

supporting joint projects between Canadian and Third World research institutions. As of October 1986, IDRC had supported 2,822 projects in 102 countries.

A fellowship 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.

IDRC is financed by the Parliament of Canada by means of an annual grant. Its status as a public corporation allows it to offer completely untied aid. 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 whose president is usually a member of IDRC's board of governors.

#### **21.7.3 CUSO**

Founded in 1961, CUSO is an independent Canadian voluntary organization which works with communities and groups committed to development and social change both in Canada and the Third World. It recruits Canadians skilled in trades, business, agriculture and renewable resource occupations, health, education, technology and community development for two-year postings in the Third World; these workers share their skills and gain personally through a broadened outlook. Committed to the economic and social advancement of the poorest segments of Third World societies, CUSO also provides funding and other support on a partnership basis to self-help and community development projects. Within Canada, CUSO is involved in public education concerning the causes of Third World under-development.

CUSO receives core funding from CIDA; other contributions come from provincial governments, individuals, church groups, professional and service organizations, unions, businesses and corporations.

#### **21.7.4 CESO**

The Canadian Executive Service Overseas (CESO) was created in 1967. The organization

sends recently retired Canadian volunteers with expertise in business and technology to share their knowledge with people in business and organizations in the developing world. In 1969 the program was expanded to send CESO volunteers to various parts of Canada to assist Canadian native people.

CIDA provides CESO with core funding. Other contributions have been made by more than 300 Canadian corporations, overseas clients, the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, and other provincial/territorial governments.

## **21.8 Defence**

### **21.8.1 Department of National Defence**

The Department of National Defence 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. The Minister 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. The chief of the defence staff is responsible for the effective conduct of military operations and the readiness of the forces to meet the commitments assigned to the department.

### **21.8.2 NATO and North America**

Canada was one of the 12 original signatories of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1949. Successive Canadian governments have reaffirmed the view that Canada's security remains linked to that of Europe and the United States. Canada is committed to the principle of collective defence and remains convinced of the importance of NATO's role in reducing, and eventually removing, the underlying causes of potential East-West conflict through negotiation, reconciliation and settlement. In addition to its role as an alliance for defence through deterrence, NATO is a major forum for political consultation among its members.

Canada's membership in NATO continues to be a factor in the development of its political, economic and scientific-technological relations with Europe, by which Canada seeks to balance its relations with the United States. The alliance obliges both Canada and the United States to