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PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S VISIT

President Eisenhower of the United States arrived in Ottawa by air on July 8 for a visit to the capital city, and will depart on July 11. The President was accompanied to Ottawa by Mrs. Eisenhower, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Dulles, and members of the President's personal staff. Mr. Norman Robertson, Canadian Ambassador in Washington, and Mrs. Robertson, are in Ottawa for the President's visit.

"I am sure all Canadians will share the great pleasure given me by the prospect of welcoming to Canada the President and Mrs. Eisenhower and members of the President's official family," the Prime Minister said of the visit. "The programme arranged for the visit will be friendly and quite informal as befits two good and close neighbours", the Prime Minister said.

Mr. Diefenbaker visited Washington briefly last autumn at the conclusion of the visit of Her Majesty The Queen to Canada. President Eisenhower's last visit to Ottawa took place in November 1953.

The President's party arrived at the R.C.-A.F. Station at Uplands Airport. The President

and Mrs. Eisenhower drove from Uplands to Rideau Hall, where they were overnight guests of the Governor General. In the afternoon of July 8, the President and Mr. Dulles conferred with the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Smith. The day ended with a dinner given in honour of the President by the Governor General.

Today the President will lay a wreath at the National War Memorial before addressing the Members of the Senate and the House of Commons in the House of Commons Chamber. Following his address, the President will meet with members of the Canadian Cabinet. A lunch in honour of the President will be given by the Prime Minister; in the evening a reception will be given by the United States Ambassador at the U.S. Embassy.

After a visit to the Chancery of the United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, in the forenoon of July 10, the President and Mr. Dulles will confer again with the Prime Minister and Mr. Smith. The day will end with a dinner given by the President in honour of the Governor General.

of Belgium to Canada. The ceremony took place at the Supreme Court of Canada.

The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Jules Léger, was in attendance on the Acting Governor General on this occasion. The Chief of Protocol, Mr. J.A. McCordick, presented the Ambassador to the Acting Gover-

BELGIAN AMBASSADOR

His Excellency Jacques de Thier has presented to the Acting Governor General, The Honourable C.H. Locke, Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, his Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

nor General. The Ambassador was accompanied by Prince Werner de Merode, Counsellor, Mr. J.F. Delaute, Secretary to the Governor General (administrative) was also present.

Mr. de Thier was born in 1900. Since his entry into the Belgian Foreign Service he has served in various capacities at Berlin, Teheran, Washington, Madrid, New York and Mexico City. Before being appointed to Canada, Mr. de Thier was Ambassador to Mexico.

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ROYAL GUARD OF HONOUR

The climax to an intensive Guard of Honour training programme now underway at Trenton, Ontario, will come when the guard is inspected by Her Royal Highness, Princess Margaret, at Comox, B.C., it was announced by Air Force Headquarters.

The 100-man guard will be moved from Trenton to Comox for Princess Margaret's arrival there on Wednesday, July 16.

The guard represents a slight deviation from Guard of Honour tradition in that each man is a recent recruit from the RCAF Manning Depot at St. Johns, Que. Under the supervision of Flight Lieutenant John F. Radcliffe of Training Command Headquarters, Trenton, the airmen have been brought to the highest standard of drill performance.

When the Princess arrives at Comox, the guard and Colour Party, which will bear the Queen's Colour and the Colour of the Royal Canadian Air Force, will be standing before her in preparation for the Royal Salute and inspection. The Tactical Air Command Band from Edmonton, under the baton of Flight Lieutenant Carl L. Friberg of Vancouver, will play the Royal Salute.

Two other guards which are starting to train at RCAF Station St. Johns, Que., and Greenwood, N.S., will be inspected by Princess Margaret later when she visits Toronto, Ottawa and Yarmouth, N.S.

The guard training at St. Johns will be positioned in front of Toronto City Hall for inspection by the Princess when she arrives there on July 31. After the inspection the guard will be moved to Ottawa for her departure from Union Station on August 5.

The Training Command Band from Downsview, Ont., led by F/L Clifford O. Hunt, of Hamilton, will be positioned with the RCAF Guard of Honour at Toronto while in Ottawa on August 5, the RCAF Central Band under the command of Flight Lieutenant Leo D. Corcoran, of Sherbrooke, P.Q., will play the Royal Salute.

The third 100-man guard made up of personnel from RCAF Station Greenwood, will be positioned at Yarmouth airport for inspection when Princess Margaret arrives there from Fredericton on August 9.

Playing the Royal Salute at Yarmouth, will be a band of volunteer musicians from RCAF Station Greenwood, Summerside, PEI, and Chatham, N.B.

SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

Trade in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries led to a purchase balance or capital export of \$4,300,000 in April, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Purchase balances of \$4,900,000 and \$1,800,000 arose from trading with the United States and the United Kingdom, respectively, but there was a sales balance or capital import of \$2,400,000 from transactions with other overseas countries.

The repurchase balance from trade in outstanding Canadian securities was some \$3,500,000. This was made up of about \$5,000,000 repurchases of outstanding Canadian bonds and debentures, offset to the extent of \$1,500,000 by net sales of outstanding Canadian common and preference stocks. Net repurchases of \$4,100,000 from the United States were dominated by repurchases of \$3,200,000 of provincial government issues. The United Kingdom repurchase balance of \$2,000,000 included \$2,100,000 net repurchases of Government of Canada direct and guaranteed issues. On the other hand, the sales balance of \$2,700,000 recorded with other overseas countries included net sales of \$1,500,000 of Canadian equities. The repurchase balance from trade in outstanding foreign issues was small, amounting only to \$800,000.

Over the first four months of 1958, the trading in all outstanding issues led to a capital inflow of \$1,500,000. This small movement was in sharp contrast to the corresponding figure of \$46,100,000 in 1957. In the four months of 1958, trading with the United States led to an inflow of \$700,000; in the corresponding period of 1957 it led to an outflow of \$17,100,000. But transactions with the United Kingdom resulted in an outflow of \$5,100,000 in the first four months of 1958 compared with an inflow of \$42,900,000 in the previous year. The inflow of \$5,900,000 from other overseas countries was considerably reduced from the total of \$20,500,000 in the previous year.

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SOFT FRUIT IN 1958

Canada's commercial production of berries and tender tree fruits was estimated to be larger this year than last for most types, according to the Bureau's first estimate of commercial fruit production for the current year.

Estimated national production totals, by type of fruit: strawberries, 21,792,000 quarts (16,459,000 in 1957); raspberries, 12,602,000 quarts (12,311,000); sweet cherries, 270,000 bushels (239,000); sour cherries, 338,000 bushels (366,000); apricots, 269,000 bushels (281,000); peaches, 2,877,000 bushels (2,801,000); pears, 1,252,000 bushels (1,094,000); plums and prunes, 583,000 bushels (566,000); loganberries, 994,000 pounds (1,059,000); and grapes, 79,440,000 pounds (69,319,000).

A LIVING ART

(Reprinted from May-June 1958 issue of "Food for Thought")

The National Gallery of Canada, as a federal institution, does not have a regular education department comparable to those found in many Canadian museums and art galleries. Numerous galleries in this country are supported by provincial or municipal grants, in addition to private memberships, and thus are able to work closely with local education authorities. A close liaison between school and gallery often results in an enriched programme which supplements the standard school curriculum. The National Gallery's educational and extension programme, on the other hand, tends to be oriented towards the national rather than the local scene. Here the term 'education' must be used broadly and not merely to denote 'systematic instruction'. There are actually four phases of Gallery work which should be discussed and this excludes all the highly technical services which are available as well as systematic research projects which are carried out with and for leading educational institutions and galleries. These four categories are travelling exhibitions, touring lecturers, docent services and research on pilot projects, and the Gallery training programme.

STRUCTURE

At the present time the Department of Exhibition Extension Services co-ordinates all exhibition services as well as the internal docent services in Ottawa. The staff is composed of a director, two field officers, and an education officer assisted by four part-time docents.

The field officers, one for Western Canada and the other to cover Quebec and the Maritimes, will work closely with local galleries, ascertaining the types of exhibitions needed and will be ready to give expert advice on programming and the installation of exhibitions. They are available for general lectures and will attend the meetings of the various regional art circuits to evaluate criticism and suggestions and also to bring the views of the National Gallery to the direct attention of the circuits. These officers will also help scout for exhibition material and assist in various regional exhibitions. The education officer is in charge of the internal programme at the National Gallery and is responsible for developing an education programme which will be directly related to visitors to the National Gallery. The docents, who lecture in both English and French, are trained art educators and help to devise series of talks and lectures that make the permanent collection, as well as travelling displays in Ottawa, meaningful to the general public.

TRAVELLING EXHIBITIONS

For over twenty years the National Gallery has assembled travelling exhibitions for general circulation in Canada. The number of displays circulated annually has more or less kept pace with the demand or did until quite recently. Since 1945 there has been a prodigious growth in the field of art appreciation and dozens of small galleries and exhibiting centres have been organized from coast to coast. It is estimated that there are approximately eighty-five institutions in Canada where art exhibitions are shown on a more or less regular schedule. These include universities, libraries and art clubs in addition to galleries proper. In the Maritimes, Ontario and Western Canada, regional circulating agencies have evolved to help fill the demand for art exhibitions. All these circuits receive exhibitions from the National Gallery, which also supplies many galleries directly. During the 1958-59 season forty-five exhibitions, ranging from major European paintings to small displays of fine reproductions will be offered for general circulation - the number for a given area generally determined by the demand. Fees, which range from \$10.00 to \$500.00 per exhibition, have been standardized throughout Canada and include all shipping, insurance and crating charges. Every exhibition is heavily underwritten and charges are kept as low as possible. At the present time a particular exhibition will be charged for at the same rate whether shown in Newfoundland or British Columbia.

LECTURERS

Regular lectures are given by internationally-known art historians, critics and artists at the National Gallery and many of these lecturers tour Canada under the auspices of the Gallery. It is impossible to stress the importance of these tours as many of the Canadian galleries are relatively isolated and need intellectual stimulation and impartial information on important art subjects by experts. The same speaker will address a large audience of many hundreds in Toronto and talk to an eager, vital group of seventy-five in Regina or Brandon. The provincial galleries are responsible only for the local hospitality of these speakers as fees and transportation costs are paid for by the National Gallery. Topics are diverse; scholarly outlines of significant developments in English Gothic art, an analysis of modern theories of aesthetics, an evaluation of certain aspects of contemporary art or perhaps a technical discussion on

the merits of new synthetic paints and varnishes -- the latter oriented towards artist craftsmen. These important outside lecturers suddenly focus attention on the visual arts within a community and the tours help in some degree to sustain interest in centres where the developing of public supports is an uphill fight. To supplement these tours well-known Canadian art authorities will be utilized for shorter tours in Canada during the 1958-59 season.

GUIDED TOURS AND SCHOOL PROJECTS

Three years ago it was decided that an education programme adapted to the needs of children should be set up as part of the National Gallery extension services. It was felt that by trying out such a programme at a local community level first, valuable experience could be gained in preparing the groundwork for a comprehensive national scheme. At the same time the Gallery would be serving its function as a local institution as well as a national one.

A part-time docent, trained in the field of art and qualified as an elementary school teacher, was appointed to create a liaison with the local primary and high schools and to offer them a programme of art appreciation tours, film programmes and exhibitions. The findings were to be presented in reports every six months. Experimentation with various types of approaches and programming was encouraged, but serious restrictions resulted because of the limited physical facilities of the Gallery building itself. Saturday morning art appreciation lectures, painting classes for children and art film programmes are planned when enlarged facilities make possible an expansion of services.

Circulating exhibitions of National Gallery reproductions have proved to be a particularly popular event with the local schools. Each picture is complemented with notes comprising an appreciation of the painting, and information on the artist's life and times. Usually, these pictures are displayed in the main arteries of the school where students can see them for a period of a month before they are passed on to the next school. The reproductions are large framed ones and in general are of an excellent quality. Topics such as portraits, landscape, a series on the history of painting, *How the Artist Sees Himself and Others* are examples of the type of exhibition offered. In many cases, teachers make good use of these exhibitions and base class projects around them. Because many of the schools find it impossible to send all of their students to the Gallery for art appreciation tours, the exhibitions perform a valuable function in exposing large numbers of young people to fine works of art. Eventually, it is hoped that provincial education authorities will benefit by National Gallery experience and support these school exhibitions.

A programme of art appreciation lectures is available to children, adults, and out-of-town groups for both special exhibitions and the permanent collection. The topics for the school lectures vary from *People and Their Portraits; Venice, City of Colour; and How to Look at a Painting to Canada Through the Eyes of Her Artists*. Teachers are usually provided with preliminary information before the tour to arouse interest and response. The Socratic method is used in lecturing so that the child not only learns to express himself verbally in abstract terms but is also forced to use his powers of observation. This method is particularly valuable in that it increases the child's awareness of himself, the world around him, and his ability to look at pictures independently. Only incidentally does he learn something about the history of art.

At the high school level, the Socratic method is still used but with less success. The emphasis is more on the history of art and upon design. This programme is usually closely allied to the art and history curriculum within the schools. Films and film strips are often used to supplement the tours and discussion is encouraged.

Information on coming exhibitions and films is made available to all teachers. Film lists are prepared both for elementary and high schools and suggest approved films for the different age levels in the realm of art, social studies, home economics and industrial arts. Many of the films belong to the National Gallery's library, some are available through institutions such as local film councils.

It has been Gallery policy for many years to gradually build up a library of art films available to any responsible institution or group throughout Canada. Films on art and art education are previewed and bought annually for these purposes. Recently, such films as *The Titan; From Renoir to Picasso; From Doric to Gothic; Your Child is a Genius* have been added to the ever growing collection. The Canadian Film Institute administers the Gallery film library and the films are available from them without charge.

In 1960, when the new National Gallery building will be ready for occupancy, the greater facilities will afford more space for extra staff, and more activities in the sphere of education resulting in a more comprehensive extension service.

TRAINING PROGRAMME

The need for a general art gallery and museum training plan has been obvious for many years and has been discussed at length by the Canadian Museums' Association. The National Gallery, working with a number of major galleries in Canada and the University of Toronto, the only university in Canada where an honours degree in the history of art may be obtained, has initiated a new training programme starting in the fall of 1958. Selected

candidates will be stationed at the National Gallery for eight months and during the training period will also be required to spend some weeks at the Art Gallery of Toronto, the Royal Ontario Museum and attend special seminars conducted at the University of Toronto's Department of Art and Archaeology.

The trainees will receive a short but intensive course. They will learn curatorial functions, methods of accessioning, the theory and practice of modern-day conservation methods, the rudiments of standard packing procedures, how circulating exhibitions are assembled and toured, the techniques of public relations and publicity and the routine administration required in a major gallery. Prior to session, which involves all the practical aspects of a gallery's operation, the trainees will spend a further six weeks at a university summer school studying art history.

At the end of the first training programme a thorough analysis will be made of the course by staff and students and it is expected that many of the problems, which undoubtedly will arise, will be ironed out. The length of future programmes, the type of emphasis, and the overall value of specific courses will be measured and modified if necessary. It should be pointed out that only a very few selected candidates will be admitted to this training course in the next two years as space limitations make a large group impossible to handle at the present time.

The new Gallery should be occupied early in 1960 and undoubtedly many significant changes will take place in all phases of Gallery operations. Current research projects and reports of extension activities in galleries in Europe and the United States are being prepared. This material when analysed and collated will undoubtedly bring about significant changes in all aspects of extension work. Increased facilities will bring about greater efficiency and add to the number of services which can be offered. However, the National Gallery's main concern will be with the refinements of existing techniques. The main problem with exhibitions is not to send out more travelling shows but to make them better ones. The smaller galleries are only interested in a limited number of speakers from outside sources and these individuals have to be so selected that their topics are of vital interest and bear upon significant art development which need scholarly interpretation and analysis. The number of tours each year at the National Gallery is an index of interest but the National Gallery's main concern will be to constantly experiment with teaching techniques so that children's classes and adult tours are made as stimulating and interesting as possible.

(Contributed by the Extension Services of the National Gallery, Ottawa.)

CHAMPLAIN HONOURED

Speaking at Quebec City July 3 on the occasion of the 350th anniversary of the founding of Quebec by Samuel de Champlain, Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker said that the seeds sown by Champlain have taken root and borne fruit from sea to sea.

"His work knows no frontiers; the French names of towns and villages, lakes and rivers, outside your province, bear witness to his dauntless courage in taking civilization to the Indians and developing regions still unexplored", the Prime Minister said.

Continuing, Mr. Diefenbaker said: "The tribute of national fidelity that we now pay him must be one of gratitude and affection. Indeed, to such pioneers as Cartier, Champlain, La Salle, Jolliet and many others, we owe the opening up of our country. All along their way they laid the foundations of a society that has now become a great nation. Each piece of territory into which they ventured was won by tireless work and unsurpassed zeal."

"Thanks to them, 'the few acres of snow' have become rich and prosperous territories and constitute a heritage open to all Canadians.

"It behoves our entire population to pay a special tribute to this great founder, who has brought to this country a pure and noble blood of which his progeny is rightly proud.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I cannot conceal my intense emotion in joining with you to celebrate this solemn occasion. Some of us perhaps are inclined to forget the achievements of our great men, but it is comforting to realize that our hearts can be deeply moved when, in occasions such as this, the memory of our gallant patriots is recalled.

"Among you in this large gathering of people, there are to be found, I am sure, Canadians from all walks of life and all racial groups. Newcomers on this land should find an inspiration in the grandiose and moving celebrations which are taking place around us here, and which bring back our thoughts to some of the greatest moments in the history of their new homeland. They will feel, as we do, a deep pride in honouring the memory of those great men who cared over our destiny. Thus they can join more intimately in the life of our national family and play a fuller role as associates in the development of their country of adoption.

"It is an honour and a privilege for me to pay homage, on behalf of the Canadian Government, to our most renowned discoverer. His first steps on our soil were marked with perilous adventure, heroic courage and faith in the days to come. This monument before us is a symbol of the respect and admiration we owe to him. For my part, I assure you, I find in it that strength and that courage which are so necessary in the fulfilment of the hard tasks entrusted to me. The commemoration of Samuel

de Champlain must not take an end with the closing of these celebrations. Let us remain ever alert and prepared to go on with his life-work. Such is our duty as good citizens, if we are to be found worthy of the heritage left to us by the Fathers of the Canadian homeland."

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NWT COUNCIL MEETING

The fifteenth session of the Council of the Northwest Territories opens in Ottawa on Monday, July 14.

Commissioner R.G. Robertson will lay before the Council a number of legislative proposals and other matters, the variety of which indicate the broad course of northern development.

The Territorial Council which is in many respects the counterpart of a provincial legislature is responsible for governing one-third of the total land area of Canada. It is composed of 4 elected members and 5 members appointed by the Governor in Council, and meets twice annually, generally alternating its sessions between Ottawa and some point in the Territories. The Council is concerned with a wide variety of matters, ranging all the way from the conservation of caribou to the regulation of mining exploration and development.

One change in membership of Council has occurred since January. Elected member John Parker, who represented the constituency of Mackenzie North, was recently appointed Judge of the Territorial Court of the Yukon. Council will consider how his unexpired term of office should be filled. Other elected members are Knut Lang (Mackenzie Delta), J.W. Goodall (Mackenzie River) and S.H. Porritt (Mackenzie South). Appointed members are L.C. Audette, Canadian Maritime Commission; H.M. Jones, Director, Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Commissioner L.H. Nicholson, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, C.M. Drury, President, Provincial Transport Company, Montreal. W.G. Brown, Chief of the Territorial Division, Department of Northern Affairs, is Deputy Commissioner of the Territories and a member of the Council.

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CANADIANS AT BISLEY

The Canadian Pavilion at Bisley, England, is once again a centre of great activity as 29 Canadian marksmen prepare for the 89th annual runoff of the competition.

The big shoot begins Saturday, July 12, opening with the Donegal, Daily Telegraph and Alexandra competitions.

Both the Canadian Army Rifle team and the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Bisley team are settling in and are expected to offer some strong competition against other Commonwealth delegations when the shoot gets underway.

The coveted Queen's prize will be shot for on Saturday, July 19.

The Canadian Army Rifle team, headed by Captain Donald G. MacKinnon of Ottawa, is made up from members of the Royal Canadian School of Military Engineering at Chilliwack, B.C.

For awhile it looked like one of its members was not going to make it to England. He is Lt. Abraham Fort of Winnipeg, who was posted to the Middle East just after being selected for the team. However, Lt. Fort was able to make travel arrangements in Egypt and he arrived in the United Kingdom in time to join other members of the squad.

Not all of the Canadians at Bisley are here to take part in the shoot. Several of the team members brought along members of their families as well. A caravan campsite near Bisley offers accommodation for wives and children. Two of the ladies are even getting in on the shoot.

They are Mrs. Tessie Spencer of Strathmore, Que., who has been a familiar and competent competitor at many shoots in the past, and Mrs. Clifford Wiltshire of Ottawa. She met her husband, Cpl. Wiltshire on the Ottawa ranges and they observed their first wedding anniversary during the boat crossing to England.

The Commandant of the 1958 Dominion of Canada Rifle Association team is Major A.M.T. Spittal, MBE, CD, of Victoria, B.C.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Mr. Donald M. Fleming, Minister of Finance, has released the regular monthly statement of the Government's financial operations for May 1958 and the first two months of the current fiscal year.

For May, budgetary revenues were \$433.4 million, expenditures were \$378.7 million and there was a surplus of \$54.7 million. For May 1957, revenues were \$486.1 million, expenditures were \$364.7 million and there was a surplus of \$121.4 million.

For the first two months of the current fiscal year, budgetary revenues were \$686.3 million, expenditures were \$642.4 million and the surplus was \$43.9 million. For the same period last year, revenues were \$785.4 million, expenditures (which included \$100 million to the Canada Council) were \$712 million and the surplus was \$73.4 million.

Operations of the old age security fund, which are not included in budgetary transactions, resulted in a deficit of \$8.1 million for May 1958 and an accumulated deficit of \$25.1 million for the two months to May 31, 1958. Such deficits are covered by temporary loans by the Minister under the terms of the Old Age Security Act. Last year, for the two months to May 31, 1957 there was an accumulated surplus of \$1.9 million.