

CAL
EA940
C15
Oct/Dec 1975
DOCS

LIBRARY E A / BIBLIOTHÈQUE A E
3 5036 01029933 0

INSIDE:
CANADA'S
OCEANOGRAPHIC
RESEARCH
ESKIMOS OF THE
NORTH
DANCE IN CANADA

EXAMINEE
STANDARD LIBRARY
OCT 1975
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

CANADA

CANADA

VOLUME 9 NUMBER 4



Articles

Oceanographic Research	3
A Multi-Cultural Christmas	7
Eskimos	10
Dance in Canada	14
Women	16

Acknowledgements:

The article on the Cape Dorest Prints by Mary M. Craig and the pictures have been taken from BEAVER magazine. The Young Literati is by Sally Barnes and is abridged from the Weekend Magazine of the Globe & Mail. The article on Thelma Finlayson is by S. Richard Hyde and is abridged from COMMENT magazine of Simon Fraser University. The sketches and text for Life On The Farm is from BEAVER magazine.

CANADA est publiée par Andre Charbonneau au nom du Haut Commissariat du Canada, New Delhi, et imprimée par lui chez Tej Press.

CANADA is published by Andre Charbonneau on behalf of the Canadian High Commission, New Delhi, and printed by him at Tej Press Pvt. Ltd, 8-B, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002.



Allan J. Maceachen

Speech by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Allan J. Maceachen, at the Seventh Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, New York, September 3, 1975. (Excerpts)

THE sixth special session of this General Assembly posed a grave challenge to the international community. The proposals for a new international economic order involve a far-reaching transformation of the world's economic relations. Let there be no doubt that a challenge of this magnitude demands from all of us a considered and forth-coming reply.

As I understand it, the new economic order is based upon two propositions :

- o that developing countries do not derive sufficient benefits from the existing system for international trade, investment and finance ; and
- o that monetary instability, lagging economic growth, inflation and the impact of price increases of petroleum and of other essential imports have demonstrated the shortcomings of the world economic system and the need for changes which will benefit developing countries.

Canada accepts the validity of these propositions and recognizes the need for changes in international economic relations to reduce disparities that we consider intolerable between rich and poor nations.

International Development Assistance :

One of the ways of closing this gap between rich and poor, between developed and developing is development assistance. This concept is one that we owe to the first generation of post-war leaders.

The proposals for a new economic order call for a fresh approach to development assistance. Its purpose, scope and character must be altered to fit the new circumstances of the 70s. Canada's response is contained in a new strategy for international development cooperation for 1975-80, which was made public by the Canadian Government yesterday in Ottawa. Allow me to mention the main features of our new strategy which is designed to meet these new demands :

- o We pledge to continue and to increase our programmes of development assistance. This year our disbursements will exceed \$900 million and they will grow significantly in the years ahead;
- o We are determined to achieve for official development assistance the official U.N. target of 7 per cent of our GNP and to move toward it by annual increases in proportion to GNP;
- o We intend to place major emphasis on fostering economic growth and the evolution of social systems in such a way that they will produce the widest distribution of benefits among the population of developing countries;
- o We plan to concentrate the bulk of our bilateral assistance on the poorest countries and on the poorest sectors of their economies;
- o We plan to develop new forms of cooperation to meet the needs of middle-income developing countries in order to strengthen their potential for more self-reliant development;
- o We pledge to maintain a degree of concessionality in our bilateral programmes of not less than 90%. The grant component of Canada's development assistance is at present 95%;
- o We intend to unite bilateral development loans so that developing countries will be eligible to compete for contracts;
- o We reiterate our pledge made at the world food conference to provide a minimum of one million tons of grain per year as food aid for each of the current and the next two fiscal years; and
- o We plan greater emphasis on programmes of agricultural and rural development in developing countries.

The Government of Canada has reached certain broad conclusions on its approach to cooperation with developing countries :

- o We agree that there must be adjustments in the international economic system which will lead to a more rapid reduction in the disparities between developed and developing countries;
- o We consider that the transfer of resources which these adjustments would entail can best be achieved in the context of a growing world economy ;
- o We believe the reform of existing institutions, where possible, is preferable to the establishment of new ones; and
- o We believe positive cooperation rather than confrontation is required to solve difficulties particularly in the area of commodities and other raw materials, including energy resources.

The discussions and negotiations now under way will establish the framework of world trade and finance in the nineteen eighties. There is much a stake for both developed and developing countries,

CANADA faces three oceans: the Pacific, the Atlantic and—the most formidable—the Arctic. Historically, Canada has focused its major attention and energies on pushing back the substantial land frontier. It has now begun to pay increasing attention to pushing back the last frontier: the oceans.

Fisheries, long a very important economic factor in the maritime provinces, is even more so today. Oil and gas on the continental shelf are receiving more attention than ever before and there has been a steadily increasing activity in exploration with encouraging indications of hydrocarbons.

Exploitation of resources in the Arctic, rich in petroleum and hard minerals, is in turn pushing development of technology necessary for various types of vessels to operate effectively in these ice-covered waters.

Considering the vital statistics, all of it is imperative. Indeed inevitable.

The total area of Canada is about 3,851,000 square miles and it is the second largest country in the world. With an ocean coastline totalling about 33,000 miles—

not including the 27,000 miles of shoreline of the Arctic Islands,—the total area of the continental shelf adjacent to Canada is estimated to be almost 40% as large as the country's total area. Considering that the world average of the ratio of continental shelf to total land area is less than 15%, Canada by far is among the most well-endowed nations in this respect.

The fresh water area is about 8% of the total and some of the inland lakes are quite large: about 10 of them, in fact, could be considered as fresh water seas, presenting problems and opportunities akin to the ocean. It has been estimated that this represents about 30% of the world's total supply of fresh water.

The continental shelf is considered an extension of the land area, and Canada's land area is rich in mineral resources. It is, in fact, among the world's first five producing countries for minerals.

Exploration for offshore oil is increasing rapidly, too, with millions of dollars being spent every year; by 1980, over \$1 billion would have been committed.

In fishing, of course, Canada

has long been ranked second among world fish exporters. Founded upon cod, herring, salmon and lobsters—all in heavy demand on the export market—the Canadian fishing industry is reaping the benefits of research and advanced technology. And much else.

In 1972, the Federal Government announced an ocean policy earmarking a progressively larger portion of government-funded research and development to be done by industry. Its main thrust was to ensure that R&D results were translated more effectively into additional industrial capacity. The application of this policy is beginning to show encouraging results.

In July 1973, the government added a new dimension to what is described as the policy on the ocean industry, science and technology. The important aims of the policy are to stimulate increasing participation of industry in the exploitation of Canada's offshore resources; to ensure emphasis on a wide range of ocean science and technology programs relating to management of marine environment, renewable and non-renewable resources, development and maintenance of ocean engineering

CANADA'S OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH





Extracting test specimen from anaesthetized skate during studies of DDT transport and metabolism.

at universities and in government laboratories and better forecasting of the weather, currents, ice and similar atmospheric and oceanic factors; and to develop within five years competence to operate on and below ice-covered waters.

The policy, widely welcomed by the ocean community in the country, is the foundation on which are based Canada's long-term ocean activities.

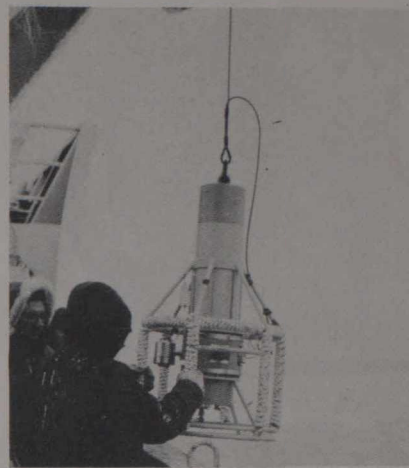
Some of the more prominent marine science institutions in Canada include the Bedford Institute in Halifax—consisting of the Atlantic Oceanographic Laboratory, the Atlantic Geo-science Centre and the Marine Ecology Laboratory; the various fisheries research board stations across Canada, now administered by the Department Of The Environment; the various defence research board establishments; the marine science groups within the Department Of The Environment across Canada

and the National Research Council; and the Centre For Inland Waters.

The universities most active in ocean studies include Memorial, Dalhousie, McGill, Toronto and British Columbia.

The government is also assisting in establishment of other institutions, which might be described as centres for ocean technology, in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. These are intended to assist in stimulation and development of the ocean industry in the region. Preliminary results at the first such centre, located in British Columbia, have already exceeded the expectations.

Called the Institute Of Ocean Science, the project is estimated to cost completion—and this includes land, marine facilities and laboratories—about \$21,250,000. Construction is in full swing on the wharfs, warehouses and workshops and work is about to begin on the laboratory buildings. The entire project is due to be fully operational by early 1978. It will consolidate presently scattered facilities as well as provide for further expansion of scientific activities.



S. T. D. (salinity, temperature and depth) recording measuring instrument being lowered over the side of CSS Dawson.

The Bedford Institute Of Oceanography in Nova Scotia is in line for a major expansion. It is to have permanent buildings to replace the temporary structures and trailers now used for research and operations. The expansion program is fully approved—at \$18,000,000—with completion scheduled for early 1979. The construction will be carried out in a number of phases to permit moves into the new components as they are completed. Construction is already in full swing.

The Newfoundland Environmental Institute will house all elements of the Department Of Environment located in St. John's. When completed in 1980, it will house research, operational and administrative personnel who now occupy temporary structures and old harbourside buildings. This \$38,000,000 project will be built in three phases.

In 1974 began the establish-

Hydrographic control point on the shores of Newfoundland: CSS Maxwell in background.





Ocean bottom photo taken on mid-atlantic ridge showing consolidated lava.

ment of a National Deep Diving Research Facility at the Defence And Civil Institute of Environmental Medicine near Toronto. It will eventually have an initial operational capability of 2,000 feet by 1976 with provision that the capability can be increased to 5,000 feet by 1978, if required. It will be used by the government, industry and universities in support of deep-diving research, equipment development and testing and personnel training.

At the Hydrographic Service headquarters, the reorganization underway since the end of 1973 is almost complete, bringing about a much better understanding of the needs of the regions and an atmosphere of teamwork between draftsmen and compilers in their job of chart production and maintenance. The first steps have been taken to establish an appraisal board for the drafting and design

occupational group, the second largest within the Hydrographic Service. The Hydrographic Interdepartmental Steering Committee has been strengthened with the establishment of regional committees with representation from regional elements.

In the Atlantic Region, a major initiative by the navigation unit has brought into existence an interdepartmental working group to study the total Canadian need for electronic positioning systems over the next 25 years. The survey of the eastern portion of the Northwest Passage was completed in 1974. The work remaining to be done in Viscount Melville Sound requires the use of a major ice-breaker.

Earlier, CSS Baffin had carried out a combined production and training survey, funded by the Canadian International Development Agency, of the offshore approaches and entrance to Georgetown harbor in Guyana. The Regional Hydrographer, Mr. R.C. Melanson, was chief Canadian scientist on the second phase of the multi-national Global Atmospheric Research Program (GARP) — Atlantic Tropical Experiment.

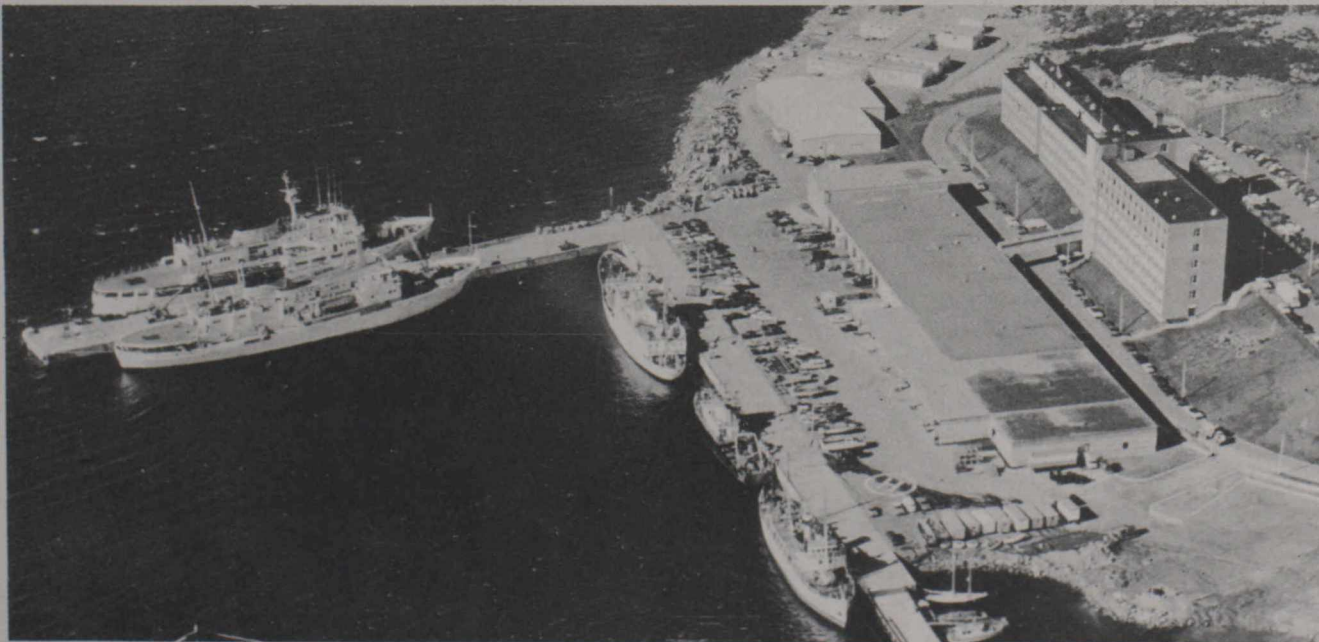


CSS Hudson on station in Arctic water.

In the Central Region, the survey of Chesterfield Inlet was completed in one year, rather than the two years originally anticipated. Mr. A. J. Kerr, Central Regional Hydrographer, has continued as Chairman of the Working Group on Oceanic Cartography of the International Cartographic Association. A meeting of the group was held in Madrid in the spring of 1974, when special oceanic cartography examples of several countries, including Canada, were exhibited. Mr. Kerr has also served on the training committee of the Federation International Geometre. It is anticipated that this group will soon integrate its activities with those of the training committee of the International Hydrographic Organization.

In the Pacific Region, the approval by the United States late in 1973 to construct the Aleyeska

Bedford Institute of Oceanography, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. Ships — top to bottom — CSS Baffin, CSS Hudson, CSS Dawson, E. E. Prince, CSS Acadia.



Pipeline has had its impact on Regional priorities. The completion of the pipeline system, anticipated in 1978, will mean that large supertankers will be sailing over the continental shelf off Vancouver Island before transiting Juan de Fuca Strait. This has required a complete reallocation of resources to bring surveys to modern standards. Approval has been given for the construction of the Patricia Bay Institute Of Ocean Sciences on Saanich Inlet. Construction of the wharf has already started.

The government has also approved in principle drilling for oil and gas in the Beaufort Sea in the western Arctic. One of the conditions is that the oil industry undertake an extensive program of environmental assessment studies described as the Beaufort Sea Environmental Program. It is estimated to cost \$5.5 million. The program consists of 29 studies and covers marine environment, behaviour of oil in cold water and ice, effect of oil drilling and production on marine and bird life, and oceanographic, meteorological and sea ice studies.

Drilling has already been completed at two sites in the shallow waters of the southern Beaufort Sea. An oil company will undertake to operate an offshore drilling system in the sea with an estimated capitalization of \$120 million. The system will consist of two ice-reinforced drill ships, four ice-strengthened supply vessels plus other ancillary vehicles.

A consortium has undertaken development of a self-propelled, semi-submersible drill rig for year-round use in a major portion of the Arctic. It intends to use a multi-toothed rotary cutter that would grind its way through 52 feet of ice and drill to depths of 25,000 feet while dynamically maintaining its position. It would be unaffected by summer break-up, winter ice incursion or the problems of ice drift associated with a static ice-supported rig. Depending upon size, the unit is estimated to cost \$70 million.

The summer of '74 was the most active yet in terms of offshore oil drilling. A total of six rigs were engaged on various projects off the Atlantic east coast and in the Hudson Bay. An ice-strengthened semi-submersible was operated in the Hudson Bay while two dynamically positioned drill ships conducted operations in the Labrador Sea off the east coast and two semi-submersibles were active on the Scotian Shelf, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Grand Banks

of Newfoundland and Labrador. Canada's potential reserves in offshore areas are at present estimated at 55 billion barrels of oil and 410 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, about equally split between the Atlantic east coast and the Arctic. Nearly 130 offshore exploratory wells have been drilled and about \$400 million spent on exploration.

Amidst all this Canada has always believed in international cooperation what with its long association with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and its subsidiaries like the International Oceanographic Data Exchange and the Integrated Global Ocean Station System. Other international groups of particular interest are the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research and the Engineering Committee on Oceanic Resources.

There is no doubt that the conventions arising from the United Nations Conference on the Law Of The Sea will increase ocean-oriented activities in most countries. The obligations, responsibilities and commitments undertaken will demand, for example, a substantial increase in the level of knowledge of the oceans and their processes.

The Canadian government has in principle approved a major

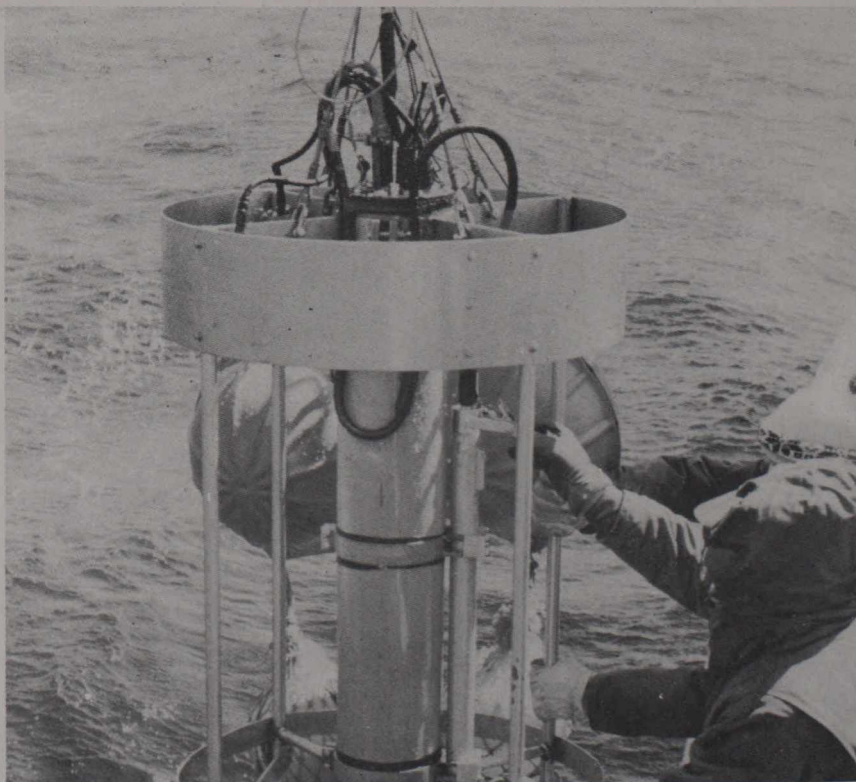
program in oceanography called the Ocean Resource Management Program, which at this point is directed primarily at the gulf of the St. Lawrence on the east coast and the Straits of Georgia on the west coast. The program is aimed primarily at obtaining the knowledge and understanding of the dominant natural process of these coastal regions and of the interaction of man's activities with the environment and an evaluation of alternate uses.

The program will emphasize the multi-disciplinary approach so as to optimize the benefits arising from the outputs of the study resulting in better management of coastal activities and contribute substantial economic and social benefits. It will involve the federal and provincial governments, universities and the ocean industry over five to six years.

Extending the present drilling window presents many problems. The major problems however, will arise during the production and transportation phase. Many alternatives are being studied and all of these will demand innovative engineering and new ocean technology.

Canada's new oceans policy provides an excellent foundation for an increasing contribution by its ocean community not only for the benefit of Canada but also all other nations involved with the oceans.

Turbulence probe being lowered over the side of CSS Hudson.



a multi-cultural Christmas

CHRISTMAS in Canada is celebrated in many ways, thanks to the large number of people of various ethnic traditions who are part of Canada; the Dutch, English, French, Germans, Irish, Italians, Japanese, Portuguese, Scots, Spanish, and so many more. With these diverse backgrounds, however, there is one common thread in the celebrations—the Christmas tree.

The trees first appear for commercial sale a few weeks before Christmas, little green forests without roots, propped up outside against a store wall, at a busy corner, in a vacant lot or in an open van. There are always trails of pine needles leading from a collection of the trees, and the sweet fragrance wafts even further away. In department stores, bristling green and silver trees of the man-made variety enjoy brisk sales too.

But the best tree is the tree that the whole family has gone out into a forest to find and cut down. There are fields of these pines grown for just that purpose, there are also private farm or cottage lots where the trees abound. Chop, chop, chop, dad swings the axe, the pine cracks and falls into the snowy carpet. The children drag it back and somehow push most of it into the trunk of the car, the tip where the star ornament will soon shine.

Home for hot chocolate, mulled wine or in the British tradition, eggnog. Then the decorating begins. Christmas is unofficially here.

For millions of Canadians with British and French traditions, homes are lit by strings of colored lights, the interiors with boughs of pines, holly and perhaps a sprig of mistletoe, under which people are permitted to kiss. Stockings are hung from the mantel to await Santa's beneficence. He arrives sometime during the night, and on December 25 the whole family is up early to find gifts in the stockings and under the tree.

The Christmas meal in the British tradition is turkey, stuffed with chestnuts and served with cranberries. It is enjoyed on Christmas day. French Canadians serve tourtiere



1. A Prairie Christmas may mean the beautiful Scandinavian candle ceremony for many children.
2. A Walking Tree? Not quite. This east coast youngster picked one. A tree plays a central part in Christmas celebrations.
3. A Multicultural Pageant in Toronto is part of the Christmas parade.
4. With A Song In Their Hearts—Young people at the Church of Notre-Dame in Montreal sing Christmas carols.



and many other special dishes including the log cake, 'La Bûche de Noël', at reveillon after midnight mass December 24.

German Canadians begin celebrations the afternoon of December 24, when the tree is decorated and unwrapped presents are placed under it. The celebration is Christmas eve, and it is the 'Weihnachtsmann', the Christmasman, who has brought the presents, of course. Next day a traditional goose dinner is served, with the special Christmas cake called 'Stollen'.

Polish Canadians fast all day December 24 until a dinner of 13 dishes, mainly fish, which represent the 12 apostles and Christ. Wrapped presents placed under the tree are opened Christmas eve, often hungrily, before dinner.

Traditionally, Italian children receive gifts on Christmas day from



the infant Jesus and on January 6, 'La Befana,' from the witch, but more and more Italian Canadians are enjoying gift giving on December 25 with presents piled under a Christmas tree. Fish and cheese are among the foods served on Christmas day, and everyone eats the traditional cake with raisins and candied fruit, 'Panettone,' baked at home or, like the 'Stollen,' available in food stores across Canada.

The traditions, it is clear, are many, as Canadians enjoy multi-culturally this season of goodwill.

QUEBEC REVISITED

AMERICAN troops in the colourful uniform of the Revolutionary War closed in against the British defenders of Quebec. The smoke and cries of battle, the bodies strewn over the grass, had all the earmarks of the real encounter that took place there 200 years ago.

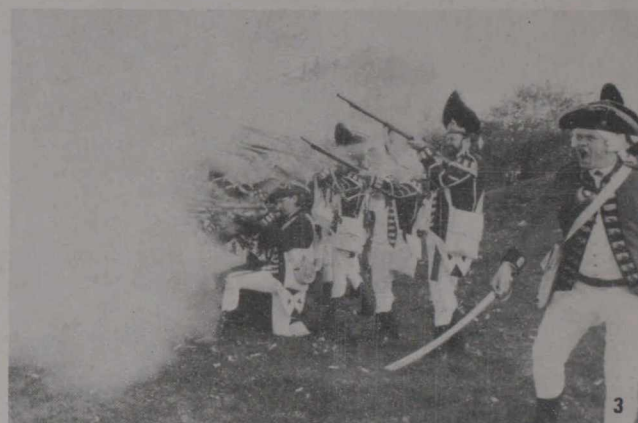
But this clash was all nostalgia and fun.

Two years of planning by the Arnold Expedition Historical Society of Gardiner, Maine, and close cooperation with Canada's Department of National Defence was behind the re-enactment of hostilities that commemorated the actual event and also helped to launch international celebrations of the American Bicentennial.

This time, instead of the original 100 men from Maine and

1,000 from Massachusetts in the invading forces of Colonel Benedict Arnold and General Richard Montgomery, some 700 Americans represented these two armies while another 60 Americans joined 140 Canadians to portray the British Force in a historical inaccuracy that provided much more amicable results.

The Arnold Society organized American participation in three separate armies for the mock skirmish — Colonel Arnold's army which marched through Maine to Quebec; General Montgomery's which marched through New York State to Montreal, which the Americans then held, and on to Quebec, which they needed for strategic reasons; and the American contribution to the British defence.



Pic. 1: DRUMMER BOYS ON THE BRITISH LINE in period dress. Pic. 2: "CANADIANS" ON BRITISH LINE skirmish with Americans, behind clouds of smoke, while spectators look from the hill. Pic. 3: FIRE: FIRE: FIRE: Despite the pre-arranged scenario and blank cartridges, both Canadians and Americans took the historic re-play seriously. Pic. 4: WOUNDED IN BATTLE, American attackers make their way to cover. Pic. 5: UNSCARRED BY WAR, Canadian Robert Baugnet, second in command of British Forces and, in more peaceful pursuits, vice-president of an Ottawa PR firm, shakes hands with American George Woodbridge, commander of the Brigade of the American Revolution, a parent body for military re-enactment groups in the United States. Between them is Vic Suthren, curator of art for the Canadian War Museum, Ottawa, who represented British Military commander, Colonel Allan Maclean.

NURSES IN THE SNOWS



1

CANADA'S northern territories extend from the 60th Parallel to the North Pole encompassing an area of 1.5 million square miles, or 40 per cent of entire Canada. Their population is 52,000, while Yellowknife, the capital of the Northwest Territories, is a town of only 5,000. The rest of the population is spread across this vast territory where the only year-round means of transportation is by air; in summer, access is possible by boat to some of the smaller communities, made up mostly of Indians and Eskimos.

To provide these people with health care needs a special, very special, effort and the government is doing it through some 200 nursing stations. Nurses from various parts of the world man these isolated stations, braving the most rigorous climate.

All stations are equipped with modern out-patient and in-patient facilities, are generally manned by one to three nurses who also have their living quarters on the premises. The average is two to a station.

As for the nurse, she must wear many hats at the same time and

wear them proficiently: the job is not for the faint-hearted. The northern nurse must render emergency treatment at all hours — day and night. And it isn't as simple as that. Gunshot and knife wounds, fingers severed by an axe, drownings, eye injuries, broken limbs and facial lacerations are the kind of injuries that most often have to be treated by the 3 nurses. And fast. And they have to be good diagnosticians, well versed in preventive medicine, and thoroughly skilled in midwifery all at the same time.

The northern nurse must be able to extract a tooth when occasion demands it; take X-rays and write reports; perform minor laboratory chores and, most important, be skilful in counselling individuals



2



3

with emotional problems. She comes across day-to-day situations not found in any job description and that demands great tact and great forbearance.

And a great sense of humour, too — for she would be lost without it. Also some political knowledge, a consideration for the patients' frailties and an understanding of alien cultures. She must have a warm personality because that is half the battle won when you are dealing with people who are shy and, in some cases, overly hesitant. Above all, she must have the common sense to deal with cases that don't necessarily demand a copy-book answer.

Rose-Marie Mills is one such nurse in charge of Snowdrift station. The community consist of 200

Indians and 12 whites and although it is only 118 miles east of Yellowknife there are no connecting roads. The only way is by air except, of course, in summer when there is access by water.

Radio telephone communications with Yellowknife, where the nearest hospital is, are very poor because of the weather. On occasion it may be difficult to consult the doctor at Yellowknife by telephone and impossible to evacuate a seriously ill patient by air. Very often, therefore, she herself is called upon to make life-and-death decisions on the spot.

Apart from the "casualty ward" emergencies, many of the cases involve children with respiratory diseases like chronic chest colds that often develop into bronchitis

Nurses at remote northern posts have to work in extreme cold and often travel in deep snow (pic 1). A nurse with an Indian baby of the Frobisher Bay hospital (pic 2). A nurse examines an 82 year-old Eskimo woman (pic 3). Helping a fracture victim (pic 4). A typical nursing station in Arctic Bay in the extreme north of Canada (pic 5).



4



5

and pneumonia. Gastroenteritis and allied ailments are common. So are skin diseases like eczema. The challenge is as great as the odds. And it is growing every day.

That is all the more why nurses like Rose-Marie Mills are looked upon by the Canadian Government as its ambassadors in the North. Their relationships with the Indian and Eskimo communities may well govern the basic attitudes of these native people.



ESKIMOS OF THE NORTH

by G. W. Rowley

People have all manner of strange ideas about the Eskimos. One of the strangest is that they are a little-known people. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Ever since the Eskimos were discovered, people have been writing about them. There are oodles of general accounts and a fair number of novels. Then there is the continuing flow of books by people who have visited the north and spent varying lengths of time here. These books are an interesting mixture of fact and fiction, of understanding and misunderstanding. The problem is distinguishing the one from the other; so much has been written about the Eskimos that it is easy to lose the perspective.

In fact there are less than 100,000 Eskimos in the world—and nearly 20,000 of these are in Canada. The world population is increasing by about 200,000 every day—or in other words, the number of people in the world increases each day by twice the entire Eskimo population.

Though there are no more than 100,000 Eskimos, they cover an enormous area, the only native people who live in both Asia and America. They live on both sides of the Iron Curtain, spread over four nations. Canada, the United States, the U.S.S.R. and Denmark.

Most Eskimos call themselves "Inuit," which simply means "man." The word 'Eskimo' to describe a member of this race appears to be Algonquin Indian for "raw-meat eater." The word was adopted first by the French in 1611, and later by the English. A race can be defined by its language, its physical type, or by how it lives and thinks. It is rare for these three characteristics to coincide; for instance English is now spoken by many other races as well as the English; many races have a wide variety of physical types; and cultural distinctions are often blurred by borrowing ideas from other peoples. Among the Eskimos, however, all three

characteristics coincide. They have a language spoken by themselves and nobody else; they are a distinctive physical type; and they have a culture uniquely their own.

The Eskimo language appears unrelated to any other. The grammar is complicated, and the meaning of words can be modified by adding suffixes. For instance *tuktu* means "a caribou;" *tuktujuak* is "a big caribou;" *tuktujuakseok* is "hunt a big caribou;" *tuktujuakseokniak*, "will hunt a big caribou;" *tuktujuakseokniak-punga*, "I will hunt a big caribou." Thus one long word in Eskimo can take the place of a whole sentence in English. The most remarkable thing about the Eskimo language is its uniformity over a wide area—an Eskimo from Greenland in the east can make himself understood, though with some difficulty, all the way to Bering Strait, three or four thousand miles away.

Like their language, the physique of the Eskimos is distinctive, too. Like all Mongoloid people they have straight black hair,





dark brown eyes, high cheekbones and wide faces. The skin is yellowish-brown, but surprisingly light, lighter than one would expect from their faces, which are usually sunburnt. The babies often have a well defined blue patch at the base of the spine which disappears after a year or two. The Eskimos have shorter arms and legs than the North American Indians, and are, therefore, smaller in stature, but they are not a short race by anthropological standards. They are muscular and well-covered and this, together with their bulky and loose clothes and rather short legs, makes them appear stout.

The Eskimos had evolved a remarkable and distinctive culture that enabled them to survive under more extreme conditions than any other race. The typical was the arctic form found among the majority of the Canadian Eskimos. Except in the summer it was an ice-hunting culture, based on hunting sea mammals either through the ice at their breathing holes, from the ice at the floe-edge, or on the ice when the seals lay enjoying the sun in the long days of late spring. The sea mammals provided the Eskimos with meat for food, oil for heat and light, and skins for tents, kayaks, and many other purposes. Nothing made in civilization is as warm, as light, or as comfortable for the Arctic winter as the Eskimo skin clothing.

The question most frequently asked about the Eskimos is: Where did they come from? Their physique indicates they come from Asia and in fact their is really nowhere

else from where they could have come. The question which follows is: Where did they learn to become Eskimos? In other words, where did they learn to hunt sea mammals and to build up this remarkable culture that enabled them to spread right across North America to Greenland? There have been two main schools of thought. One, they were a people who moved from inland North America down the rivers to the Arctic coast or Hudson Bay and there learnt to become Eskimos; in other words, that the Eskimo was a Canadian invention. Others believed that it was around Bering Strait, and probably on the Asian side, that the Eskimo culture evolved. There has been a long controversy, but the evidence seems very much in favour of a Bering Strait origin.

Over the decades the life of the Eskimos has undergone a very great change. From hunters depending on the north for everything, they became largely trappers, who had to trap foxes to obtain the southern goods they had come to rely upon. This change did not, however, have much effect on their customs and social life. It is only since World War II that the impact of civilization has begun to be felt. Many changes have taken place in the north in recent years. Defence activities, such as radar stations and airfields, have been followed by mineral exploration. Schools, nursing stations, and wooden houses have been built. The Eskimos have been encouraged to move from their small hunting camps into larger settlements. Adjustment takes time, but the Eskimos are a resilient, very resilient, people. In learning to survive in the Arctic environment they proved their capability to live against odds that must have been much more formidable than many of the pressures that face them today. A new and different Eskimo culture is evolving and the world would be the richer for it.



At an exhibition of "Masterpieces of Fifty Centuries" at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York in 1971, three Eskimo carvings, a centuries-old art, were on display next to ancient Egyptian and Greek statuettes. Engraving has really come into its own and people are becoming more and more aware of other Eskimo crafts, too. An exhibition of "Crafts From Arctic Canada" in Toronto last summer showed how the ingenuity of the Eskimo has led to the making of clothing, hangings, jewellery and artifacts in traditional and contemporary styles, in addition to carvings and engravings.

The Eskimos have also learned to use new materials. Batik has appeared in the North and marvellous designs are being produced. Similarly, crochet cotton, weaving yarn, dye and copperplate have been adopted. For the Eskimos, everything but everything is raw material to produce decorative objects, so exquisite that they make one forget the present machine age. But beneath the bright colours, the ingenuity and the imagination — and the women are more gifted in this respect than the men, — hide the harsh realities of hunger and disease, which for so long were the lot of the Eskimo. Life, as one old Eskimo woman said, was once so hard that "I often used to wish I were a fish. Then my life would have been full of excitement and delight."

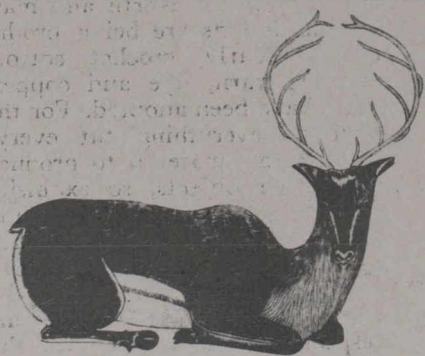
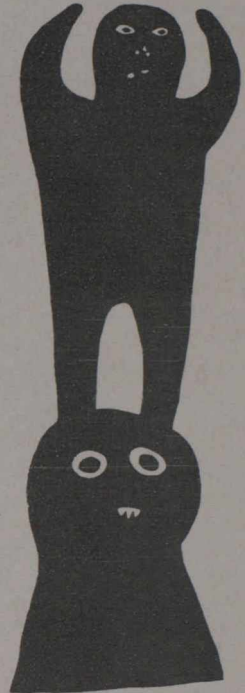
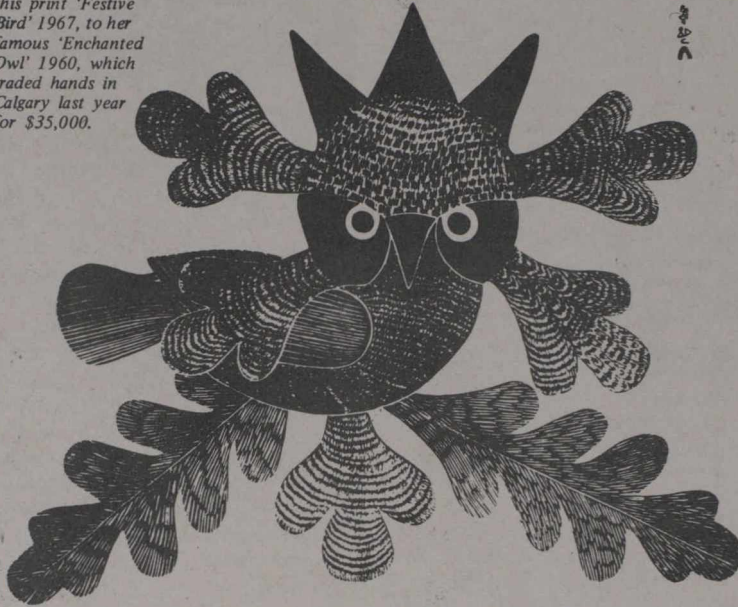
Eskimo crafts, especially the wall hangings, are but an expression of this dream.

THE CAPE DORSET PRINTS

EACH YEAR on a day in early November a collection of prints goes on sale in some fifty galleries in Canada and the United States.

As the day begins, Eskimo artists in Cape Dorset — after which the prints are named — on West Baffin Island sleep on, their creative exuberance stilled and their minds and bodies at rest. Not as peaceful is the scene on Georgia Street in Vancouver, Dresden Row in Halifax, or Elgin Street in Ottawa.

Kenojuak prefers this print 'Festive Bird' 1967, to her famous 'Enchanted Owl' 1960, which traded hands in Calgary last year for \$35,000.



Virtually all fifty copies of 'Summer Caribou', an engraving by Kananginak were sold on opening day 1973. Its value has doubled in the past year.

There at midnight, lines begin to form outside the doors of darkened galleries where a selection of the prints will be offered.

Each year — since 1959 Cape Dorset has produced more than 48,000 prints under 1,058 titles — fifty numbered prints are pulled from the design cut into a slab of stone; then the block is scored or broken. Franchised dealers are limited to one complete set of the prints except for the Canadian gallery that is selected annually to hold the official opening. This gallery carries two sets of prints; it previews all others by a day. Most galleries have to set systems guaranteeing the fairest distribution possible. A popular way is to allot numbers to the customers according to their positions in the lineup. The holder of number one has the first and his only choice. Some choice!



'Four Muskoxen' by Oshaweetuk 1959, sealskin stencil in a limited edition of 30, is now valued at \$3,000. Latterly, on his carvings, Oshaweetuk has used the spelling variant Osuitok.

'Books By Kids' is a non-profit venture in Canada aimed at producing books for children written by children themselves. Kids have changed, their literature hasn't. It's time it did, says Anne Millyard, founder of 'Books By Kids'.

WHEN I was very young I discovered that librarians and clerks in book stores fall into two categories: those who have a passionate love for literature and those who couldn't hack selling shoes. Both terrified me. The literature lover was forever foisting dull, good books on me, and the shoe store drop-out simply made me feel like an intruder. Specially when something that might reach a child in ways adult writers cannot.

"Kids don't write books," I was told loudly by a scoffing clerk in

there are so few children's books and correcting the deficiency.

"The market is the first factor," she says. "Established publishers don't believe books by kids will sell because they know adults do the buying, and they don't think adults will buy anything written by kids."

"Secondly, there's the feeling that kids can't do things as well as adults. It's simple adult prejudice against anything that kids do on their own. When adults go into a book store they're really looking for something which appeals to

and will sell at cost—\$1. It is aimed at readers from eight to 11 years and represents the cream of 600 manuscripts. It is utterly a children's work; with the exception of final typing and actual publishing, it was produced by children (major spelling errors were corrected, grammar was left alone).

Suzanne and Donald Wood, parents of three children and members of the Books By Kids group, helped immeasurably with 'Word Sandwich.' Suzanne is a graphic artist and designer,

THE YOUNG LITERATI

BOOKS BY CHILDREN FOR CHILDREN

By Sally Barnes



a big Toronto book store. "People write them for them." Interesting distinction. Children, apparently, are not "people." In time they may become so, but not yet.

Well, the clerk is wrong. Kids do write books, and sometimes very good ones. And publishers are beginning to give more thought to childish manuscripts, seeing them as a potential lever to pry other children away from their television sets. It is a slowly changing attitude—not yet a trend—because the business of publishing books is a pricey one, and selling them is even more precarious.

It is a problem that interested Anne Millyard, the founder of Books By Kids, a nonprofit venture aimed at finding out why

them as adults, not necessarily something that kids will like."

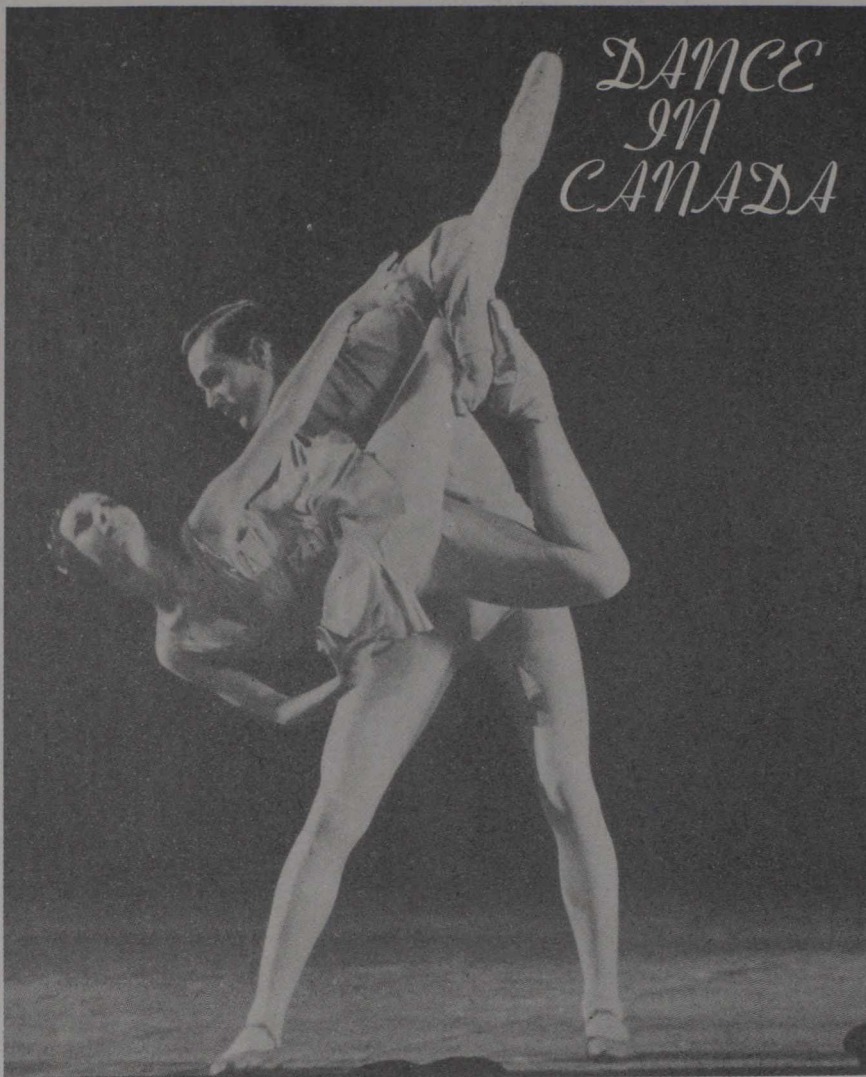
"Kids have changed," she says. "Their literature hasn't. It's time it did."

With such thoughts in mind, Millyard approached Canada Manpower and got a \$21,000 research grant and Books By Kids was in business. The money was spent employing six people who spent six months interviewing school children, teachers, librarians and others to find out why children's books by children did so badly. And what could be done about it. The result is 'Word Sandwich,' a book that went to press this summer. It is a collection of four poems and 22 short stories by writers aged 10 to 16 years. 'Word Sandwich' was published in paperback

Donald a printer. 'Word Sandwich' is their second attempt to publish children's work; the first was 'The Whale And The Boy Bobby,' a collection of 58 poems and stories, all by children.

'The Whale And The Boy Bobby' sold about 400 copies at \$3.95 each in 1971—just enough to break even. Suzanne says 'Word Sandwich' is better than 'The Whale And The Boy Bobby.' It is better because there were more manuscripts to choose from.

I asked Anne Millyard how she would feel if 'Word Sandwich' got only bad reviews, confirming what critics predicted all along. "To hell with them," she said. "The reviews are written by adults, and Books By Kids doesn't give a damn what they think."



DANCE in various forms has existed in Canada for many years. Ballet, however, is relatively new to Canada and as a principal dance form it is in many ways still developing.

It is this sense of newness, of potential, that has attracted talented international artists to Canada to create ballet companies and schools and to assist Canadian companies in the development of a style of dance that is individual and very Canadian.

National conferences such as the annual Canadian Dance Conference enable artists, dancers and choreographers to meet and exchange ideas and develop new expressions in their performances. The Canadian Dance Conference is sponsored by Dance Canada, a recently established, non-profit organization aimed at promoting dance on a national scale. Conferences and work sessions also take place at the Banff School Of Fine Arts in Alberta where dancers are given an opportunity to train and perform under some of the world's finest teachers.

Financing of dance companies is done primarily through box office revenues and donations from provincial and private sectors. Grants are also given by Canada's arts board, The Canada Council, to companies at the professional level, that is, engaged in the practice of their art on a full time basis. The grants are given according to the artistic quality of the company's performance on stage and the response they receive within their home community, among other factors.

NATIVE AND ETHNIC DANCES

The first dance forms in Canada were the native Indian and Eskimo dances which were performed to the chanting of one or more persons or the beating of a drum. They were often religious, calling on spirits from the supernatural world. In Alberta, rain dances are still held in June and many dance companies in Canada have incorporated elements of the native dances in their repertoires.

Canada's rich background in native and ethnic culture has not been forgotten in dance today. While there are many local and regional dance groups preserving the authentic dance forms of people who make up Canada's mosaic, *Les Feux Follets* has been described as most representative of "The Spirit of Canada."

A stage group of 24 dancers, *Les Feux Follets* operates under the administrative control of Charlottetown's Confederation Centre of the Arts in Prince Edward Island. The company presents the colourful dances of Canadian Indian, Eskimo and ethnic people, exuberantly combining the authentic dance forms with their own modern interpretations. The result is an exciting and exhilarating view of Canada which has thrilled audiences throughout Canada and the United States, as well as Europe and Japan.

BALLET

Of the many dance groups in Canada, perhaps the best known internationally

are the main ballet companies of Canada.

THE NATIONAL BALLET OF CANADA

From a small group of dedicated dancers, and with meagre financial resources at its disposal, The National Ballet of Canada has developed into Canada's foremost ballet company, with an international reputation.

Celia Franca, art director of the National Ballet of Canada since its inception in 1951, forsook an impressive career in England and accepted the challenge of building a ballet company of stature from virtually nothing.

Aware of the importance of traditional ballets both for the development of the dancers and as a measure of the company's merits, Celia Franca staged full-length productions of *Giselle*, *Swan Lake* and *The Nutcracker* during the first five years of the National Ballet's existence. More contemporary classics such as *Lilac Garden*, *Offenbach In The Underworld*, *Gala Performance* and *Dark Elegies* were also added to the repertoire. The company today remains essentially classical although it frequently commissions new works and performs from wide and varied repertoire.

The National Ballet School was founded in 1959 with Betty Oliphant as its principal. The training was designed to produce dancers with a pure and clean style, a Canadian style. The majority of the National Ballet's principal dancers and soloists currently with the company have received training at the school.

The National Ballet has received enthusiastic response and recognition in Canada during its many tours and performances. The company has performed several times on nation-wide television for which it has won Emmy awards.

THE ROYAL WINNIPEG BALLET

Winnipeg, Manitoba is perhaps a rather improbable home for North America's oldest ballet company, but it was in this relatively small but dynamic city in Canada's mid-West that the Royal Winnipeg was founded.

Born out of a "grass roots" movement for ballet in Canada in the 1940's, the Winnipeg Ballet Company achieved professional status in 1950. The company was founded by an English dancing teacher Gweneth Lloyd and her student, Betty Farrally, and received a royal charter from Queen Elizabeth in 1953, becoming one of the only four "Royal" ballet companies in the world today.

A disastrous fire in 1954 nearly ruined the Roal Winnipeg Ballet, destroying sets and costumes as well as choreographic and music scores. Refinancing of the company took place through friends and in 1957, Canada's arts board. The Canada Council, began a succession of annual grants.

For some time a lack of permanent directorship prevented continuity within the Royal Winnipeg and in 1958, one of the former principal dancers, Arnold Spohr took over the company's directorship. As a choreographer, Mr. Spohr has created several successful ballets for the company.

Arnold Spohr agrees with the founder Gweneth Lloyd that ballet should be fun for steel drivers as well as balletomanes. To encourage this, the repertoire of the Royal Winnipeg Ballet varied and innovative.



One of the company's proudest achievements is Brian Macdonald's *Rose La Tulippe*, the first full-length ballet based on a Canadian theme which was also the first ballet produced in colour on Canadian television in 1967.

An unprecedented rock ballet, *A Ballet High* with music by the rock group, Lighthouse, and an original Canadian ballet by Normal Vesak, *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe* — the story of an Indian girl's misfortunes in the city—are resounding successes wherever they are performed.

In addition to enthusiastic response from audiences in Canada and the United States on its North American tours, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet has achieved international recognition.

LES GRANDS BALLETS CANADIENS

Les Grands Ballets Canadiens was formed from a small ballet troupe, Les Ballets Chiriaeff, and a school founded in 1952 by Madame Ludmilla Chiriaeff in Montreal. The success of the troupe and the school prompted federal, provincial and municipal interests to establish a permanent company and an academy of dance in 1958, under the name of *Les Grands Ballets Canadiens*.

Today the activities of *Les Grands Ballets Canadiens* are numerous. The main ballet company has developed an extensive and comprehensive repertoire which ranges from such classical

productions as Anton Doslin's *Giselle* and Fernand Nault's *Carmina Burana* to the spectacular rock dance *Tommy*. Attached to the company is the newly established *Ecole Supérieure de Danse* which provides extensive training to students wishing to make dance their career.

MODERN DANCE

In recent years, there has been an increased interest in Canada in modern dance. This dance form has been called the rediscovery of dance as an experience rather than an entertainment and traditional ballet companies are now adding the free flowing movements of modern dance to their repertoires.

One of the first companies to realize the potential in Canada for a modern dance medium was the Contemporary Dancers of Winnipeg, formed in 1956 by Rachel Browne, a former dancer with the Royal Winnipeg Ballet. While maintaining a respect for the traditional dance forms such as ballet, Rachel Browne feels that modern dance is an effective medium through which to convey the world moods—the world problems—of today.

Another prominent modern dance company is the Toronto Dance Theatre which was founded in 1968. This 12-member company offers an entire range of performances from comedy and satire through to pure dance and dance drama. The company has travelled widely in Canada and the United States

as well as in England and France. The Toronto Dance Theatre does not aim to put on a performance for its audience but to make the audience part of the emotional happening on stage.

Most modern dance groups are venturesome, ever ready to experiment with new techniques. The Nikolais Dance Theatre makes use of classical ballet enhanced by the creative application of audio-visual techniques.

Les ballets modernes du Quebec combines ballet with the beauty and joy of youth in performances of total participation. The group was founded in 1966 by Hugo de Pot and operates from a studio in the Cultural Centre of Longueuil, near Montreal. The company operates four schools of dance and has travelled extensively in Europe, including Brussels and Athens.

The 15 Dance Group of Toronto, a spontaneous group of five dancers believe that dance is having an idea and making it materialize. Although they operate on no fixed programme, having only a vague idea of what they are going to do during a performance, the group shares their love of expression and sense of creativity with their audience.

It is groups such as these which are helping to break down preconceived notions of dance as a rigid or stylized art form and paving the way for innovation and freer movement within the field of dance.

THELMA FINLAYSON



PROFESSOR Thelma Finlayson is a Sherlock Holmes in a lab coat, a detective who uses a microscope instead of a magnifying glass.

She specializes in solving crimes of murder.

But not the type in which a knife or a gun is used to end another's life. The killings she investigates are even more gruesome.

They take place among the insect population and Thelma Finlayson is one of a very select group of people in the world involved in investigations which lead to identification of the killer.

All insects, she explains, have their complement of parasites, that is, other insects which live off the host. In most cases, the parasite lays its eggs on the host and those eggs often remain dormant until the host enters the pupal, or cocoon, stage of its life. As soon as the host is wrapped in its cocoon, the parasite's eggs begin to hatch and the emerging parasitic insect feeds off its host, eventually killing it.

The parasite then breaks out of the cocoon, leaving behind skin it has shed during its various stages of development. Professor Finlayson's job is to identify the parasite through an examination of this skin.

Her work allows ecologists and entomologists to "tell what species there are and how many of each have emerged."

"I identify a parasite insect from the clues it leaves behind in its dead host...From this; we can tell what is happening in an area so that maybe things can be manipulated, maybe more parasites can be pumped in, maybe if we get rid of this pest, it will allow something beneficial to take its place."

She first became involved in this detective work at the Canada

Department of Agriculture Research Institute in Belleville, Ontario, where she worked 29 years before joining the faculty at Simon Fraser, where she now is.

Although many people consider insects somewhat loathsome, Finlayson had no squeamishness to overcome when she decided she was going to spend her life working with the little creatures. "As a matter of fact, over the years, I have become increasingly fond of insects," she says. "I find they're quite intriguing. And they really are a thing of beauty under a microscope."

As a member of the University's Pestology Centre, Thelma Finlayson is naturally concerned about devising rational methods of pest management. And one of the first needs she sees, before any truly ecologically-sound management program can be adopted, is public education.

"There should be a little education of the populace, to make it willing to accept vegetables with a little insect damage. I think we make a fetish of demanding perfect fruit and vegetables. By demanding a little less, we could cut down dramatically on the use of pesticides."

"There's no way we can get along without chemicals and still manage to feed the number of people there are in the world today. What we should be working toward is a reduction in the amount of chemicals used so that it doesn't disrupt the whole ecosystem. There are people who feel that if a label says use two ounces per gallon of water, then a pound per gallon would probably do a better job."

It will pay in the long run to find and encourage more friendly parasites. Perhaps one of the answers to the problem of saving both food and the environment will be revealed under Professor Finlayson's microscope.

'There Has Always Been A Women's Movement In Canada'

IN February 1967 the Canadian Government appointed a royal commission to inquire into the status of women in Canada. The commission was to "recommend what steps might be taken by the Federal Government to ensure for women equal opportunities with men in all respects of Canadian society."

In April 1968 the seven commissioners, headed by Mrs. Florence Bird (also known as Anne Francis in her career as a broadcaster on national and international affairs), began a series of public hearings that took them to all the provinces and territories of Canada to try to get the picture of problems facing women. Hearings were held day and night, and in several cities hotlines were set up so women could talk directly to a commissioner.

A clear and vivid picture of the situation is drawn by Mrs. Bird, interviewed recently.

Mrs. Bird, do you think the status of women is different in Canada than here in the U.S.?

No, not really, although American women have slightly more job opportunities than Canadian women.

Do you think the appointment of the commission was a response to the newly emergent Canadian women's liberation movement?

The interesting thing is that it wasn't a response to the newest wave of feminism. There has always been a women's movement in Canada of one kind or another. Years before the recent development in the struggle for women's rights, over 30 women's groups had asked the government to appoint a commission. It was apparent to them and eventually to the government that neither Canada nor any other nation can ignore women. When half of a country's human resources are squandered it can only work against the national interest.

The report mentions that women are afraid not to conform to the traditional subordinate role. Why do you think this happens?

Dependency. Women are conditioned at a very early age to be submissive and dependent. Parents, schools, textbooks, law, the mass media—the whole tradition of our society reflects these attitudes. Why until the middle of the last century married women could not manage their own property. We couldn't even keep the money we earned.

Do you think girls would get a more positive self-image in sex-segregated schools?

I feel this would be a retrograde step. Women are going to have to live with men all their lives, so they should be educated with men. But there has to be more emphasis in the schools on the art of family living

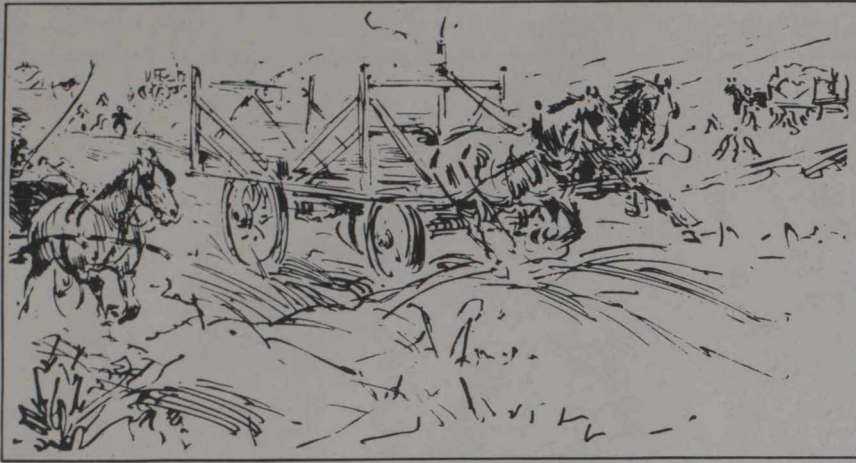
—biologically and philosophically. This should begin in kindergarten. We have to move away from the unrealistic and destructive attitudes towards sex that are so much a part of western society. The schools are the place to begin.

Did the commission uncover surprising facts—things the commissioners had not expected?

Yes. What we discovered was that in order to understand the problems of women we had to understand and investigate the problems of poverty—so many Canadian women are poor. The discrimination is overwhelming: women get paid less, they are relegated to low-level jobs, the burden and expense of childcare falls on them and they can least afford to bear it. Our worst cases of poverty are to be found among Eskimo and Indian women. How can a poor woman compete for a job, even one of the low-level jobs available to women, if she lacks skill and training? A poor woman doesn't even have the opportunity to learn job skills.

Has any action been taken by the Federal Government on the recommendations?

The report was tabled in the House of Commons on December 7, and the Government is still studying it. The commission is publishing ten supplementary studies. We are confident that the report will have a profound effect on our whole society.



THESE sketches and quotations are from letters written in 1913-14 by Augustine 'Gus' Lambert to his family in England. Gus, at 19, followed his twin brother Tony to the prairies of the Canadian West and for about a year worked near him on the farm of Ernie Jennings at Arelee, north-west of Saskatoon.

'I don't get time to do much "careful" sketches!' he wrote. 'Only just enough to give you an impression of things out West.' He assured his mother that he was in 'first rate health,' that he washed his feet 'deuced often' and that he had gone through three pairs of overalls

already—'had them torn by [fencing] wire.'

'You can't understand how rough and tumble it is out here...Of course its hard work farming—as you say—but it is a fine healthy occupation, not without its responsibilities and worries by a long way.'

In December 1914, Gus Lambert joined the First Canadian Mounted Rifles. He took his training at Saskatoon and Camps Sewell and Hughes in Manitoba, and went overseas with his regiment in November 1915.

In April 1917, he was killed in action at Vimy Ridge.

Life on the farm



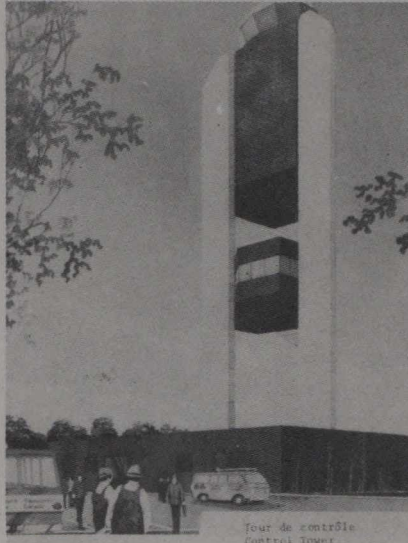
Montreal's new international airport, Mirabel, was inaugurated by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau on October 4 before some 2,500 guests and officials including Premier Robert Bourassa of Quebec, former Transport Minister Jean Marchand, Mayor Jean Drapeau of Montreal, diplomats, foreign airline officials and Canadian aviation administrators.

The airport, located 34 miles from Montreal, has been estimated at about \$325 million and occupies the largest land area for its purpose in the world—138 square miles, or over two-thirds the size of Montreal island. Some 850,000 cubic yards of concrete went into the paving of the runways, taxiways and aircraft aprons—enough to pave a highway from Montreal to Quebec City (160 miles).

Dominated by a 215-foot high control tower, the tallest in Canada, Mirabel was designed not only to meet present needs but, primarily, to

MIRABEL

MONTREAL'S MAMMOTH AIRPORT

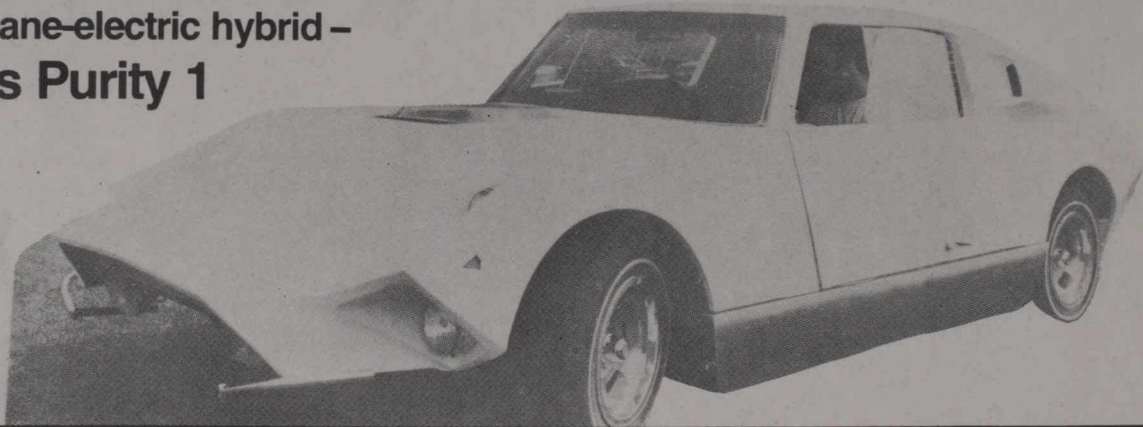


satisfy requirements of air traffic into the next century.

Expansions will keep the airport functional until the year 2025. In its first phase, which begins operations on October 26, it is equipped to handle as many as 4,000 passengers an hour and is expected to service some 3.5 million passengers and 500,000 tons of cargo this year.

Mirabel will take on international flights and associated domestic and transborder traffic on the 17,000 acres that have been reserved for airport operations. The distribution of air traffic for the new facility has been based on a gradual transfer from Montreal's older airport, Dorval, which is expected to reduce Dorval traffic from eight million passengers in 1974 to five million this year. Dorval will continue to handle flights within Canada and the United States. By the 1980s, Mirabel will probably service about 50 per cent of the total air traffic at Montreal.

Propane-electric hybrid - Miss Purity 1



MISS PURITY 1, co-winner in 1970 of a 3,600 mile (5,793 km) car race from Boston, Massachusetts, to Pasadena, California, was bought a year ago by the National Research Council of Canada from the University of Toronto. A propane-electric hybrid, the car is able to run on either electric power from 10 storage batteries or its propane gas engine or on various combinations of both. It is capable of attaining speeds of 100 miles (160 km) per

hour and can travel about 210 miles (337 km) with its stored propane gas and nearly 10 miles (16 km) on electric power. While the University of Toronto has used the vehicle primarily for research on automotive pollution control, NRC's Engine Laboratory, Division of Mechanical Engineering, is concerned with fuel conservation. Tests conducted by the laboratory last summer established general operating characteristics of the car as a direct

current (DC) electric vehicle; currently, attention is being focused on establishing performance characteristics of the electric drive components—the DC series motors, the electronic controller, and the lead-acid batteries. Results will be used as input data for a computer simulation of urban vehicles as part of a general study of energy-conservation approaches to automotive transportation.

TRANSPLANTATION RESEARCH

A group of scientists working on transplantation immunology at the University of Alberta has received renewed funding from the Medical Research Council of Canada.

They will receive some \$2.5 million over five years to continue the study of causes of rejection of tissue used in transplant operations.

The transplantation team was established at the University of Alberta five years ago with Medical Research Council funding of about \$1.5 million for the initial five-year contract that ended this year. During that time they generated over 100 papers and presentations.

The aim of the group, which is

headed by Dr. J.B. Dossetor and Dr. Erwin Diener, co-directors, and Dr. Thomas Wegmann, is to combine clinical and theoretical research to provide insight into the processes that take place when the body rejects foreign tissue.



Shri Dharam Bir Sinha, Deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasting inaugurated on October 11 the India-Canada Friendship Association of New Delhi. The Canadian High Commissioner to India, Mr. John R. Maybee and Mrs. Maybee were guests of honour. Mr. R. N. Anil, Secretary General of the India-Canada Friendship Association delivered the welcoming address. The evening concluded with a concert by the Gandharva Choir. 1



On the occasion of International Women's Year, President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed inaugurated on November 22 an international art exhibition in New Delhi featuring works by women artists. The exhibition was organized by the "Mahila Imdad Committee" of which the President's wife Begum Abida Ahmed is chairman. Some 25 foreign missions participated in the exhibition. The Canadian High Commission submitted two entries: a print by Anna Wong of Vancouver, which won the President's Silver Medal, and a tapestry by Jeanne d'Arc Corriveau of Quebec city which won a certificate of merit. Mrs. Paul Lapointe accepts the prizes on behalf of the High Commission and the artists. 2



Mark Sen of New Delhi was one of the two fortunate candidates in India selected to represent their country at the Lester B. Pearson College on Canada's west coast. Before leaving for Canada on September 12 Mark Sen accepts congratulations from Mr. Maybee, the Canadian High Commissioner to India. The other candidate was Arish Fyzeed of Bombay. 3



The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association held its 21st annual conference in New Delhi from October 28 to November 4 1975. Some 300 delegates attended the Conference including 21 federal and provincial delegates from Canada. This was the second time India hosted the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference. In 1957 India was a joint host with Sri Lanka and Pakistan. The Conference will be held in Ottawa, Canada in 1977. Among the Canadian delegates were Premier G. A. Reagan of Nova Scotia (who is also Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Conference), Premier Edward Schreyer of Manitoba and Mr. Maurice Dupras MP leader of the Canadian delegation. 4



The Canadian High Commission had a special film showing on the Chancery lawn on October 28. The highlight of the evening was a short colour documentary by Deepa Metha Saltzman, formerly of New Delhi "At 99: A Portrait of Laurie Tandy Murch". The film focuses on a wonderfully spry near centenarian gaily going about her daily business of shopping, cooking, playing the piano, doing yoga and celebrating her birthday. The film was chosen as the best Canadian documentary of 1975 (under 30 mins). Deepa is married to Paul Saltzman a Canadian film maker and together they run their own little enterprise "Sunrise Films Ltd.". 5



Some 75 members of the COMEX-7 expedition paid an important call on the Canadian High Commission on September 25. "Comex", a private organization which seeks to promote a better knowledge of the Common-

wealth among the youths of member countries, is headed by Col. Gregory a retired British Army officer. The COMEX-7 group toured India for three months before going back over land to Britain. Among its members were young people from Britain, India, Canada and Singapore. The group put on a concert featuring folk songs from various Commonwealth countries, songs picked up on previous COMEX expeditions. 5



R. N. 48010/57



Canadian West Coast Art. Haida Myth of Bear Mother in gold. Collection : National Museum of Man, Ottawa.