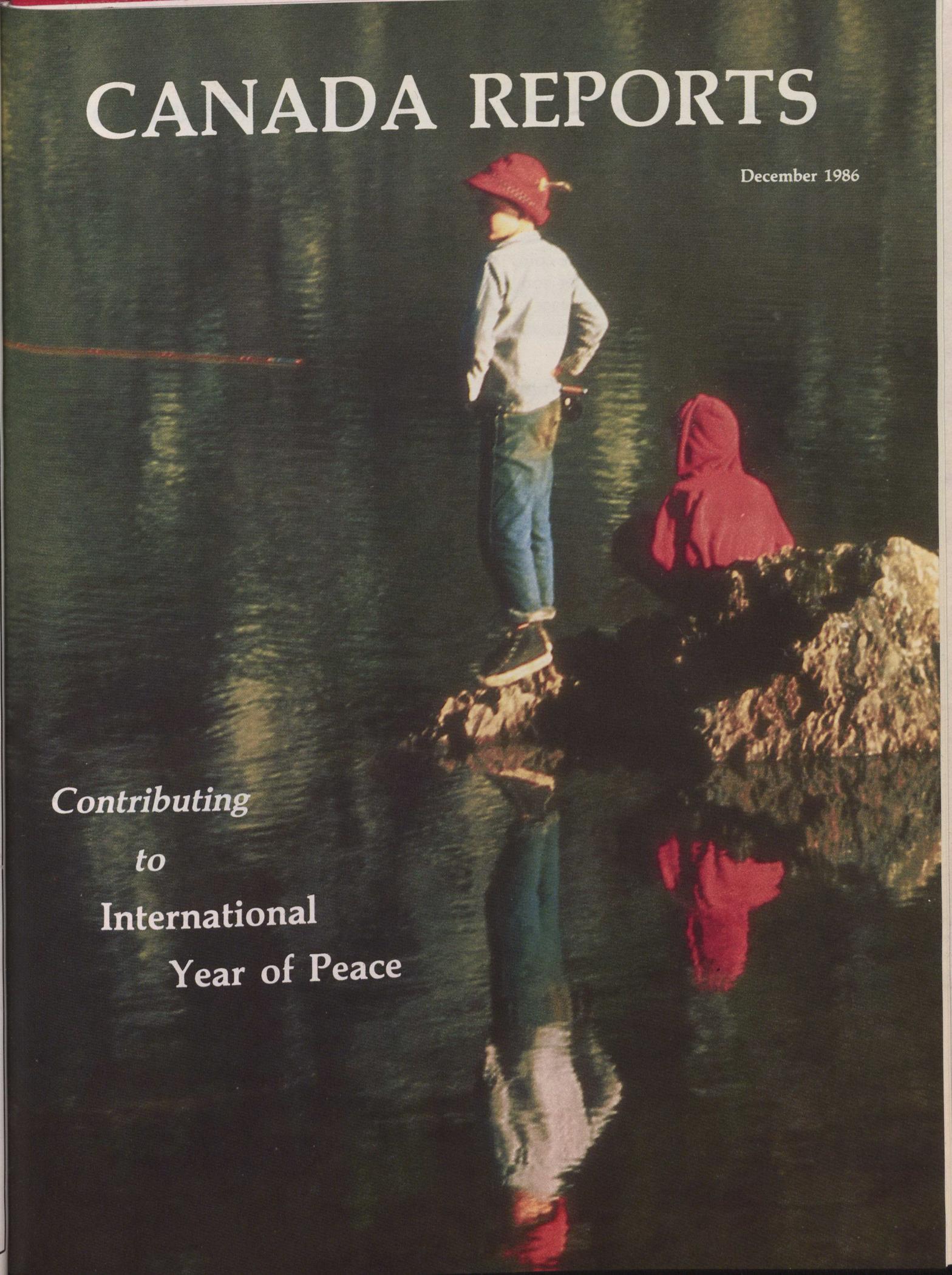


# CANADA REPORTS



December 1986

*Contributing*  
*to*  
International  
Year of Peace

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IYP Logo

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*Canada Reports* is published by the External Communications Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1A 0G2.

Telex: 053-3745

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Comments or suggestions from readers are welcome. A credit is requested for any material reprinted.

*Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre Reportage Canada.*

Cover photo: Cultus Lake, British Columbia by Valerie May.  
Canadian Museum of Contemporary Photography,  
National Museums of Canada

## Angels in stained glass on Christmas stamps

Canada's 1986 Christmas stamps, issued by Canada Post Corporation on October 29, feature angels done in the style and hues of stained glass.

Symbolizing the participation of angels in the Christmas story, three vertical stamps — a 34-cent stamp for Canadian mail, a 39-cent stamp for US mail and a 68-cent stamp for all other international mail — together form the left, centre and right panels of a triptych, a three-pannelled format traditionally used for religious art. The fourth stamp, designed for the special postage rate for domestic greeting cards during the holiday season, features a carol-singing angel. The stamps were created by Toronto graphic artist Theo Dimson ■



# International Year of Peace: Contributions by Canadians

*For Canadians, no duty is more challenging than to contribute constructively to peace among nations.*

Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark  
Speaking in Ottawa, January 23, 1986.

*Shortly after assuming office, I said that Canada would work relentlessly to reduce tensions, to alleviate conflict, and to create the conditions for a general and lasting peace. I added then, and I repeat: 'the exercise of political will is nowhere more important than on this issue, on whose outcome the lives of our children and of humanity depend'.*

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney  
Speaking in Ottawa, October 31, 1985.

The United Nations proclaimed 1986 to be International Year of Peace (IYP) to increase global awareness and involvement in attaining peace. The proclamation calls on governments, organizations and all individuals "to join with the United Nations in resolute efforts to safeguard peace and the future of humanity".

In the context of this broad definition, Canadians across the country responded to the challenge and participated in efforts to advance closer relationships among all peoples. "For many Canadians, the IYP proclamation confirmed what we had already known," said Canada's Ambassador

for Disarmament Douglas Roche: "It has served to remind us that peace without development is not peace, that peace without racial equality and harmony is not peace, that peace without a reasonable quality of life is not peace."

*(Canada's peace program is outlined on Page 5.)*

Canada was a co-sponsor of the IYP resolution that received the UN General Assembly's unanimous consent on October 24, 1985.

Peace is defined broadly in the IYP resolution. It encompasses disarmament, the arms race and the prevention of war as well as issues of social progress and economic development, the promotion of human rights and freedoms, the elimination of racial discrimination, the satisfaction of human needs and protection of the environment.

## Leaves intertwined on commemorative coin

The limited-edition \$100 Canadian gold coin commemorating International Year of Peace was available from August 15 to November 30. It was the eleventh issue in Canada's \$100 Gold Commemorative Coin Program by the Royal Canadian Mint.

Designed by internationally acclaimed Toronto artist Dora de Pédery-Hunt, the coin depicts a branch of maple leaves intertwined with a branch of olive leaves, symbols of Canada and peace. The words "Peace" - "Paix" form a circle superimposed on the design.

The obverse bears Arnold Machin's effigy of Queen Elizabeth II.



The 22-karat gold coin contains one half troy ounce of pure gold. It has a diameter of 27 millimetres, a thickness of 2.15 millimetres and weighs 16.965 grams.

## Essay and poster competitions

Two successful competitions, the national essay competition entitled "What is peace and what can I do to achieve it" and the national poster competition on the themes of the International Year of Peace, were organized by the UN Association of Canada as part of Canada's IYP program.

Submissions for both contests were sent from all parts of Canada. Some 900 essays and more than 1 700 posters were received.

Each competition was divided into three age categories - 12 and under, 13 to 17, and 18 and over. Two winners, chosen in each category, visited the United Nations headquarters in New York.



Winning poster by Roger Alexandre (18 and over).



Winning poster by Natasha Dastoor (13 to 17).

*A passionate commitment to true human brotherhood and love for all people can change the world.*

Diana Dainty (18 and over).

*Peace will come when every one of the world's nearly five billion people can get up in the morning and say, "What a beautiful day! It's a joy to be alive."*

Claude Pigeon (13 to 17).

*We need to get involved in creating a perfect world where all children can grow up in peace.*

Cushing Thompson (12 and under).

*To work for peace means tolerating others and accepting their differences.*

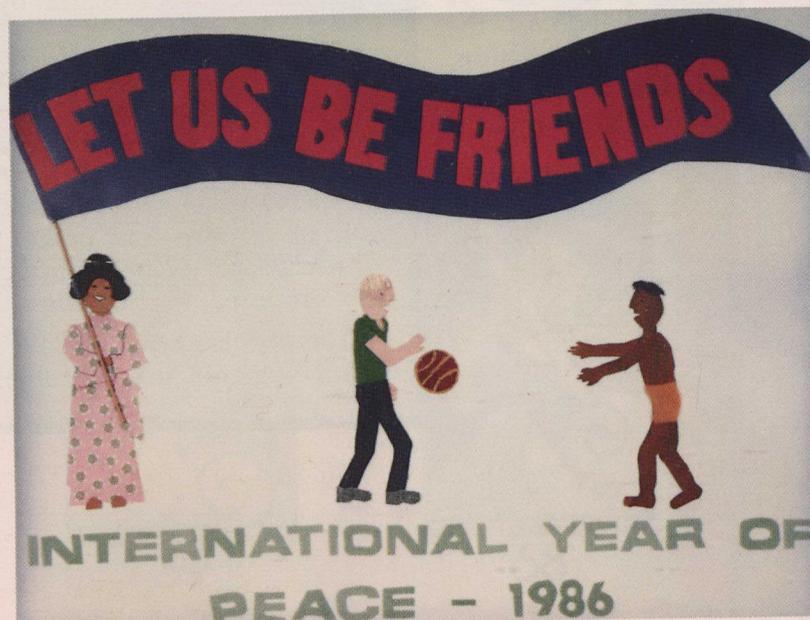
Serge Meyer (18 and over).

*I think world peace has to start at home.*

Nicholas Matthew Kot (12 and under).

*I would define peace in very simple terms - the state in which people co-exist in harmony, with compassion, empathy, and a strong desire to co-operate.*

Leanne Penney (13 to 17).



Winning poster by Alison Rust (12 and under).

# Reflections on peace

The book, *What peace means to me*, which represents a uniquely Canadian contribution to the international dialogue on peace, will be presented to the UN and receive wide distribution in Canada. The essays were written by a few exceptional Canadians who are recipients of the Order of Canada. They offer a broad range of personal opinions and perceptions on the International Year of Peace theme ranging from the artistic to the intellectual, and the idealistic to the pragmatic. Capsules from some of them follow:

*You cannot talk about peace or even desire peace until you are concerned first about justice between individuals and between peoples.*

Sylvie Bernier, Olympic gold medalist in diving.

*We have to agree to live and share with our enemies, to tolerate other ideologies in the faith that even the enemy is human and embodies the highest ideals too.*

Liona Boyd, classical guitarist.

*One thing is certain: unless leaders and states give peace and well-being everywhere their overdue priority, the human experiment... could one day soon terminate.*

Maxwell Cohen, professor and judge.

*Wanting peace is not something which comes naturally, but rather something which has to be learned. Each of us must discover in his own way what peace really means.*

Marc Garneau, first Canadian astronaut in space.

*We have to come to an agreement with the East if we want civilization to survive on this planet and if we want real peace.*

Gerhard Herzberg, physicist and Nobel Prize winner.

*You cannot have peace where people are hungry. You have to be well-fed to lay the building blocks for peace.*

Paul-Émile Léger, cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church.

*Can the motivated, yet friendly competition enjoyed by athletes throughout the world not teach us a lesson in mutual coexistence?*

Bobby Orr, hockey player.

*From the dark tunnel of nuclear fear a glimmer of light escapes — the new reality of diverse peoples consciously choosing to work together for peace.*

Gérard Pelletier, journalist, politician and diplomat.

*My vision of peace encompasses an awareness of the rights of our fellow man irrespective of race, colour or creed.*

Oscar E. Peterson, jazz pianist.

*In a gentle spirit, a strong will and an enlightened mind resides our best hope for peace: a peace that depends not upon the arms of the world's captains and kings, but upon the governance of ourselves.*

Morris Shumiatcher, lawyer and human rights activist.

*A definition of peace cannot just encompass the absence of overt hostilities but must include a lack of all kinds of violence and the ability of different points of view to command respect.*

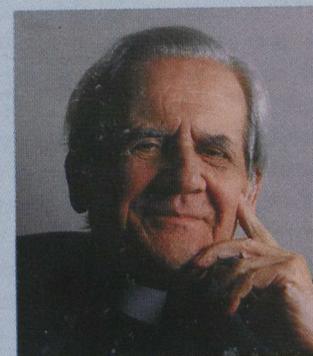
Amy Williams, social and women's rights activist.

*Peace cannot be built on foundations of injustice. Peace requires a new international economic order based on justice for and within nations, and respect for the full dignity of persons.*

Lois M. Wilson, United Church minister.



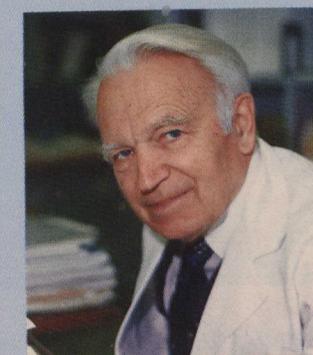
Sylvie Bernier



Paul-Émile Léger



Oscar Peterson



Gerhard Herzberg

Athlete Information Bureau

Léger Foundation

Regal Recordings Ltd.

Dan Getz, NRC

# A program for peace

In addition to Canada's continuous and diverse work for peace during IYP, the government announced a number of new measures and initiated a program of activities reflecting the country's concern for the enhancement of international peace and security.

- **Modernization of the Yellowknife seismic array:**

On February 7, Mr. Clark announced that Canada would provide \$3.2 million over the period 1986-1989 to upgrade the Yellowknife seismic array as a major Canadian contribution to monitoring an eventual comprehensive nuclear test ban (CTB). Mr. Clark said that "modernizing of the seismic array, will enable Canada to contribute to an international system which will constitute an essential monitoring element of a negotiated CTB using the best technology available".

- **A contribution of \$10 000 to the IYP Voluntary Trust Fund to support activities undertaken during the year:**

This donation, one of the largest made to the Voluntary Trust Fund, was part of Canada's over-all contribution of \$100 000 to the UN World Disarmament Campaign. From the additional \$90 000, the UN *Disarmament Yearbook* received \$50 000 and the UN Institute for Disarmament Research in Geneva received \$40 000 for research on the verification issue. A further \$25 000 was allocated for each of these projects on October 29, 1986.

- **A cross-Canada tour by Ambassador for Disarmament Douglas Roche, April 14 to May 2:**

Mr. Roche discussed IYP and the disarmament issues with members of the Consultative Group on Disarmament and Arms Control Affairs and with interested Canadians.

- **A book of essays on the broad themes of IYP by distinguished Canadians.**

- **An essay competition for Canadians dealing with the theme 'What is peace and what can I do to achieve it' and a poster competition.**

- **The issuing by the Royal Canadian Mint of a new limited edition \$100 gold coin symbolizing peace.**

- **The issuing of a commemorative stamp by Canada Post Corporation in the fall of 1986.**

- **Funding priority through the Disarmament Fund, to projects directly linked to the objectives of IYP:**

The Disarmament Fund, which totalled over \$500 000 in the 1985-86 fiscal year, assisted research, meetings, and the dissemination of information on control and disarmament issues by non-governmental organizations and concerned individuals in Canada.

- **International Day of Peace ceremony:**

A special ceremony commemorating International Day of Peace was held on Parliament Hill in Ottawa on September 16. During the ceremony, the Peace Tower carillon rang at the same time as bells in a number of communities across Canada, as part of a "peal for peace" project.

A number of government departments undertook their own programs linked to the themes of IYP. For example, as part of its continuing activities, the Department of National Defence highlighted the IYP in its publications, exhibitions and speaking tours. The role of the Canadian Armed Forces in contributing to peace and Canada's ongoing commitment to peacekeeping were among the featured themes ■

## Dove soaring for peace on embossed stamp



Canada Post Corporation issued a special embossed stamp commemorating 1986 as International Year of Peace on September 16, the International Day of Peace. It is the first time since 1981 that Canada Post has issued a stamp with an embossed image.

Designed by Montreal graphic designer Carole Jeghers, the issue features a stylized dove soaring in space, its wings extended to Earth as if about to embrace the planet.

Canada Post Chairman René J. Marin suggests when using the stamp, "let us heed the advice from the constitution of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization: 'since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed'."

# UN salutes country for aid to refugees

The people of Canada have been awarded the 1986 Nansen Medal in recognition of their contributions to the cause of refugees in their country and throughout the world. The medal, presented by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Jean-Pierre Hocke to Governor General Jeanne Sauvé on November 13, recognizes outstanding contributions towards protecting and assisting refugees. It perpetuates the spirit of Fridtjof Nansen, a pioneer in international humanitarian aid, who was the League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from 1921 until his death in 1930. The medal has usually been given annually since 1954.

Canada is the first country to receive the Nansen Medal. Mr. Hocke stressed the unusual nature of giving the award to an entire people, saying that it was a means of recognizing human solidarity which reached well beyond government actions in support of the refugee cause.

"Given the size and diversity of Canada, and bearing in mind the outstanding achievements attained in favour of refugees at the national and provincial levels, by individuals as well as groups, organizations and authorities belonging to a broad political, linguistic, cultural, social and religious spectrum, it would have been unfair to single out one individual or group as opposed to another," he said.

To mark the presentation of the award to the Canadian people, a Nansen Medal project for the benefit of refugees is to be established. Details of the project and the designation of the beneficiaries are under discussion.

*In considering the validity of claims for refugee status, Canada follows the general and universally applicable definition of the term 'refugee' in the UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 as supplemented by the 1967 UN Refugee Protocol. A "Convention refugee" is defined as any person who, by reason of a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion, (a) is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, by reason of such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country, or (b) not having a country of nationality, is outside the country of his former habitual residence and is unable or, by reason of such fear, is unwilling to return to that country.*

Canada has always supported international efforts on behalf of refugees. It was a member of the International Refugee Organization and subsequently a strong supporter of UNHCR. In addition, Canada is a leading contributor to international humanitarian and refugee aid programs having already given more than \$18 million to UNHCR this year.

Canada also has a commendable record of receiving refugees fleeing persecution in all parts of the world. More than half a million refugees have been resettled in Canada since the end of the Second World War and the *World Refugee Survey, 1985*, lists Canada second among industrialized nations in number of resettled refugees with 157 700 from 1975 to 1984.

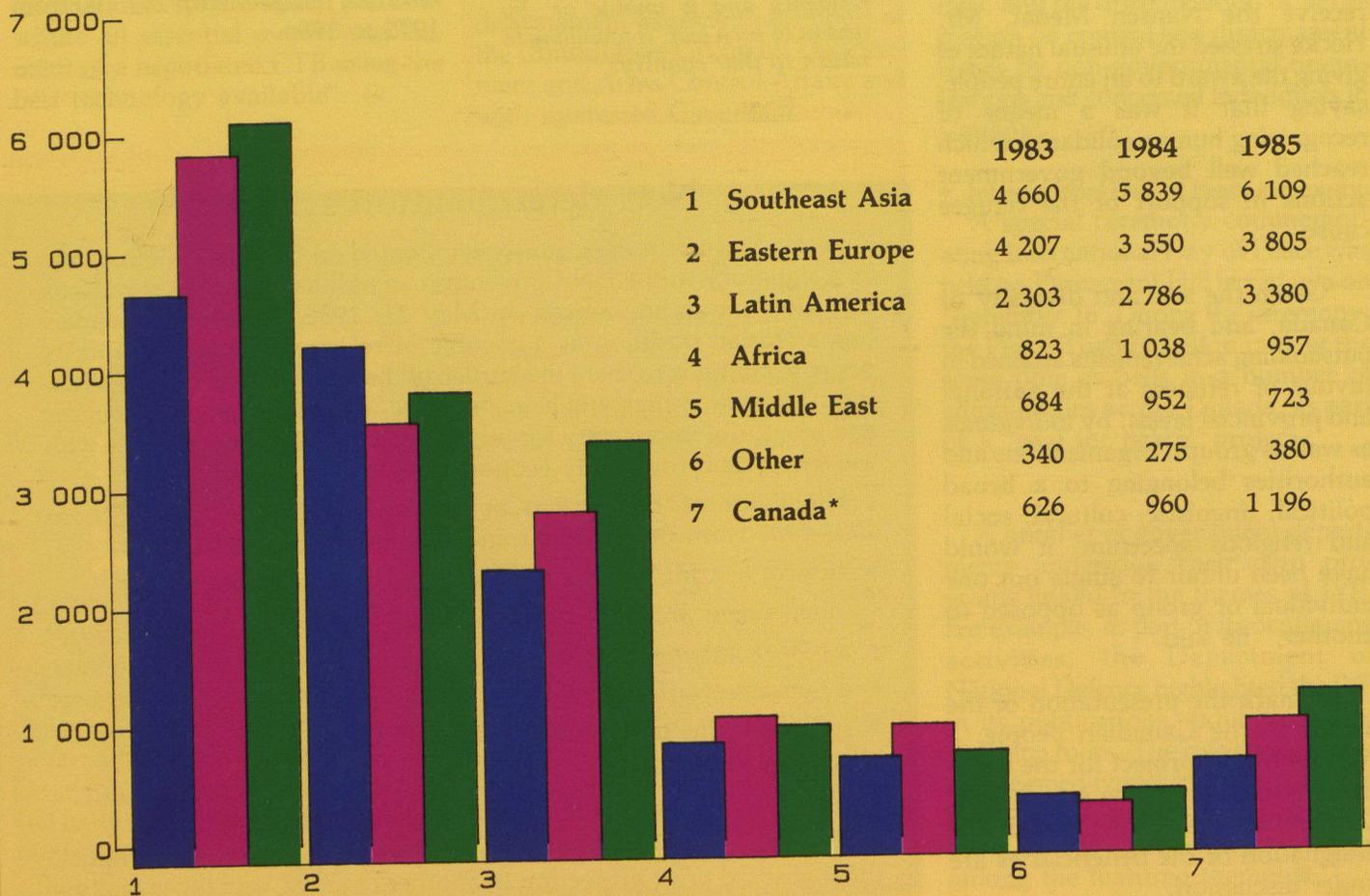
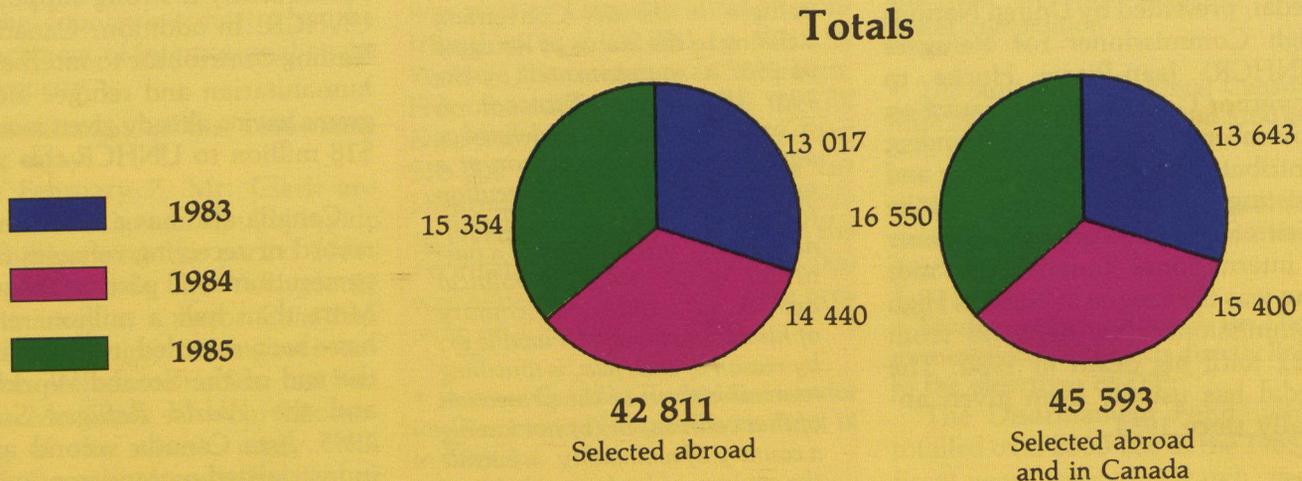
## New determination system

A new refugee determination system, based on Canada's "obligations as a signatory to the UN Convention as well as Canadian standards of justice", was announced on May 21, 1986. It reflects Canada's humanitarian tradition as a country of refugee resettlement and its desire to continue to share the burden of the international refugee situation. The new system will help eliminate "delays for genuine refugees and months of uncertainty for others" as well as discourage those who use the system for purely economic reasons.

Highlights of the system as outlined in *Refugee Perspectives 1986-1987* from Employment and Immigration Canada, are:

- an oral hearing on questions of merit for claimants;
- independent and well-informed decision-making;
- a two-member expert panel;
- a non-adversarial format;
- split decisions to favour the claimant;
- benefit of the doubt to the refugee;
- appeal by leave to federal court;
- limited access controls, such as for those exceeding the time limits, those granted prior protection in another country, and those making repeat claims; and
- a legislated requirement that claims be heard expeditiously.

# Refugee admissions from world areas 1983-1985

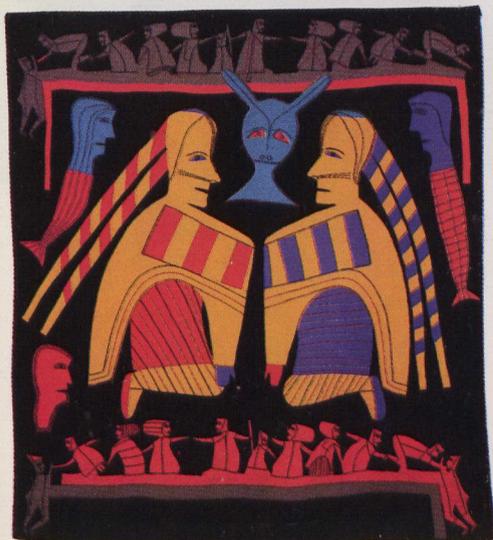


\*Selected from 'landed' refugees already in Canada awaiting validation of claims.

# Jessie Oonark: A retrospective

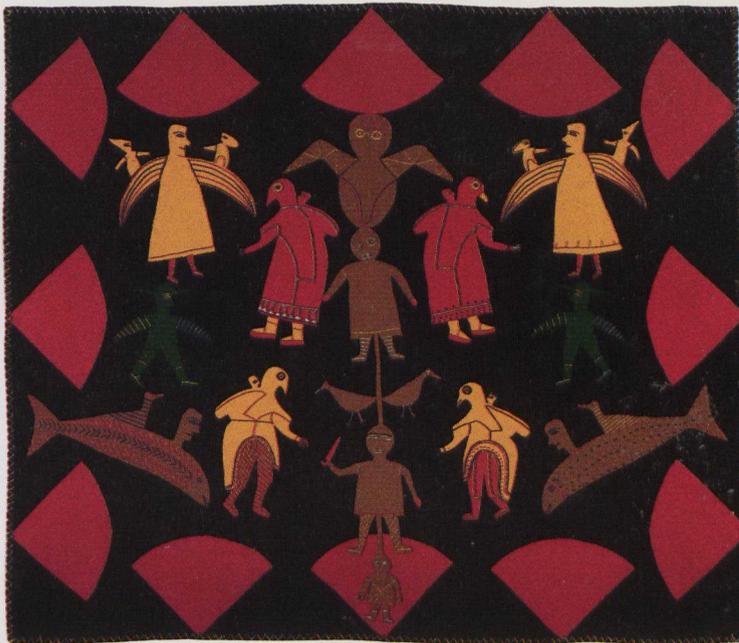
The first major retrospective exhibition at a public institution of the works of Jessie Oonark, one of Canada's leading Inuit artists, has been mounted at the Winnipeg Art Gallery. Some 87 drawings, wall hangings and prints illustrating the artist's concerns and interests, document the development of her career. They were chosen from the more than 800 drawings, 120 wall hangings and 100 different prints produced by this unusual artist.

Jessie Oonark (1906-1985) began drawing and sewing in 1959, soon after she moved to Baker Lake, Northwest Territories, as a widow who had raised a large family. Her productive but brief career ended in 1979 when a neurological disorder made it difficult for her to use her hands.



Wall hanging on felt, 149.2 x 137.2 cm., c. 1973.

Oonark's versatility enabled her to switch back and forth from drawing to sewing, paper to cloth, flat to textured, small to large. She worked with a variety of materials including coloured pencil, felt-tip pen, brush and ink and coloured paper.



Wall hanging, 121.5 x 138.2 cm., c. 1970.

Colour, an important element of her work, is especially evident in her wall hangings with their striking bold and intense colour combinations. In many instances, additional colour was achieved with different decorative stitches and patterns sewn on with embroidery floss.

The earliest wall hangings were generally small but Oonark began working on a larger scale as more materials were made available to her. Her largest work, measuring approximately four by six metres, was completed in 1973 and installed in the lobby of the National Arts Centre in Ottawa.

Jean Blodgett, guest curator at the Winnipeg Art Gallery, said that, while Oonark's small drawings were often of an intimate and personal nature, her large-scale wall hangings represented more formal statements. She worked essentially from one end of a hanging to the other, building her images in rows and zones to produce a complete statement, not a compilation of individual parts.

Different clothing styles were of particular interest to Oonark and her figures were often represented in colourful, decorative garments. She also repeated a number of motifs

Oonark photos: Ernest Mayer  
Winnipeg Art Gallery

## Exhibition tour

The Jessie Oonark retrospective was organized for the Winnipeg Art Gallery by guest curator Jean Blodgett and curatorial assistant Marie Bouchard. It will be on view at a number of Canadian locations:

### Winnipeg Art Gallery

November 16, 1986 - February 15, 1987

### Art Gallery of Windsor

April 12, 1987 - May 17, 1987

### Art Gallery of Ontario (Toronto)

June 27, 1987 - September 6, 1987

### Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre (Yellowknife)

September 25, 1987 - November 6, 1987

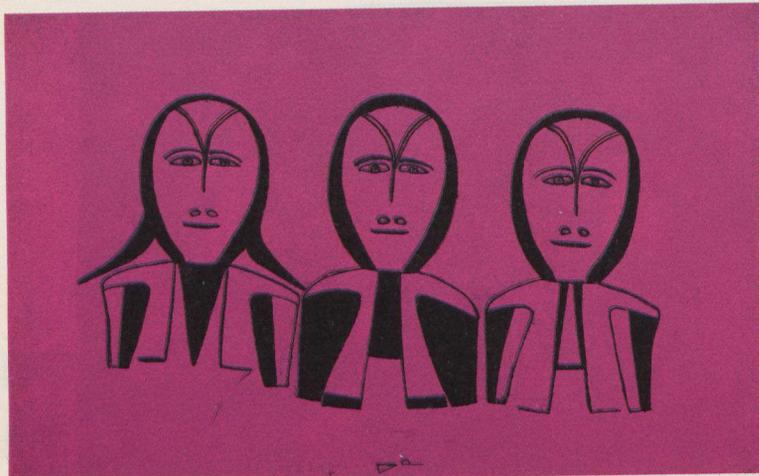
### Edmonton Art Gallery

November 28, 1987 - January 17, 1988

### Confederation Centre (Charlottetown)

February 15, 1988 - March 20, 1988

The catalogue prepared for the exhibition in English and Inuktitut includes some 100 illustrations, a biography of Oonark and a discussion of her work.



Ink and graphite drawing, 28.5 x 45.9 cm., c. 1967-68.

## Oonark's family

To help celebrate the Jessie Oonark retrospective, an exhibition of works by her eight children — all well-known artists from Baker Lake — is on view at the Winnipeg gallery until February 1, 1987. The second generation of six daughters and two sons is represented by drawings, sculptures, prints and wall hangings created since the mid 1960s. General influences are reflected in the high quality of craftsmanship by all the artists and in their depiction of similar themes from stories and legends. Styles, however, vary considerably from their mother's and from each other.

**Janet Kigusiuq**, the eldest, interprets bustling camp scenes and legends on paper with a delicate, linear drawing style and little colour.

**Victoria Mamnguqsualuk** uses line to define forms and colour to separate figures from the ground. On large wall hangings, curving forms often converge to a central focus. Traditional legends are shown in an episodic manner or are represented by one climactic incident.

**Nancy Pukingrnak's** drawings illustrate multi-headed creatures in violent scenes from legends. Her sculptures are heavy rounded forms which reflect power in three dimensions.

**Peggy Qablunaaq** presents the human face and head as a symbol of the spirit world in sculpture.

**Mary Yuusipik** began carving in the early 1960s and her work is finely crafted. Most of her recent work has

been wall hangings with boldly contrasting figure and ground.

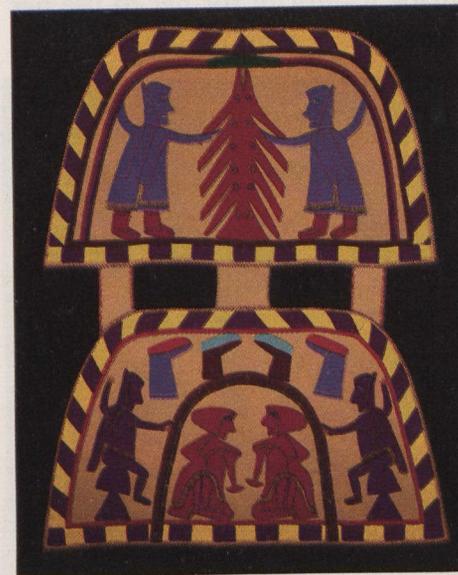
Jessie Oonark's eldest son, **Josiah Nuilaalik**, created sculpture and drawings in the 1960s and 1970s. *Bird Spirit* was made into a stonecut for the 1971 Baker Lake print collection. His sculpture has little surface detail but the forms are surprisingly delicate.

The most prolific sculptor of the family, **Miriam Qiyuk**, has evolved from realistic subjects and style to a symbolic nest theme in a round, flat format. In recent works, nude human figures and animals entwined in sleep, inhabit the nests.

**William Noah**, the youngest member of the family, is a graphic artist whose works often have a detailed landscape setting. Some of his drawings show the skeletons and internal organs of shamans and animals in vivid colours.

including birds, ulus (the traditional Inuit woman's knife), tattoo markings and circles, but over her career, she changed the visual appearance and sometimes the connotations of the motifs. Circles, for example, became faces, igloos, drums, coloured balls, the sun and moon.

Despite the recurring motifs, Ms. Blodgett points out that Oonark portrayed a wide range of topics "from the individual to the universal, from the mundane to the supernatural, from the traditional to the acculturated". Many of her subjects were inspired by her experiences and are associated with contemporary Inuit art: people, animals, daily activities, traditional legends and the



Wall hanging on felt, 159.5 x 122.5 cm., c. 1975.

spirits, shamans and transformed creatures from the spiritual world of the Inuit. Modern influences are revealed through various illustrations including snowmobiles, pipelines, airplanes, helicopters, outboard motorboats and Christian subjects ■

## Peacekeeping : Participating for peace

*Defined generally as the employment of military, para-military or non-military personnel or forces in an area of political conflict for the purpose of restoring or maintaining the peace, peacekeeping provides the opportunity for combatants to disengage and develop the confidence to settle differences by negotiation. Peacekeeping activities range from unarmed missions with a role of observation and reporting only, or roles of investigation, supervision and control, to the interposition of armed military units and formations between parties.*

Canada has been and continues to be a strong supporter of peacekeeping and a major contributor to peacekeeping operations. Since 1947, it has participated in a total of 15 UN peacekeeping operations as well as a few peacekeeping-type missions outside the auspices of the United Nations.

Currently, Canada contributes forces to three UN peacekeeping operations and commencing in 1986, has agreed to participate in another peacekeeping mission in the Middle East, not under UN auspices. These operations are:

- **The United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization (UNTSO):** It was established in 1948 to supervise ceasefire and armistice agreements between Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Syria and

Israel. Canada has participated in UNTSO since 1954 and currently has 20 officers assisting in the operation.

- **The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF):** It was created in May 1974 to observe and maintain the ceasefire between Israel and Syria. Canada provides some 220 personnel to give logistic, communications and other technical support.

**The United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP):** This force was established in 1964 to prevent a recurrence of fighting between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and to assist in the return of normal conditions. Canada is a major contributor and currently has 515 personnel involved in the operation.

- **The Multinational Force and Observers (MFO):** Based in the Sinai peninsula, it was established in 1981 to monitor the provisions of the 1979 Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty. In response to requests from Egypt and Israel, Canada agreed to provide a contingent of up to 140 personnel and nine helicopters to the MFO, commencing on March 31, 1986.

In addition to the above operations, Canada provides periodic airlift support to the UN Military Observer Group India-Pakistan (UNMOGIP), and the Canadian Forces attaché in the Republic of Korea provides Canadian representation on the UN Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC) ■

## Nobel laureate in chemistry

John Polanyi, a University of Toronto professor, won the 1986 Nobel Prize in chemistry for research into molecular changes that take place during the split-second of a chemical reaction. He shares the \$406 000 (Cdn) award with two US scientists.

The winners were cited by the Royal Academy of Sciences in Stockholm for their work in reaction dynamics, a new field of research that "has provided a much more detailed understanding of how chemical reactions take place". Their findings could be used to fight air pollution, acid rain and erosion of the ozone layer in the Earth's atmosphere.

Dr. Polanyi's research was instrumental in the development of the laser at the University of California at Berkeley. The laser, which was first proposed for the US Strategic Defence Initiative, is also used in medicine, including surgery to staple detached retinas.

Like Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor in whose name the prizes have been awarded annually since 1901, Dr. Polanyi's sentiments lie in peace and disarmament but his research can be used for military purposes. In an interview Dr. Polanyi said that scientists who understood new technology had an obligation to be vigilant about its applications.

For his research, Dr. Polanyi has received many honours. In 1971 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London and, three years later, was made an officer of the Order of Canada. He was raised to companion of that order in 1979.

Dr. Polanyi is the fourth Canadian to win a Nobel award. The others are: Gerhard Herzberg, for natural sciences; former Prime Minister Lester Pearson, who won the Nobel Peace Prize; and Sir Frederick Banting, who was honoured for his work in developing insulin ■



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