

RED CROSS CONFERENCE. A delegation representing the Canadian Government is attending the XIXth International Red Cross Conference in New Delhi which opened October 24 and will continue to November 7.

The delegation consists of the Canadian Ambassador to Italy, Mr. Pierre Dupuy, as leader; the Judge Advocate General of the Department of National Defence, Brigadier W. J. Lawson; and the Head of the Consular Division, Department of External Affairs, Mr. Paul Malone, as Delegates, and an officer of the Canadian High Commissioner's office in New Delhi, Mr. W.M. Agnes, as Secretary.

The International Red Cross Conference is the co-ordinating authority of the world-wide Red Cross movement. It brings together representatives of national Red Cross Societies, the League of Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and official delegates of states signatory to the Geneva conventions. Consideration of international regulations proposed by the International Committee of the Red Cross concerning the protection of civilian populations against the dangers of indiscriminate warfare forms the general theme of the XIXth Conference.

The Canadian Red Cross Society is represented by its own delegation at New Delhi.

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NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES

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These beaches, which now remain as terraces above the modern lakes, yielded riches to Dr. MacNeish's party. A wide variety of stone tools, choppers and knives, and crude burins or slotting tools were found. Among the distinctive Mongolian material were stone "tongue shaped" cores from which the people struck off blades to use as tools. Comparison with illustrations and detailed descriptions of objects found in Outer Mongolia enabled Dr. MacNeish to identify some of the tools as Asian in origin.

The Mongolian-type discoveries are believed to be between 6,000 and 8,000 years old and the relics of the first or second of the six cultures seem unrelated to the nine civilizations whose relics were discovered by Dr. MacNeish on the banks of the Firth River in the northern Yukon in 1955. The Firth River peoples appear to have moved along the Arctic coast and perhaps down the Mackenzie Valley and lived the nomadic lives of hunters. The time relation between the Firth River cultures and those of the southern Yukon will not be established until further research is carried out.

The southern Yukon sites offer a wealth of material for future study. In addition to the remains of six civilizations there are two sites near Dawson which Dr. MacNeish describes

as "considerably different from anything else we found and perhaps much older". He stressed that this summer's discoveries were only the incidental results of a preliminary survey undertaken to locate and assess a number of sites that could be profitably explored later. Many of the sites may eventually disappear beneath the waters of large power developments planned for the Yukon but there is now sufficient information to enable Dr. MacNeish to organize future expeditions that will collect the valuable archaeological material before it is lost.

Dr. MacNeish's field assistants during the summer were Mark Molot and Reginald Hamel, two university students of Ottawa.

NEW PATTERN FOR INDIANS

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At first, the Placement Officers will concentrate on finding suitable jobs in the cities for those Indians whose education and training fit them for industrial and urban employment. Especially high on the list are recent graduates of high schools, technical or trades courses.

The Placement Officer will not only help get them jobs, he will attempt to find suitable accommodation and arrange financial assistance if needed until earnings come in. He is especially interested in making the change-over from reserve to city as easy and as successful as possible.

In time, the Placement Officer will have a good idea of the quantity and quality of possible prospects for industrial and other employment and will serve as the main link between the employee and the job.

The Indian Affairs Officers and those of the National Employment Service work hand-in-glove. In practice, the NES puts the applicant in the job, when one is found, and its advice and facilities are open to the Indian just as they are to everyone.

Early this spring, the newly-appointed Placement Officers were given an intensive course at Indian Affairs headquarters in Ottawa to familiarize them with the special aspects of work with the Indian population and of the services of other government departments upon which they can draw.

Since that time, they have become acquainted with many of the reserves and have done a great deal of work on their new jobs. Everywhere, they report, employers are interested in discussing the employment of Indians and a number of jobs have already been filled.

Increasing numbers of Indian young people are fitting themselves to take their places in the non-Indian community at suitable jobs on equal terms with their fellow-employees.