that of industrialized countries, but only

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more recently that the reverse is no less true. It is unfortunate that this basic interdependence between developing and industrialized countries should often be obscured by the tensions or rhetoric of the North/South debate; because it is on compatible long-term interests and a growing sense of solidarity that the best chances of progress rest.

Canada, less than any other industrialized country, can remain indifferent. We have a vulnerable economy, and we are both an industrialized and a developing country. Our best future lies with a balanced and growing world economy in which developing countries have their rightful place. Surely, to contribute to it is in our own long-term interest....

\* \* \* \*

#### Partners of tomorrow

Our aid programs are also at the inception of our bilateral relations with most developing countries. If we want to build lasting and mutually beneficial relations, we must help their social and economic development with a keen understanding of their problems. Many industrialized countries who are our main competitors already have well-established relationships with a number of developing countries based on their colonial past, or on geopolitical and historical factors. These industrialized countries realize full well the increasing importance of developing countries in shaping the world economy. And so should we. Many of these developing

countries may prove to be our indispensable partners of tomorrow.

Let me finally deal with the argument that "charity begins at home". Yes, it does. This is why 60 per cent of our total aid budget is spent in Canada for goods and services provided to developing countries. The sum is close to \$650 million annually. It is estimated that over 100,000 jobs can be related to our foreign aid program.

The bilateral aid programs provide foreign markets for key Canadian industries and may sometimes represent a major source of contracts. For example, projected CIDA spending for this year in the field of energy is about \$56 million. Expenditures on transportation are even greater, particularly in the purchase of rails, rolling-stock and locomotives, which should reach over \$70 million this year. We have spent about \$100 million on telecommunications over the past five years.

Loans and lines of credit to developing countries, which are in excess of \$70 million for this year, provide that goods and services will be purchased in Canada. The favourable rates of the loan allow Canadian suppliers a competitive edge, and the business resulting represents additional revenue for Canadian manufacturers. This revenue, in turn, maintains employment, supports production levels and helps industrial expansion here.

By establishing Canadian technology and expertise in the developing countries on whatever terms we grant them, we are

laying the groundwork for repeat business and for an expansion of Canadian trade in the future. At the same time, it becomes possible for Canadian investors to gain preferred terms for investment in many developing countries.

\* \* \* \*

....The Canadian Government has established a direct link between the rate of growth of Canadian official development assistance (ODA) and the real growth of gross national product. Thus, in a real sense, what the Canadian aid program contributes to the expansion of our economy will help increase our foreign aid.

#### Support still positive

One hears a good deal about the dwindling support in Canada for development assistance. This is a matter for concern, if it is right that foreign aid contributes to a better world environment and the development of mutually beneficial relations between Canada and developing countries.

I am happy that the majority of Canadians still make a positive judgment. The latest public opinion poll carried out by CROP of Montreal concludes that 54 per cent of Canadians are interested in the developing world; and more remarkably, 54 per cent of Canadians, the same percentage, have contributed money to agencies working for development in those countries.

\* \* \* \*

"Are we doing it well?" is a far more complex and difficult question. Here we have to measure against agreed objectives and criteria each and all of the main elements of an aid program. The volume and growth rate of ODA; the relationship of aid to other resource transfers; its quality measured in terms of liquidity, procurement, grant/loan ratio and loan terms; the relative importance of various aid channels — bilateral, multilateral, food aid, special programs; geographic distribution, sectoral distribution and target groups. The examination has to be in terms of both effectiveness and efficiency. International development is no longer a simple business.

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#### Recent changes

Much has been done in CIDA over the past six months to improve our ability to manage the Canadian aid program and relate it more closely to the Canadian economy.

(Continued on P. 8)



Felix Kerr

Castries, Comprehensive Secondary School, St. Lucia: Frank von Wahl, from London, Ontario, explains the intricacies of small engines to an attentive class.

### Mr. Jamieson visits Mediterranean

During a two-week visit, October 25 to November 7, to the Mediterranean the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Don Jamieson, called on Government leaders in Israel, Spain, Greece and Egypt.

In Israel Mr. Jamieson met with President Katzir, Prime Minister Begin, Foreign Minister Dayan and other political leaders. During the meeting, Israeli and Canadian officials discussed the full range of bilateral relations as well as the prospects for peace in the Middle East. Mr. Jamieson drew attention to Canada's role in contributing to stability in the region when he visited Canadian troops serving with the United Nations Disengagement Force on the Golan Heights. Before leaving Israel, Mr. Jamieson stated that the main objective of his mission to Israel was "to encourage the Israeli Government and people to make all reasonable moves in order to bring about the kind of accommodation among the parties that is necessary before the talks can resume. Follow-

ing these talks I can describe my attitude towards the prospects for a resumption of the Geneva talks as cautiously optimistic".

In Egypt, Mr. Jamieson discussed the Middle East conflict and the prospects for peace with President Sadat, Prime Minister Salem, and Foreign Minister Fahmy. Mr. Jamieson also visited Canadian troops serving with the United Nations Emergency Force in the Sinai.

While he was in Cairo, the Secretary of State for External Affairs announced that Canada would grant Egypt \$5 million for food aid in the form of wheat and \$2 million in associated transportation costs for fiscal year 1977-78. This is an addition to the Canadian contribution of \$10 million of food aid that was donated to Egypt in 1976.

During his visit to Israel and Egypt, Mr. Jamieson established good personal relations with the leaders of the two countries, he examined means of improving bilateral relations with both Egypt and Israel and encouraged both countries in their efforts to move towards early negotiations.

### Morocco buys simulators

CAE Electronics Ltd. of Montreal has been chosen by Morocco to develop and manufacture more than \$10-million worth of aircraft flight simulators for its national air line and for its defence forces.

The Canadian company has signed a contract with Royal Air Maroc to supply a Boeing 727 commercial transport simulator with six-degrees-of-freedom motion system and computer-generated image visual system.

The Moroccan defence forces have placed contracts with CAE Electronics for a Lockheed C-130 *Heracles* military transport simulator and for two *Augusta-Bell* AB205 light transport helicopter simulators in a single complex. All three will be equipped with six-degrees-of-freedom motion systems and the C-130 will include a computer-generated image visual system.

The simulators are scheduled for shipment in mid-1979.

### Underground housing

Two University of Toronto professors claim to have found the answer to skyrocketing costs of urban accommodation, particularly in the Canadian environment.

According to Jean Claude Roegiers and John Timusk of U. of T's Department of Civil Engineering, building houses underground — deep enough to take full advantage of the insulating characteristics of the soil, but designed to let in daylight and fresh air — results in significant savings in heating and maintenance costs.

Their research shows heating costs could be as little as one-tenth of those for conventional housing. Maintenance would be a fraction of what it is now — "underground houses could last for hundreds of years", says Roegiers. "Furthermore, how else could you have a roof garden at ground level?"

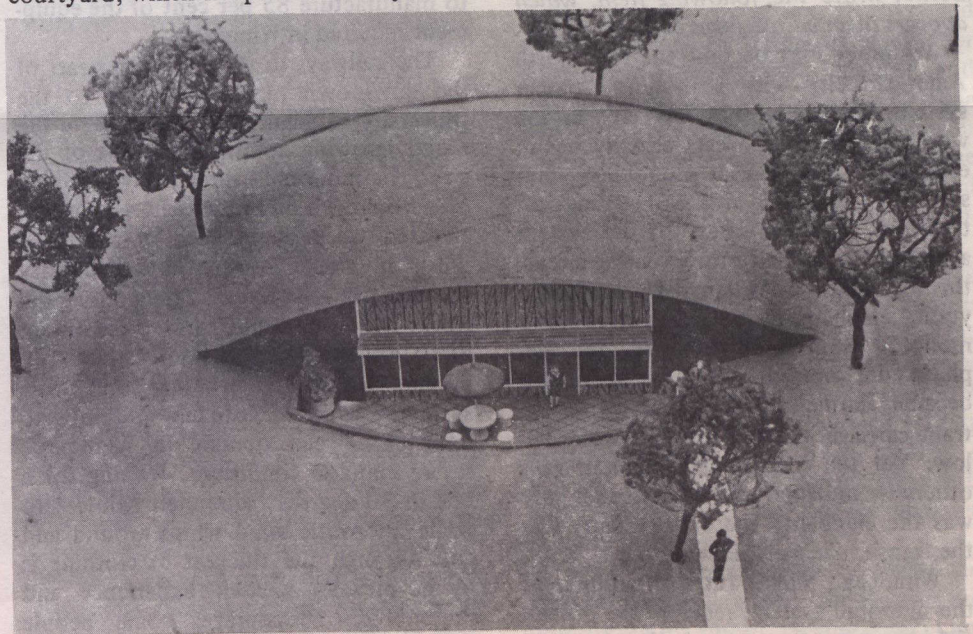
Roegiers, a geotechnical engineer, and Timusk, a materials specialist, who is, at present, in Sweden on research leave, are trying to arouse the interest of government and private business to initiate a full-scale development program, and a demonstration project. They claim their idea applies to industrial buildings too.

The two engineers have proposed two

types of what they call "soil-insulated" dwellings: a semi-submerged structure, which will use the material from the excavation as a cover, with windows at the surface; and a fully-submerged structure built around an "atrium," or central courtyard, which is open to the sky. The

thick earth cover is sodded and landscaped, creating a park-like setting even in a high-density urban area.

"Buildings today use too much valuable space and energy," says Roegiers. "This type of housing would improve the over-all quality of life...."



*Semi-submerged house envisaged by University of Toronto engineers uses material from excavation as cover, several feet in thickness, sodded and landscaped.*

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## Canadian ambassador in a country of mountains

One of the more formal visits of a Canadian envoy occurred recently, when Ambassador M.M.W. Wood presented his letters of credence to Major-General Juvenal Habyarimana, President of the Republic of Rwanda.

Rwanda, situated in the heart of Africa, like Switzerland is mountainous. Its temperate climate is favourable for agriculture. Included in the peoples of this tiny country, which is the most densely populated on the African continent, are the shortest and tallest races in the world — the Twas pygmies and the Tutsis.

Canada's relations with Rwanda, handled from the embassy in Kinshasa, began in the early Sixties, when Canada helped significantly in the establishment and subsequent operation of the National University of Rwanda. Moreover, this institution was directed, up till 1971, by a Canadian, Rev. Father Georges Henri Lévesque.

Relations, which have expanded between the two countries in economic cooperation, have also become more diversified as a result of mutual and international francophone interests.



*Ambassador M.M.W. Wood, on the presentation of his letters of credence, is greeted by the President of the Republic of Rwanda, Major-General Juvenal Habyarimana.*

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## Monorail for Winnipeg

*F.S. Manor, correspondent for Canadian Scene, wrote the following item, which appears in an edited form below.*

Winnipeg may become the first North American city with a monorail transit system. Thus far, only one city in the world, Wuppertal in West Germany, has an established rapid-transit monorail system serving a substantial area. Not so long ago, to prove both the safety of the system and provide publicity for a visiting circus, the Wuppertal transit manager allowed a young elephant to be transported by a monorail train. Unfortunately, the elephant did not cherish the experience, became alarmed, broke the walls of the train carriage and fell into the water below. Yet the train remained on its rails otherwise undamaged, and so incidentally was the elephant. The only casualty was the transit manager. He was fired.

Winnipeg's Mayor Juba, an admirer of the monorail system, received the provincial government's assurance that it would contribute between 37.5 and 50 per cent of the \$35.6-million cost of the system.

The city hopes to persuade the Federal Government to share some of the balance of the cost, and a Swiss firm has offered to manufacture 85 per cent of the equipment required in Winnipeg.

The railway, to run from the heart of the downtown business district to the University of Manitoba, would serve the rapidly-growing southern suburbs of the city. The monorail's three to five coupled cars would run on rubber wheels along an elevated track at a speed of about 31 miles an hour. Powered by electricity through live rails fixed laterally along the track, the train could carry a maximum of 10,900 passengers an hour.

The problem is whether the Swiss system — which is quite new and hitherto untested — can operate in Winnipeg's severe climatic conditions. Waiting for a bus in 30 degrees Fahrenheit below zero while an Arctic wind whips around and cuts through the thickest of clothing is by no means a pleasant experience, and undoubtedly discourages some people from using public transport.

Today the cost of acquiring the land for a subway system would be prohibitive,

and the purchase of diesel-fuelled buses required to serve the university area would cost almost as much as the monorail system. Monorail, which would keep city streets free for ordinary traffic, and provide comfortable stations, would be both rapid and inexpensive. The city councillors who were presented with the plan by the Swiss company, and offered a demonstration track of 2,000 feet if they agreed to enter into serious negotiations, emerged from a recent session convinced that monorail was the answer to Winnipeg's transit problems.

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## New financial post

Treasury Board President Robert Andras has introduced a bill in the House of Commons to amend the Financial Administration Act aimed at providing for the post of Comptroller General of Canada.

The Comptroller General would be responsible for development of expenditure-control systems and related administrative practices and procedures.

## Canadians help search cause of space-sickness

On July 15, 1980, Spacelab will be launched from Cape Canaveral. Among the many tests that will take place during its seven-day flight will be a series of vestibular experiments developed by a group of researchers from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a Toronto medical institute and Montreal's McGill University. Their purpose is to study otolith function in a weightless environment to determine the cause of space-motion sickness, a condition from which the majority of astronauts and cosmonauts have suffered.

Anyone who suffers from car sickness or air sickness knows the definition of true misery. But at least those who are subject to motion sickness — and they are only about 5 per cent of the population — usually have to endure it for only a few hours at a time. Imagine two consecutive days of motion sickness! This is what many of the astronauts and cosmonauts have suffered.

The prevention of space-sickness has become a priority for the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Agency (NASA). With Spacelab, the joint venture involving NASA and the European Space Agency, scheduled for launch in 1980, work in this area is being stepped up and NASA is funding a number of projects dealing with motion sickness.

One of these involves McGill physiologists Dr. Douglas Watt and Dr. Geoffrey Melvill Jones, members of McGill's Aviation Medical Research Unit. They are collaborating with Dr. Larry Young and Dr. Chuck Oman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and Dr. Ken Money and Dr. Dick Malcolm of the Defence and Civil Institute of Environmental Medicine in Toronto. Dr. Young of MIT is the project leader.

### Cause unknown

Motion sickness has been with us since man first started to build boats. In fact, the word 'nausea' is derived from the Greek word for ship. Yet, little is known of its causes. Scientists generally believe it is linked to the vestibular system, that part of the inner ear which is responsible for balance. Motion sickness results from a conflict between visual information, which is accurate, and the vestibular signals which are being sent to the

nervous system, which are inaccurate. Why this conflict produces nausea is unknown.

The purpose of the work which will be carried out by Dr. Watt and his colleagues is to determine if space sickness is a form of motion sickness (U.S.S.R. scientists, for example, believe that it is not a vestibular problem) and to study some of the basic mechanisms of the condition. They will do this by carrying out tests on the Spacelab astronauts before, during and after the seven-day flight. They will be one of three groups — the others are a European group and an American group based in Houston — who will be carrying out vestibular experiments in Spacelab.

Dr. Watt and his colleagues are particularly interested in the otolith apparatus, the part of the inner ear which senses linear acceleration. Their subjects will be the two payload specialists, who along with the mission commander, the pilot and the mission specialist will make up the five-member crew. The other crew members may participate if time permits. So many studies will be carried out on the first Spacelab flight that only eight hours out of the seven-day mission have been allotted for the performance of all the vestibular experiments.

The preliminary experiments prior to takeoff will provide the research team with their baseline data. Based on the assumption that these pre-flight tests will show normal otolith function, they will have the subjects perform the same tests from time to time during the actual flight and after the return to earth. This will show how the otoliths adapt to the changing situation. The researchers hypothesize that their data will reveal that otolith activity is suppressed after a couple of days in space. This would explain why astronauts have not been bothered by motion sickness after the first two days of their mission. They also believe that the re-adaptation of the otoliths to the ground-based environment will take several days.

Much of the researchers' work over the next three years will involve adapting their experiments from a ground-based environment to the weightlessness of space. Dr. Watt will be primarily concerned with the measurement of otolith function through leg movement. The astronauts will be trained in the use of electrodes which they will affix to their calf muscles and will be instructed in the performance of certain tasks to elicit

electrical activity in the muscles.

### Weightlessness simulation

The main problem in this type of work is ensuring that the experiments will be successful in space. This involves simulating weightlessness on earth. Dr. Watt plans to do preliminary tests at McGill by suspending subjects horizontally from a high ceiling with cables and having them hop up and down, for example, on the adjoining wall, using a system of springs and elastics. There are the first in-space life-science experiments in which Canadian scientists have become involved.

## Kidnap victim free — abductors still loose

The longest kidnapping for ransom in Canadian history remains a mystery for Quebec police. The drama, which began on August 6, with the abduction of Charles Marion, 56, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, ended with his release 83 days later on October 27, following the delivery of \$50,000 in ransom money.

Fascinated journalists learned of cryptic messages to local broadcasters, a dynamite blast in a nearby supermarket, and a bomb scare at the University of Sherbrooke, but ended their long vigil with no idea of the identity of the men who captured the loans manager of a caisse populaire from his cottage in Stoke, Quebec.

Mr. Marion's ordeal was nearly ended several times as the original demand for \$1 million was gradually reduced and various rendezvous points between police and abductors were established. Transfer attempts were marred, however, by the accidental appearance of people unrelated to the case and by one attempt to substitute paper for money.

Nearly 24 hours after the successful delivery, Charles Marion, 26 pounds lighter, was able to describe to his son the conditions of his captivity — chained to the cement floor of an eight-by-seven-foot underground chamber, equipped with a mattress, a sleeping bag, a few candles, a pail and a container of biscuits and meat, he had, as his only constant companions, rodents and bugs.

A physical examination revealed no signs of physical abuse, but doctors are monitoring his emotional condition closely. Police investigation has intensified since the victim's release.

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## Petrol corporations monitoring bill

The Petroleum Corporations Monitoring Bill was introduced for first reading in the House of Commons by Alastair Gillespie, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, on November 2.

Highlights of the bill follow:

- The Petroleum Corporations Monitoring Act has been designed to provide assurance that revenue from increased oil and gas prices is being invested by industry in greater exploration and development.
- Information on the source and application of funds for some oil companies in Canada has been obtained on a voluntary basis to date. The Government believes that increasing company revenues resulting from government-authorized price increases must be monitored under legislative authority.
- Under the Act, companies will be required to file reports twice yearly (December 31 and June 30) listing details of all sources and uses of funds. This must include an indication of their allocation to various activities within the company. Such information, with the exception of a very few companies, is not now available to the public.
- Information from these sources will be made public on an industry-wide basis. Individual company information, however, will remain confidential unless it is determined by the Minister that disclosure is in the public interest.

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## Amateur sport funding proposed

The Green Paper on amateur sport tabled recently in the House of Commons makes it very clear that there will always be limits to the levels of public funding available for the development of amateur sport in Canada.

"...the Federal Government accepts that it cannot create needs and organizations, then walk away from them. On the other hand, it neither can nor should play the great paternal role," the Green Paper states. "Two ways to ensure that such domination does not happen are: (a) to keep some limit on the proportion of funding the Federal Government puts into sport; and (b) to ensure that every sport capable of raising substantial parts of its funding do so in order to retain any federal support."

Highlights of the Green Paper follow: "Amateur sport plays a strong positive role in rolling back the negative factors of addiction and drug use and delinquency.... Sport provides outlets for energy and imagination.

"The end result of the consultations and discussions should be a definite policy which will set the course for Canadian sport for at least the next five years. Target date for the framing of this policy is early 1978.

"The hard reality of sport in Canada is that great numbers of would-be athletes are completely unaware of the opportunities which exist and which will be increasing.

"Federal spending to support sports programs, participation, fitness and recreation has increased from \$5 million in the late '60s to \$31 million in the past year.

"Amateur sport has reached the stage for a public examination of the future of sport in Canada.... This is the principal intent of the Green Paper.

"Consideration should be given to the

consolidation of sport-governing bodies and the Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch into one centrally-located office complex.

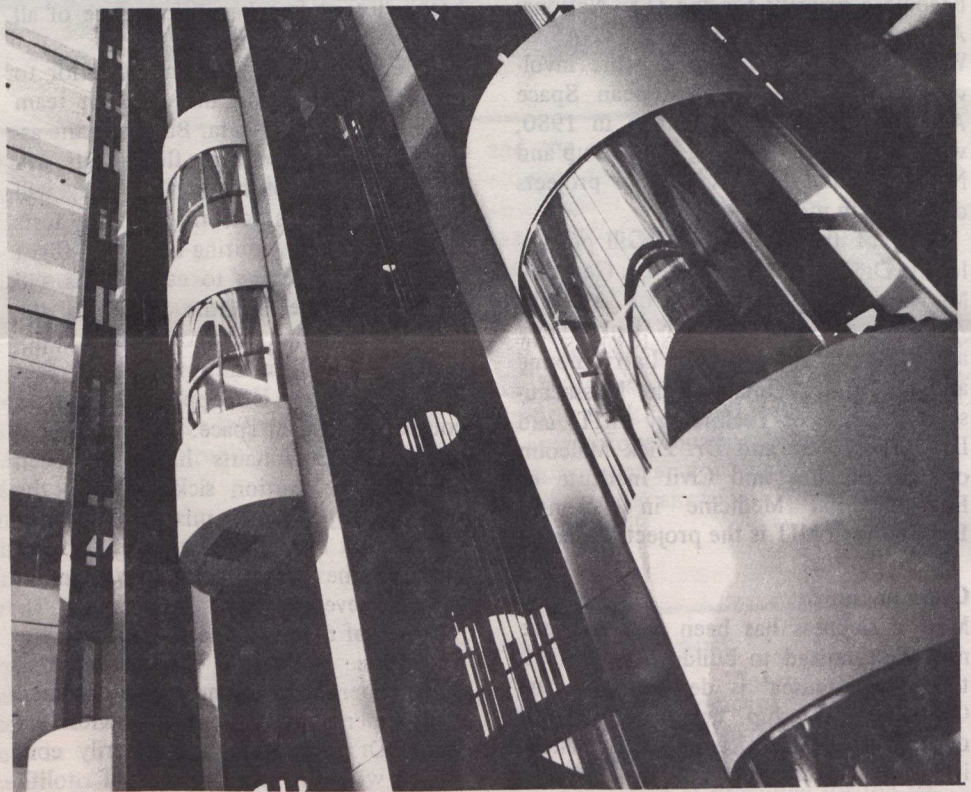
"A national coaching development council will be proposed to co-ordinate the efforts of the various national sport bodies and government agencies.

"The Green Paper proposes to set up a club assistance program for the clubs willing to and capable of producing top athletes for our national and international teams.

"...International competitive opportunities will be offered for junior and senior team athletes who have demonstrated ability and who would benefit from such opportunities.

"Assistance will be given to the national sport-governing bodies in developing a sport-skills teaching program for the professional and voluntary teachers in the community.

"The Green Paper proposes that Canadian universities be given grants to expand domestic and North American competition and to pay the salaries of coaches."



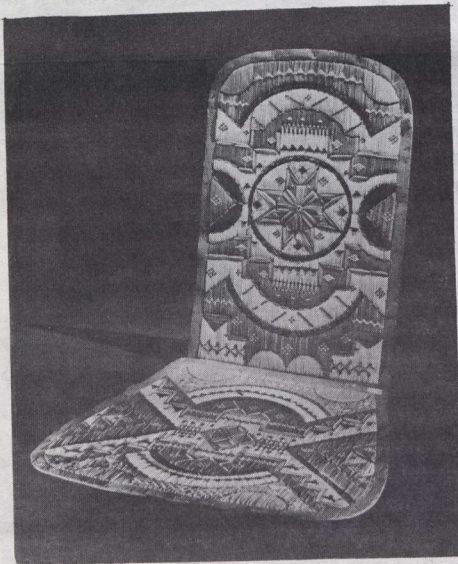
*Exterior elevators enclosed in glass are among the features of a new building which recently became the home of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce in downtown Ottawa. 240 Sparks Street is also the address for the head office of the Canadian Government Office of Tourism.*

# News of the arts

## Native embroidery exhibited

Quillwork, a unique art practised by the North American Indians, is the theme of an exhibition at the Royal Ontario Museum from October 17 to January 15, 1978.

Used as a decorative art by the native peoples of the Woodlands, Plains and Athapaskan areas (where porcupines have their habitat), quillwork was often complemented or replaced by bird quills and moose hair.



*Micmac chair cover, made from birch-bark and aniline dyed porcupine quills, for members of the white community, Nova Scotia (circa 1890).*

Quilled garments such as shirts and robes were signs of rank and wealth. Among the peoples of the Rockies, the Subartic and the Eastern Woodlands, highly skilled women were chosen to quill the most important items for major occasions, such as the burial of a chief, a sun dance, or gift-giving. The most talented women did the sacred pieces, such as medicine bags, used by the societies within the tribe.

The European introduction of ribbons, silk and beads greatly influenced the designs and often dominated the craft. But changes were gradual, and this display shows how the styles and designs that have evolved were unique to area and culture.

This exhibition of quillwork includes both historic and contemporary pieces. An outstanding piece is an Iroquois prisoner's cord, tied around the neck or used to bind the hands of a captive. Other

objects in the exhibition include riding crops, saddle bags, pipe bags, dance cuffs, prayer sticks, buffalo horns, moccasins, necklaces, shirts, belts, dolls, gloves, hoods and cradle fringes. A pouch with exquisitely elaborated floral designs, used to carry Wampum belts from 1780-1860, is said to have once been owned by John Tecumseh Henry.

## Support for literature

Among the new cultural programs announced recently by Secretary of State John Roberts, are several to be administered by the Canada Council. Funds for the following programs have been committed for the 1977-78 and 1978-79 fiscal years:

*National book week* — During this annual event probably next autumn, there will be theme displays of books in both official languages as well as publishers' displays. Authors will read from their works and will participate in "book launchings", seminars, debates, and in the presentation of the national literary awards.

*Distribution of Canadian books* — This is a new program designed to increase the holdings of Canadian books in the other official language in both English-language and French-language libraries. An independent jury of leading writers and critics will make a selection of outstanding books in the two languages; the books will be bought by the Canada Council and distributed free of charge to public and university libraries.

*Translation of Canadian books and plays* — The Council will identify a number of outstanding works of Canadian literature published ten or more years ago which have not yet been translated into the other official language. Canadian-owned publishing houses will then be invited to bid for the rights to publish, with Canada Council assistance, a series of these works in translation.

Support will be made available to theatres wishing to translate and perform plays originally written in the other official language.

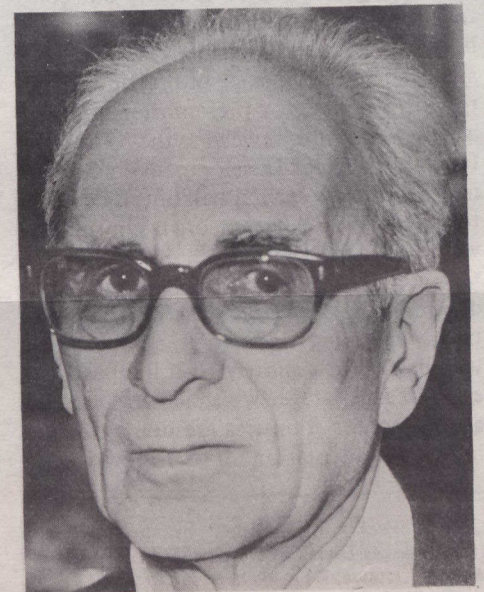
*Canadian children's literature* — A program has been created to support the publication of original Canadian books for children. A competition will be held in which a jury of leading specialists in children's literature will assess applications from Canadian-owned publishing houses.

## Stage revival of student revolt

Poet and playwright James Reaney has dramatized yet another event from the annals of southern Ontario, in co-operation with the NDWT Company of Toronto. Reaney, best known for *The Donnelly Trilogy*, an imaginative portrayal of the famous, feuding clan from Lucan, Ontario, has unearthed a little-known incident in the University of Toronto's past — a short-lived student strike in 1895.

The uprising was inspired by the dismissal of a professor, William Dale, who dared to express concern, in a letter to the editor of *The Globe*, over university hiring practices which, he claimed, favoured foreigners and relatives of faculty members.

Reaney, an alumnus of U. of T., has exposed Victorian hypocrisy and academic stuffiness in his treatment of what may have been the first student revolt in North America. Ironically, his musical comedy, *Dismissal*, is on stage at U. of T.'s Hart House Theatre.



*Renowned French anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss will deliver the 1977 Massey Lectures, Myth and Meaning, on CBC radio, December 26 to 30. Lévi-Strauss, born in Brussels in 1908 and currently a professor of social anthropology at Collège de France, Paris, suggests that the scientific method and mythology are no longer incompatible approaches to knowledge.*

## Foreign aid (Continued from P. 2)

The Canadian Government's decision of last May to stop the decline in the percentage of ODA to GNP, thus determining the minimum rate of growth in our budget, has improved our ability to plan the management of our cash flow over the next few years. We have completely rebuilt our financial base with the help of Treasury Board and in keeping with the recommendations of the Auditor General.

We have completed a corporate review and will shortly implement some organizational changes which will help tighten the management of programs and projects. This has been a far-reaching exercise, which enabled us to identify CIDA's weaknesses and interface problems and to take remedial action. We are introducing advanced systems of financial reporting and information retrieval. We are developing new and comprehensive evaluation and audit systems.

We have revived the Canadian International Development Board, which is the main body for inter-departmental consultations at deputy minister level on aid programs. We have launched a review of our multilateral aid to evaluate our contributions to international development bodies in terms of Canadian interest. We are at an advanced stage of drafting a new food aid policy for presentation to ministers. We are also reviewing the "Strategy for International Development" adopted in 1975 for the second half of this decade, to determine the extent of its continuing validity for the 1980s.

We are making good progress on the development of new forms of co-operation, including industrial co-operation which we hope shortly to bring past the experimental stage. We shall look closely at what other countries are doing to facilitate the adaptation of their own eco-

nomy to meet the challenge of co-operation with developing countries.

### Major aims

In these tasks we are pursuing several major objectives:

- (1) We want better to relate developing countries' needs to Canadian capability. It is a paradox of our times to have idle capacity in industrial countries when there are such pressing needs in developing countries. The nature of our programs should reflect what we can do best. There is already an increasing concentration in our bilateral program on sectors of high Canadian competence, such as agriculture, forestry, water-resources development, transport, communication, energy, resources surveys, technical training, and so on.
- (2) We want to improve our effectiveness and efficiency. This means a sharper definition of our objectives, better evaluation and tighter management. It also means a greater presence on the ground — such complex programs cannot be run by remote control; greater understanding of the development needs of the countries we help; and a determination to resist dispersal of our efforts.
- (3) We want to provide greater opportunity for Canadian private initiative to relate to the development of developing countries. CIDA has pioneered co-operation with NGOs. Provincial governments have been associated with VADA, a voluntary program for food aid and agricultural development. Canadian universities are

showing much interest in participating in research for development. Our industrial co-operation program will be designed to provide more support to business initiative. We intend to contract out to the maximum extent, compatible with a tight control over the expenditure of public funds. The strength of our program will not be measured by the size of a bureaucracy, but by the amount of support it receives from all sectors of Canadian life.

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In conclusion, I would not like to leave you under the impression that the assistance we provide to the Third World is, in the future, to be inspired solely by commercial and selfish consideration. If I have insisted at length on the returns from foreign aid, it is because so little is known about that aspect of our activities that I felt something should be said to set the record straight.

It is my conviction that there exists no fundamental contradiction between the economic interests we serve at home or abroad and our idealism. It is in this light that about one-third of CIDA's expenditures are aimed at providing basic human needs in the poorest parts of the world. This is a kind of obligation that Canada should not refuse — and that Canadians do not want us to ignore. The ability of non-governmental organizations in this country to raise on their own almost \$50 million annually for assistance abroad conveys a very strong political message. And it is being heard.

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### News briefs

The average fuel economy for all new cars sold in Canada in 1978 is expected to be 39 kilometres/gallon, announced Transport Minister Otto Lang recently. In releasing a preliminary list of fuel economy levels for 1978 passenger cars and light trucks, Mr. Lang said, "The 1977 average was about 36 km/gal. compared to 29 km/gal. in 1974. The advent of smaller, lighter cars has done much to significantly improve the average fuel consumption of Canadian cars."

Supply Minister Jean-Pierre Goyer says he and Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau are actively pressing for a summit meeting of leaders of French-speaking states, a move towards a commonwealth that would exclude Quebec. Mr. Goyer said that because it would deal with international and

not cultural affairs, it was illogical that anyone but the Federal Government should be represented at such a meeting.

Bills making the James Bay land-claims agreement final have been proclaimed by the federal and Quebec governments. The agreement, the first major, modern treaty with Canadian native people, gives 6,500 Cree and 4,200 Inuit in northern Quebec \$255 million over 20 years, ownership of some land and hunting, fishing and trapping rights on large tracts.

The national Conservative Party convention, which concluded November 6, gave Joe Clark a resounding vote of confidence as leader and elected Robert Coates president to replace Michael Meighen. Clark won support from an overwhelming 93.1 per cent of the 1,031 delegates.

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