

increase their contribution to international development. This figure had risen to \$38.1 million by 1976-77.

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 industry, trade and commerce department, 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 co-operation between developing nations as well as between the developed and the developing world. In its role as co-ordinator of international development research, it helps developing regions to build up research capabilities, innovative skills and institutions 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 1977 six governors were from developing nations (Jamaica, Mexico, Ethiopia, Zaire, 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 March 31, 1978 IDRC had approved 694 projects worth \$123.8 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 \$27.0 million in 1975-76, \$29.7 million in 1976-77 and \$34.5 million in 1977-78.

3.7 Defence

3.7.1 The Department of National Defence

The national defence department 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.

The defence minister controls and manages the Canadian forces, the Defence Research Board and all matters relating to national defence establishments. He is responsible for presenting to Cabinet matters of major defence policy for which Cabinet direction is required. He is also responsible for the National Emergency Planning Establishment. The minister continues to be responsible for certain civil emergency powers and duties as outlined in order-in-council PC 1965-1041, June 8, 1965.

The chief of the defence staff is the senior military adviser to the minister and is charged with the control and administration of the Canadian forces. He is responsible for the effective conduct of military operations and the readiness of the forces to meet the commitments assigned to the department.

The Defence Research Board is responsible for advising the minister on scientific matters relating to defence and for evaluating the contribution of science and technology to defence.

The minister of national defence is responsible for administering the following laws which relate to the national defence department: National Defence Act (RSC 1970, c.N-4), Defence Services Pension Continuation Act (RSC 1970, c.D-3), Canadian Forces Superannuation Act (RSC 1970, c.C-9) and Visiting Forces Act (RSC 1970, c.V-6).

Liaison in other countries. The chief of the defence staff, the Canadian military representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is responsible for advice on all