

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.

Projects are channelled through four program divisions: agriculture, food and nutrition sciences; health sciences; information sciences; and social sciences. As at March 31, 1979 IDRC had supported 849 projects in 100 countries, requiring appropriations of \$154 million, including administrative costs. Table 20.4 gives the geographical and program distribution of the centre's projects.

A human resources program with categories of awards for both Canadians and citizens of developing countries is designed to provide individuals with the opportunity to undertake training or research in various aspects of development.

The IDRC is financed by the Parliament of Canada by means of an annual grant. In 1979-80, Parliament's grant to IDRC was \$36.9 million. Its status as a public corporation allows it to offer completely untied aid. The IDRC is not an agent of the Canadian government and its officers and employees are not part of the public service of Canada. It is governed by an international autonomous board of governors; at least 11 of the governors including the chairman and vice-chairman must be Canadian citizens. To date the 10 other members have been appointed from other countries, with six among them from developing countries. The centre submits an annual report to the Canadian Parliament through the secretary of state for external affairs.

The centre maintains a close and co-operative relationship with CIDA and has acted as manager for a number of research projects on behalf of CIDA.

CUSO and SUCO. The Canadian university service overseas (CUSO) and the Service universitaire canadien outre-mer (SUCO) recruit and send skilled individuals from all walks of life to help Third World nations train their people. They support, through volunteer participation, financial or material contributions or all three, specific development projects initiated and directed by Third World governments, groups or individuals. In Canada they seek to promote activities leading to an understanding of and action on the causes of inequitable development.

CUSO and SUCO receive 90% of their funding from government sources. CIDA provided them with a grant of \$10.1 million for the 1978-79 fiscal year. Other contributions came from individuals, church groups, professional associations, service organizations, metres for millions, provincial governments, unions, businesses and corporations.

CESO. The Canadian executive service overseas (CESO) was created in December 1967. The organization sends Canadian volunteers with expertise in business, technology and education overseas to share their knowledge with the people of the Third World, and to various parts of Canada to assist Canadian native people. Last year there were more than 550 volunteers serving abroad and in Canada, many of them in the retirement phase of life. Over the years CESO has built and maintained a roster of more than 2,400 volunteers.

CIDA provides CESO with core funding and the 1978-79 grant amounted to \$1.6 million. Other contributions were made by Canadian industry, overseas clients, the Indian and northern affairs department, and the Northwest Territories government, bringing CESO's total income for 1978-79 to about \$2.02 million.

20.5 Defence

20.5.1 The Department of National Defence

The national defence department was created by the National Defence Act, 1922. The defence minister controls and manages the Canadian forces 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. The minister continues to be responsible for certain civil emergency powers, duties and functions.

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