

million to bilateral development programs in the region. In 1975-76 the expenditures for Commonwealth Africa totalled \$108.3 million, for projects ranging from mining to beekeeping.

Canadian economic and technical assistance to the Commonwealth Caribbean began in 1958. Since then the region has received more Canadian aid per capita than any other area of the world. Canada's bilateral allocations, amounting to more than \$160 million since 1964 including \$21.9 million in 1975-76, have contributed to construction projects, transportation surveys, water systems, medical assistance, support for the University of the West Indies and other development projects.

In 1971 CIDA began a bilateral technical assistance program concentrating on agriculture, forestry, fisheries, education and community development. In 1974-75 a bilateral loan program was introduced; in 1975-76 disbursements in Latin America were \$27.0 million.

CIDA is also involved with non-governmental aid organizations and business and industry. In the 1968-69 fiscal year \$4 million was disbursed to help voluntary agencies increase their contribution to international development. This figure had risen to \$32 million by 1975-76. It has been estimated that the total value of private assistance to developing nations from Canadian organizations is about \$59 million annually.

CIDA has become involved in the private sector of developing countries' economies and in expanding suitable Canadian enterprises overseas. The organization works with Canadian business, the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, international finance corporations, development banks, and overseas corporations to identify and help finance worthwhile investment opportunities in all types of secondary industry in the developing world.

The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) is an international organization supported financially by Canada. Established in 1970 to initiate and encourage research focused on the problems of the world's developing regions, it fosters cooperation between developing nations as well as between the developed and the developing world. In its role as coordinator of international development research, it helps developing regions to build up research capabilities, innovative skills and institutions required to solve their own problems. The centre offers research awards to PhD candidates and mid-career professionals who are Canadian citizens or landed immigrants with three years' residence.

IDRC's chairman, vice-chairman and nine of the other 19 governors are Canadian citizens. There is a strong international element. In 1976 six governors were from developing nations (Jamaica, Mexico, Ethiopia, Zaïre, Iran and Indonesia) and one from each of Britain, France, the United States and Australia. Professional staff included citizens of 14 countries.

Operations are conducted under five programs: Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences; Information Sciences; Population and Health Sciences; Social Sciences and Human Resources; and Publications. As at June 30, 1976 IDRC had approved 375 projects worth \$69.8 million involving grantees in 75 countries. Most of the research activities and related seminars were conducted in developing countries by their research organizations. The Canadian government's contribution to IDRC was \$27 million in 1975-76 and \$29.7 million in 1976-77.

3.7 Defence

3.7.1 The Department of National Defence

The Department of National Defence was created by the National Defence Act, 1922, which established one civil department of government in place of the previous Departments of Militia and Defence, Naval Service and the Air Board. The department now operates under authority of RSC 1970, c.N-4.