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**SALMON**  
A NEED TO  
PRESERVE

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**DESIGNING FOR  
PROGRESS**  
A CANADIAN IN  
INDIA

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**AESTHETIC  
EXPLORATIONS**

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**THE ART OF THE  
CANADIAN INDIAN**

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**CANADA**

# Canada

Volume 9 No. 2



*COVER: Preservation of the salmon is a particular Canadian concern which has been voiced at the International Law of the Sea Conference. As part of our presentation of the life cycle of the Salmon in this issue, we have on the cover a magnified picture of Salmon eggs. Back cover shows salmon jumping a fall during its journey upriver.*

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**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:** The story and pictures for our article 'Salmon—A Need To Preserve' have been taken from a portfolio specially prepared by Environment Canada. The article, 'Marshall McLuhan—Aesthetic Explorations' has been condensed from two articles—McLuhan's Aesthetic Explorations by Donald F. Theall and McLuhan And Art by Derrick de Kerckhove Varent.

CANADA is published by David Karsgaard on behalf of the Canadian High Commission, New Delhi, and printed by him at Shuchi Private Limited, E-1, Jhandewala, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi-110055.

CANADA est publié par David Karsgaard au nom du Haut Commissariat du Canada, New Delhi, et imprimé par lui chez Shuchi Private Limited, E-1, Jhandewala, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi-110055.

**W**ITH this issue we institute a number of changes, some visible, some not. A visible change involves moving the NEWSLETTER to the inside back cover and giving it an entire page to itself. We hope to continue devoting the NEWSLETTER to High Commission activities we think will be of interest to you. This column is thus freed for use in different ways—we may use it to bring your attention to articles or features of particular interest, or to run short pieces which do not properly fit in the PERSPECTIVE or NEWSLETTER sections, or even to feature a guest editorial by a visiting Canadian whose views or activities will be of interest to you.



**T**HE less visible change involves a substantial increase in circulation. Our aim is to bring Canadian and Indo-Canadian developments of importance to the attention of a larger number of Indians.



**I**N this issue we feature Canada's involvement in the Law of the Sea Conference and specifically a concern for the preservation of one of the ocean's unique treasures—the salmon. No longer can the oceans be taken for granted or their wealth exploited indiscriminately. Canada has played a leading role in encouraging the various sessions of the Conference to take concrete and specific measures to protect the marine environment, yet much remains to be done.



**O**N page seven there appears an article on a young Canadian businessman who has decided to make India his home. In future issues we hope to feature other Canadians who are residing in India and making an important contribution to the life of the country.

### STATEMENT FORM IV

The following is a statement of ownership and other particulars about CANADA as required under Rule 8 of the Registration of Newspaper (Central) Rules, 1956 :

1. Place of Publication : New Delhi
2. Periodicity of its publication : Every Three Months
3. Printer's name : Sudhir Mehra  
Nationality : Indian  
Address : Shuchi Private Limited  
E-1, Jhandewala, New Delhi-55
4. Publisher's name : David A. Karsgaard  
Nationality : Canadian  
Address : Canadian High Commission  
New Delhi-110021
5. Editor's name : David A. Karsgaard  
Nationality : Canadian  
Address : Canadian High Commission  
New Delhi-110021
6. Names and addresses of individuals who own the newspaper and partners or share-holders holding more than one per cent of the total capital : Government of Canada

I, David A. Karsgaard hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

New Delhi, March 31, 1975

David A. Karsgaard  
Canadian High Commission



The third session of the Law of the Sea Conference recently concluded in Geneva and a fourth session is scheduled for New York in March, 1976. One of the reasons for the strong Canadian interest in this Conference is concern over the future of the salmon, a fish which thrives in both Pacific and Atlantic waters and which may soon be in danger of extinction. The following article traces the life cycle of this extraordinary fish and also outlines some of the measures Canada thinks should be taken to preserve that cycle.

## SALMON: A Need To Preserve

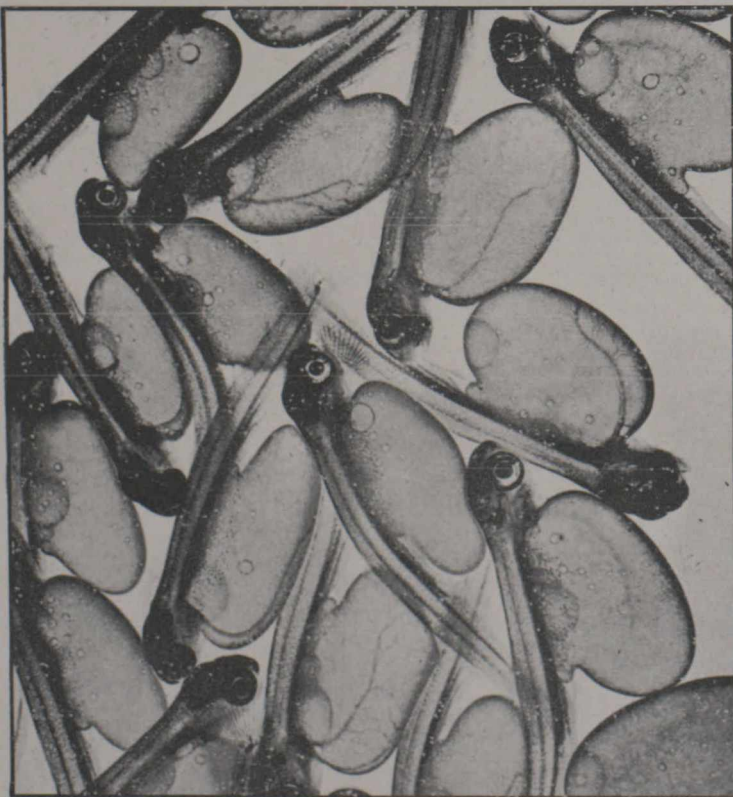
To suggest that salmon are an endangered species would certainly be misleading, yet it is true that, on a worldwide basis, their stocks are declining. As with all species of great natural abundance, there is a critical point of decline below which recovery becomes difficult if not impossible. To say that the Atlantic salmon are within sight of this critical point is no exaggeration. To suggest that high seas fisheries could push many stocks, if not the entire species, below the critical point of survival is certainly true.

Yet the challenge can be met, the decline arrested. Many new facts have been learned about the world's salmon resources over the past 30 years. For the first time, there is knowledge of the nature and pattern of their ocean movements. For the first time, there is understanding of the intimate hereditary relationship between a vast number of discrete local stocks and their precise freshwater environment. For the first time, the possibilities of rehabilitation and development of existing natural stocks have been

amply demonstrated. For the first time, there is a real prospect of restoring the runs to their original numbers and perhaps well beyond.

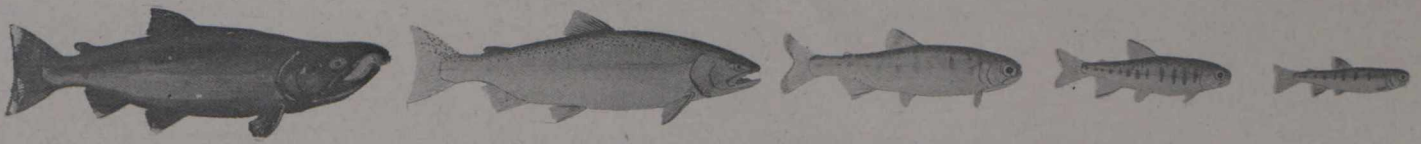
Canadians believe in the value of the salmon runs and their continuing potential, in the rightness of developing runs to the point of maximum sustained yield. Canadians believe that this is a practical objective and a responsibility they owe not only to themselves but to the world. It is a responsibility they are prepared to accept. They are already accepting the responsibility for control,

*A highly magnified view of salmon eggs from which the fish with formed eyes and vertebrae have already emerged*



*Clusters of fry or little salmon just out of their eggs*





**G**iven a healthy marine environment and consideration for their freshwater needs, the salmon can serve mankind indefinitely into the future.

management and regulation of their own onshore fisheries to ensure, year in and year out, an adequate number of spawning fish. They are already striving to ensure maintenance of the salmon's freshwater habitat in good order, and restoration of the habitat wherever needed. They are accepting these responsibilities as well as the hidden costs in increased industrial expenditures and alternative development opportunities foregone.

But the burden may become altogether too heavy if high seas fisheries are permitted to destroy the necessary precision of onshore management and if declining returns make a mockery of all efforts to preserve and improve the resource. Without cooperation from other countries, Canada's efforts may prove useless.

The salmon is part of the world's history, culture and wealth. Given a healthy marine environment and reasonable consideration for their freshwater needs, they can serve mankind indefinitely into the future. Is it better to permit a high seas fishery far from rivers of origin that will lead almost inevitably to the salmon's extinction? Or is the salmon worth the effort and complexities of a prohibition of high seas fishing for them and for other anadromous species, such as the shad, the steelhead trout of the

Pacific, the hilsa of the Indian Ocean and the European sea trout? Canada believes there is only one possible answer and is asking for recognition of the rights of the countries of origin in the following terms :

- That anadromous stocks be fished only by coastal states and only in areas under their jurisdiction, subject, however, to any appropriate arrangements between neighbouring states of origin where there is intermingling of their respective stocks.
- That the conservation of anadromous stocks requires comprehensive management throughout their migratory range, and that the state of origin has a special interest in such management.
- That a coastal state which, in its own jurisdiction, fishes for anadromous stocks originating in another state take into account these conservation and management requirements and consult the state of origin on this.

If weakness and indecision allow the salmon, in their abundance, to disappear from the rivers and the oceans, what hope can there be for the future of life itself?

#### THE CYCLE

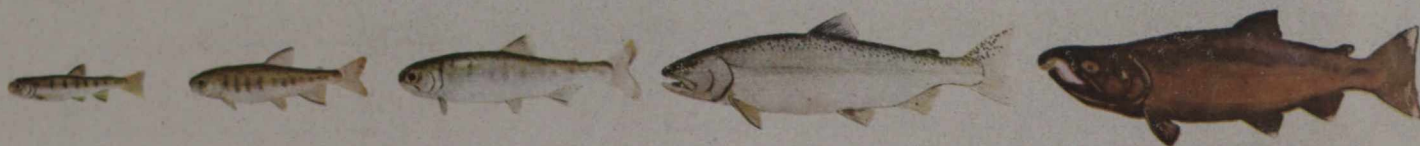
**I**N their natural range, the salmon of the world depend on the freshwaters of the northern hemisphere for survival. They breed, are hatched and nursed through their early months or years only in fresh water.

Yet they range through the seas of the northern hemisphere in their enormous migrations, the Pacific salmon of North America intermingling with the salmon of Asia, the Atlantic salmon of Europe intermingling with the salmon of Canada. It is here that they make the intermediate growth that leads to maturity and the return to fresh waters to breed again. It is here, in the great reaches of the open seas that they need a sanctuary for survival.

The river of birth is the river of return. Each species of salmon, each race within each species, by long selection, is ideally adapted to making the best use of its own watershed, its own tributary and subtributary, even the gravel quality and water quality of its own particular spawning area.

The salmon's cycle starts in the clean gravels of fresh water streams, often high in the mountains, sometimes as much as a thousand miles from salt water. Some species, such as the pink salmon, go to sea as fry, using the rivers chiefly as travel routes. Others must spend as much as two or more years in fresh water, and the rivers nurse them. The sockeye, or red salmon, entirely depends on the fertility of lakes for its fresh water growth.

When the young salmon are ready to migrate, they develop a silvery coloration and start on their way down



**The salmon's security is in numbers, yet there is a natural rhythm in the cycle that must be respected.**

the rivers. But they are not yet ready for the high salinity of the open ocean. At this stage they are critically dependent on the brackish waters of the estuaries and the river plumes for additional growth and acclimatization. All species spend an appreciable time in this environment, some of them several months.

When they are ready to go, they move fast and far; at first along the continental shelf following the tidal currents. Then, as their strength and energy increases, they move beyond all continental restraints. This is their time of growth, rapid and continuing growth. It is also the time when they may be exposed to high seas fisheries which can entirely destroy the effects of sound management and conservation.

At first the movement is northward, towards the cold fertility of arctic waters. It soon swings outward, into the limitless reaches of the open ocean, eastward from Asia, westward from North America in the Pacific, eastward from North America, westward from European and Soviet rivers in the Atlantic.

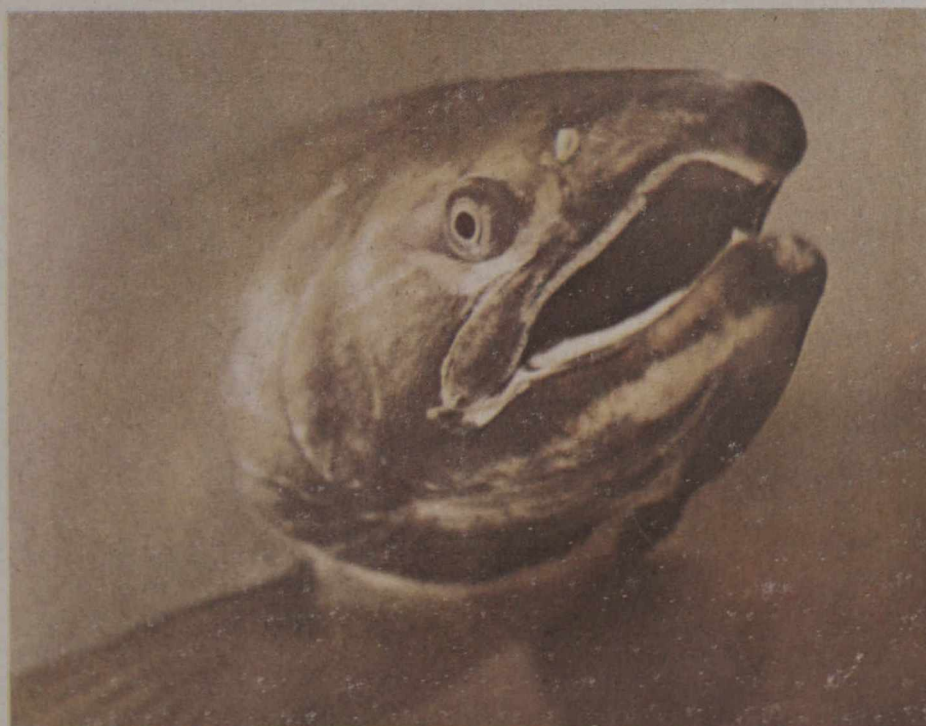
The salmon of the continents meet and intermingle, to move southward as the winter approaches, northward again with summer's return until the ocean years are spent, maturity appro-

aches and it is time to seek out the rivers again.

The countries of origin harvest the salmon where they have always harvested them, close to the shore, where sound management and conservation measures can best be implemented, the rivers of origin determined and catches closely regulated to ensure adequate spawning escapements to perpetuate the cycle. The Adams River in British Columbia, for instance, needs 1.5 million salmon to seed just 300 acres of gravel in the year of the dominant cycle. The salmon's security is in numbers, yet there is a natural rhythm in the cycles that must be respected if the fertility of the nursing waters is to be preserved.

Buried under the gravel, under the nursing flow of the stream, maintained by the oxygen carried to them by the flow of stream through the permeable gravel, the eggs must withstand snow, ice, the drought of tight freeze-up, the floods of spring.

Under natural conditions, survival is not high—varying from 1% or less to as high as 20%, but usually less than 10%. It may seem a low survival rate, but if the female lays 3,000 eggs it means 300 fry to withstand the further dangers of two to five years of fresh and salt water life. If, again, the survival is 2%, as it may be, six adults will reach the rivers again. Four of these can be harvested while two must escape to replace their parents on the spawning grounds.



*A brightly coloured young salmon—the pride of Canada's rivers*

# THE LAW OF THE SEA

**E**ARLY map-makers enlivened poorly explored regions of their charts with notations such as "Here there be monsters". That same warning still applies to the world's oceans and seas, as far as international legal experts and diplomats are concerned. But the modern monsters lurking in the depths are uncertainty, dissent and conflict over the legal rights of countries to the oceans and maritime resources.

The people of Canada have no difficulty understanding how important the sea is to a nation's existence. Much of Canada's past is directly linked to the sea; the daily lives of many Canadians depend on the sea; a good part of Canada's future depends on the sea. The new legal order which is being sought for the oceans of the world will undoubtedly affect Canada in many fundamental respects as its natural resources, environment, even national sovereignty of Canada's geography with its thousand of miles of coastline,

**The new Law of the Sea is immensely important to Canada as indeed to all nations, including India.**

islands, its huge continental shelf and northern climate are involved. A new Law of the Sea, therefore, is of immense importance to Canada as indeed it is to most other nations, including India.

The second session of the United Nations Law of the Sea conference last summer in Caracas (Venezuela) lasted for ten weeks as 138 sovereign nations—each with one vote—tried to draft an all-encompassing convention to regulate all of man's activities in, below, and above the sea, that is 70% of the earth's surface. Little wonder they could not finish their immense task, even though preparations had been going on for six years in the U. N. Seabed Committee. They therefore decided to hold another session in Geneva and this meeting adjourned early in May of this year. Allan J. MacEachan, Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, had this to say about the Geneva session :

"I am generally well satisfied with the progress made in attaining Canadian objectives at this conference. I hope and expect that this progress will be reflected in the unified text which will emerge from this conference."

On fisheries, the progress was dramatic. At Caracas the positions of the territorialists at one end of the spectrum and the distant water fishing states at the other end of the spectrum were so far apart that the gap seemed almost unbridgeable. It was Canada's view, however, that there was a way of bridging the gap through the concept of the economic zone. That is to say that within 200 miles of its coasts a coastal state would have very substantial rights over the mineral and living resources of that zone, and more extensive rights than it now possesses over marine pollution and scientific research. In Caracas some countries considered the economic zone a kind of quasi-territorial sea of 200 miles. During the session at Geneva countries supporting these two opposing points of view came close to agreement on the new concept of the economic zone as the key to an accommodation between the interests of the coastal state on the one hand and the distant water fishing states on the other, while taking into account at the same time the interests of landlocked states and those 'disadvantaged' states not able, because of their geographical location, to claim a 200-mile zone.

Mr. MacEachan has also noted : "One of the key questions to which relatively little attention was devoted in Caracas, and perhaps too little in Geneva, is that of the transfer of technology. I regard this issue as one of the most important in the conference. My country will be in the forefront amongst those developed countries seeking to cooperate with developing countries—and indeed with other developed countries—in the transfer of technology which is so essential if the developing countries are to

be enabled to benefit from their new rights and carry out their new responsibilities under the future Law of the Sea".

The other new concept ranking in importance with the Economic zone is that of the common heritage of mankind. Canada strongly supports the establishment of strong international machinery with an effective legal regime to enable the proper management of the resources of the seabed beyond national jurisdiction. Canada supports the right of the international authority to participate directly, either through joint ventures with states or private enterprise or through its own operational arm, in the actual exploration and exploitation of the seabed beyond national jurisdiction.

Mr. MacEachan concluded :

"In summary, I consider that this round of negotiations in the continuing Law of the Sea conference has made great progress. My country strongly supports the

**Developing countries with their new awareness bear special responsibilities toward the new Law of the Sea.**

major trend of the conference. I would be less than candid, however, if I were to leave the impression that we are entirely satisfied with the results of the conference. We had hoped that it would be possible to make further progress. While we shall leave Geneva with a "unified text" which can provide an extremely useful basis for future negotiations, we are all aware that this unified text will have no legal status and will not of itself constitute the outlines of a proposed convention. Much negotiation is still required. We are determined that the new Law of the Sea will be based not merely on power and influence, but upon equity and sound management principles. It is my own view that the new international Law of the Sea will be based upon this approach rather than on narrow nationalistic interests".



*He has made his own kind of life in India and it is a life of extraordinary activity and achievement. "I am going to stay in India. I have done my best work here."*

## A Canadian in India

# Designing For Progress

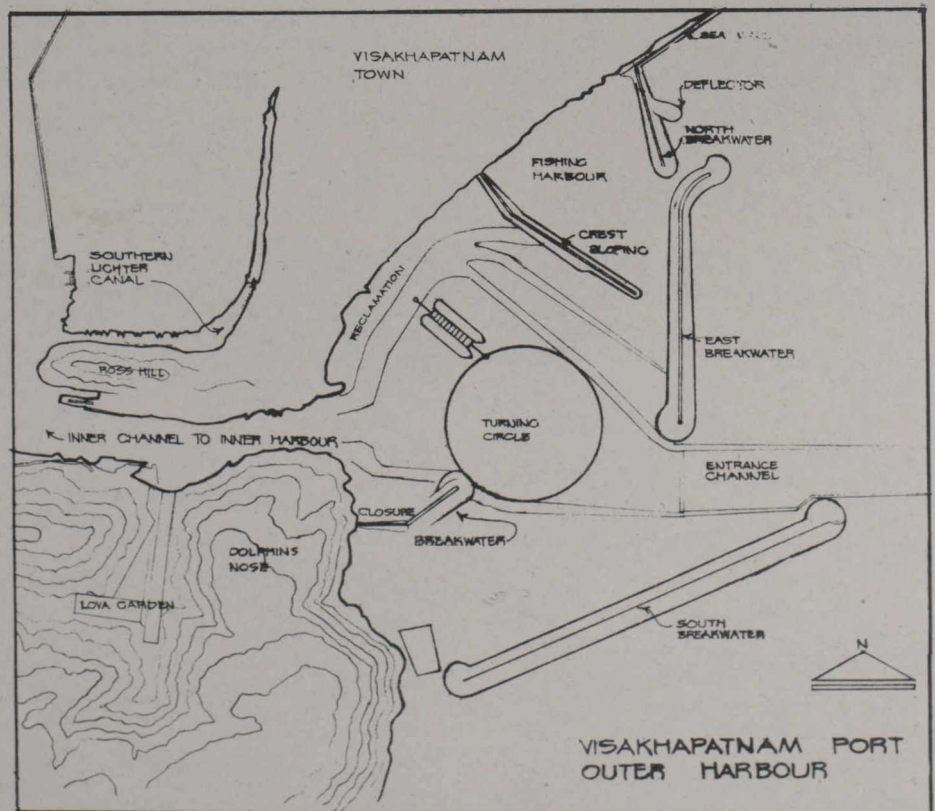
**I**NDIA has been his scene of action for over ten years. Steve Roessler, the young managing director of Howe India Ltd., a firm of consulting engineers, pulls out neat dossiers on his projects in India and underlines the future with a simple statement—"I am committed to India. I have done my best work here." An air of deceptive nonchalance surrounds the man. "My lunch," he quips, bringing out an apple from behind his oversize desk, and settles down to talk. In the other rooms of Howe India's office in New Delhi, Roessler's design engineers work at drafting tables and drawing boards on blueprints of Indian projects. A sense of quiet efficiency pervades the place starting from the over-cool reception room which is shut off from the summer outside. "Shoot," says Roessler, still munching furiously at his apple. He is obviously among the few who like out-of-season apples. But then, he has lived with all the seasons in India, the changes, the disappointments and also the successes. He has made his own kind of life in India and it is a life of extraordinary activity and achievement.

His biggest project to date is Visakhapatnam where Howe India have designed and supervised the construction of an artificial harbour, mechanised ore-loading facilities and loading berths. The company has also been retained for work at Mormugoa, Madras, Paradip and Kandla ports and is engaged on various other projects. "The total value of the

projects we are working on in India is \$ 300 million," says Roessler, consulting his files. "And that with an almost completely Indian staff (we have a couple of foreigners, not more) and working with Indian equipment and research studies Howe India today has an entirely Indian character."

This takes us back by a decade to understand what Roessler says. He had first come out to India in 1964 as project engineer with Howe International, a company based in Canada, to do study work on grain storage projects at Borivli, Manmad and Kanpur. He stayed here about

10 months—"that's when I got the idea that we should establish Howe India," he says—and went back to Canada in late 1965. After that, things started happening almost by themselves. In 1965 Howe International received a request from the Indian Ministry of Transport and Shipping to do a study on ore-loading facilities at Visakhapatnam. It was a part of the Canadian firm's offer that it would do the work on a rupee payment basis with the condition that the money earned would be utilized for the setting up of a new consulting company to be called Howe India.



*A diagram of the Visakhapatnam outer harbour complex showing the artificial breakwaters, the ore berth and other port installations.*

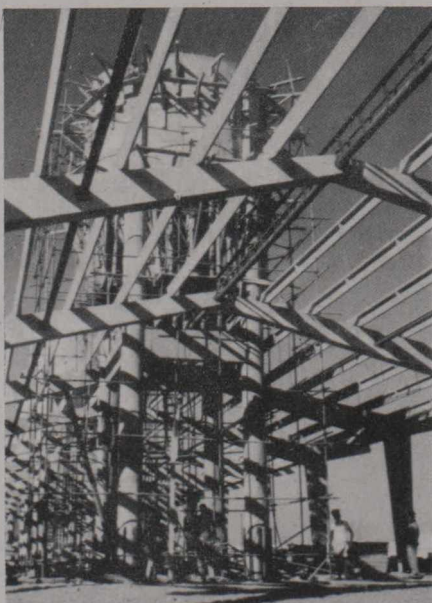
*But something that changed the face of Visakhapatnam came in the form of an entirely new concept from Roessler himself. The idea of providing an outer harbour at Visakhapatnam was presented for the first time by Howe India.*

“So in February 1966, I set up Howe India (Pvt.) Ltd. which was incorporated as an Indian company in collaboration with Howe International of Canada. We were actually the first Indian port consultancy organisation in the country. Fortunately this was exactly what was required and was recognised as such by the Government and port chairman.”

One of the first assignments of the new company was to implement the recommendations of Howe International on improvements and modifications to the ore loading plant at Visakhapatnam. This work has been successfully completed and the existing plant at Visakhapatnam port has already achieved the designed loading rates of six million tonnes per annum.

However, the existing ore loading facilities in the inner port were limited and the harbour could not handle ore carriers above about 35,000 DWT. To maintain the competitiveness of iron ore exports through Visakhapatnam port, means had to be found to accommodate vessels of 100,000 DWT and above and load these at commensurate loading rates to make the use of such large ships economical.

*A view of the Kandla installations designed by Roessler and his engineers.*



Howe (India) were appointed by the Visakhapatnam Port Trust in September 1967 to investigate the feasibility of developing an additional ore loading facility at Visakhapatnam and to investigate additional railway and other transport systems from the mines required for such a proposal. The company was also asked to investigate the possibility of developing an alternative site either for an offshore or for an inland port at Gangavaram, approximately seven miles south of Visakhapatnam.

The consulting engineers submitted an interim report in October 1967 which suggested certain simple improvement to the ore transporting facilities. But something that changed the face of Visakhapatnam came in the form of an entirely new concept from Steve Roessler himself. The idea of providing an outer harbour at Visakhapatnam was presented for the first time in the report by Howe India. “It was a new idea,” smiles Roessler, “and it had to be properly investigated.” Detailed site investigations were carried out and a feasibility study for an outer harbour was completed by Howe India in April 1968. But this was

not all. On the invitation of the government of India, a Japanese government survey team consisting of nine experts and led by the director general of the Japan port and Harbour Association, visited India the same year and after a detailed study made a report which concurred with the recommendations of Howe India.

Roessler had won his big chance. Howe India was appointed in November 1968 to design and supervise the construction of the outer harbour and new iron ore handling facilities at Visakhapatnam.

The company, which started out by sub-letting a small office in Bombay with a secretary and two engineers, was on the move. Roessler in the meantime, shifted his headquarters to New Delhi and started recruiting more engineers. Almost all of these were Indian engineers and Roessler recruited them from among the Indians working in Canada and other countries. Indian engineers working overseas came back to India to work with Roessler who today talks happily of his own small role in reversing the brain drain of Indian technologists. A few foreign experts from Howe

*Roessler against the backdrop of concrete tetrapods used at Visakhapatnam*





*"I have found Indian engineers to be among the best in the world," says Roessler. "We also have taken in fresh graduates and have trained them, even sent some of them abroad, so that they can come back to work on our projects here."*

International were also called in on a short-term basis and most of them, with the exception of two have returned. Howe India's staff today includes over a hundred engineers.

"I have found Indian engineers to be among the best in the world," says Roessler. "We also have taken in recent graduates and have trained them, even sent some of them abroad, so that they can come back to work on our projects here." But that is not all. Engineers from Howe India have also gone out to work on design and construction projects in Hongkong, Singapore and Djakarta. "So we even earn foreign exchange for India," says Roessler. "One of the best instances of this is that we are at present cooperating with certain Indian public sector undertakings who will bid for a project in S. E. Asia with our assistance."

So much organisation and administrative work, one supposes, would have really bound him down to his managing director's desk. Roessler smiles again "No, I've tried to arrange my life in such a way that I still do a good deal of field work and designing. I have done much of the basic design on the outer harbour complex and I am still project engineer for Vizag," he says. "For the berth we used a

*Roessler takes Mr. Ramakrishnaya, Secretary in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping, round the installations at Visakhapatnam*



simple—though not so simple, really,—Canadian invention of placing huge slip formed concrete cribs into the sea and then filling them with water for weight and stability. It was a nerve racking business, in the waves of the Bay of Bengal. But once the cribs are in place, we place precast girders over them and have our ore berth ready. So you see, only the idea was taken from Canada—we made it work in hundred per cent Indian conditions."

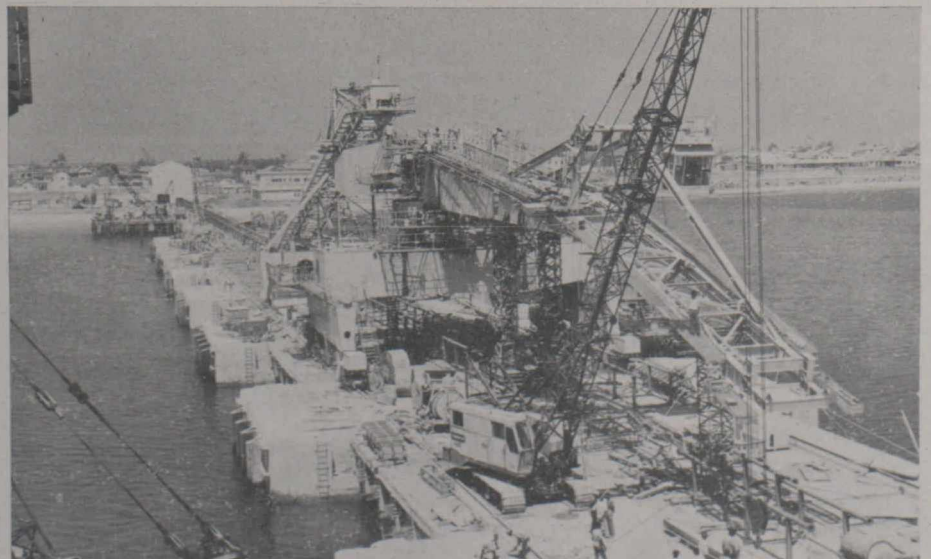
"In fact, my engineers design much more than is usual, especially equipment. We make designs so that the equipment can be manufactured in India to our specifications. For instance, for Mormugao port, we have 300-ton per hour barge unloaders which are being made to our design by a Calcutta firm. This is the first time they are being made here."

So Steve Roessler has remained an engineer first and last and has his heart in the unusual problems and solutions that each project involves. One such was the construction of 3.5 kilometres of breakwaters for the Visakhapatnam outer harbour (See diagram p. 7). These breakwaters would have to stand up to the severe cyclonic storms of the Bay of Bengal. To design the breakwater sections, the consulting engineers made studies of cyclonic storm records for the

past 70 years and then prepared their design which took into account the intensity of waves from the principal directions of approach and varied accordingly from breakwater to breakwater. The climate and oceanographic conditions at the project site limited the construction period of the breakwaters to five months (December to April) in a year and this posed an added problem. Special construction equipment designed by Roessler and his staff was made available to the Indian contracting firms carrying out the construction work and this equipment included the floating crane 'Hanuman', three propelled hopper barges, two flat top pontoons, two gantry cranes, one large crawler crane and an electronic position fixing system for sea-going vessels. "But we finally did it," says Roessler after spelling out the details, "and the first ship will be loaded with iron ore by the end of this year."

Modern techniques, Indian engineers and Roessler's ideas and determination are the mixture for the kind of success Howe India has been having. As a Canadian in India, he has contributed a great deal to the country's economy and technological progress. But he doesn't say it. With a man like Roessler, you have to keep watching for his next move, his next project.

*A view of the ore berth and the gigantic shiploader at Visakhapatnam*



# STOL

## The Answer to a Commuter's Prayer



**C**ANADA'S bold experiment in air travel—Short Take-Off and Landing, or STOL—has proved a booming success. Right since the first service last summer between Ottawa and Montreal by Airtransit, a subsidiary of the Government-owned Air Canada, the bright red STOL Twin Otters have been making flying history. Having successfully overcome the launching hurdles, STOL has come to stay in the world's transportation spectrum.

Airtransit offers down-to-downtown STOL mobile and airplane service at \$ 20 a trip, including free shuttle bus transportation to hotels, or free parking at the terminals. Fast, quiet, non-polluting, it's an all-weather system linking Ottawa's Rockcliffe Airport, a 15-minute drive from Canada's Parliament Buildings, to Victoria STOL-port barely five minutes from downtown Montreal.

The \$ 25 million system includes six 11-seat Twin Otter 300 (MOT) turbo props built by the Government-acquired de Havilland Aircraft of Canada Ltd., the pioneers of the

STOL concept. Each STOL-port has a passenger terminal, a maintenance hangar, a control tower, a maintenance garage, and a parking lot.

For the 100-nautical mile Ottawa-Montreal trip, STOL takes only 90 minutes; other means of transportation take more than 150. Flights have been filled to 90% capacity on weekdays and the original 15 daily return flights have been doubled, planes leaving both cities every half-hour beginning 7-30 in the morning.

The Montreal-Ottawa link was selected because no other two cities suitable for Twin Otter operation offered the same heavy transportation competition: there are 2.5 million trips every year between the two cities by various modes of transport. In the first year of operation, Airtransit expects to attract 120,000 passengers.

The service is designed to appeal to businessmen, who make up 90% of the passengers. Weekend promotional fares are anticipated to increase the popularity of shopping



## DASH 7 ARRIVES ON THE STOL SCENE

At 12 : 30 in the afternoon of March 27, this year, the de Havilland Aircraft of Canada's DASH 7 'Quiet STOL Airliner' became airborne for the first time. The Dash 7 is a quieter and bigger aircraft in the STOL System.

All in attendance at the historic event were amazed at the quietness of the aircraft as it took off and became inaudible even before it had left the periphery of the airport. Captain Robert H. Fowler, Chief Experimental Test Pilot on the DASH 7 program, made the following comments on the two hour and ten minute first flight : "Everything on the first flight went very much as expected and with no problems. The excellent cockpit view combined with the low noise and vibration levels made the flight additionally enjoyable. It is the smoothest, quietest, airframe and engine combination that I have

ever flown."

The DASH 7 has been under development at deHavilland since 1972 and represents Canada's entry into the world transport airplane market. Powered by four PT6A-50 turbine engines built by United Aircraft of Canada Limited, Montreal, the DASH 7 is capable of carrying 50 passengers, while operating from runways as short as 2,000 feet. A second pre-production DASH 7 will also undergo tests. Both aircraft will be engaged in the extensive flight test program leading to FAR25 type certification of the DASH 7 in 1976.

The STOL (short field take-off and landing) aircraft is being marketed worldwide with the Boeing Commercial Airplane Company and eleven DASH 7 'Quiet STOL Airliners' have been sold to date.



and recreational travel.

People like the uncomplicated service, the 100-foot walk from STOLmobile to the plane waiting on the tarmac, the check-in at the bright spacious terminal 15 minutes before flight time, and the computer-style ticket filled out in seconds. Upon arrival, no congestion, no lost luggage. Moreover, STOL cabins have all the comforts of conventional aircraft.

Cruising along at 200 miles an hour at an altitude varying between 3,000 and 7,000 feet, passengers delightfully count horses below : "STOL has put the fun back into flying," says a much-travelled executive.

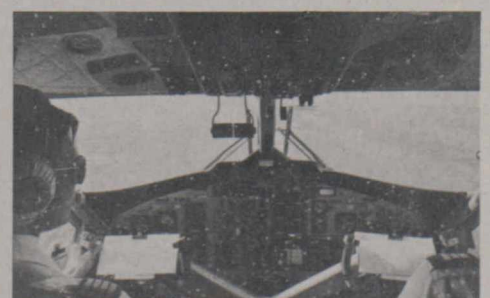
Passengers also enjoy the intimacy of the open-door cockpit and the captain's explanation of the computerized navigation system and the precision approach-aid equipment which is as modern as the 747 Jumbo Jet's.

The smooth steep take-off and landing at speeds comparable to a car on a highway is to be seen to be believed.

STOL aircraft use runways of 2,000 feet (or less), compared with the one to two-mile runways required by jets. In the spectacular landing, a CO-SCAN Microwave Landing system guides the plane into the runway at an angle of 6 to 9 degrees, compared to the 3 degrees of conventional instrument landings.

Yet the engine cannot be heard above normal highway traffic. An Ottawa businessman, a frequent STOL-passenger, lives in the Rockcliffe area where the STOL-port is, but says : "I can honestly say I have never heard one of the planes."

The STOL aircraft is nothing if not versatile. The Twin Otter adapts to a wide variety of transportation tasks in the airline commuter industry, oil exploration, geophysical survey, cargo hauling, corporate transportation, fire-bombing and military requirements ; there are over 420 Twin Otters operating in 50 countries today.





MARSHALL McLUHAN

# AESTHETIC EXPLORATIONS

**W**HEN Marshall McLuhan succeeded in erasing the imaginary line which many thought existed between the arts and mass media, he did so by using the insights of artists and poets who had created the contemporary aesthetic revolution. Ranging through McLuhan's works the reader discovers references to Dadaism and Surrealism, the Bauhaus, Klee, Kandinsky, Picasso, and Le Corbusier—to select only a few of the many names and movements which suggest to McLuhan probes into how modern man can cope with

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## The arts for McLuhan are the index to contemporary survival

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his universe. These artists and their insights are rooted in representatives of other arts, especially writers and critics, like Mallarme, Valery, Joyce, Eliot, Pound, and Beckett.

McLuhan's chief inspiration, symbolism, leads to his artistic tastes and to his conviction that the new arts would encompass the new technology, as Mallarme had attempted to encompass the effect of the mass-produced newspaper and its headlines. His whole commitment to the artist is enmeshed, however, in a historical knowledge and awareness of the arts—visual, verbal and aural—which include the Gothic cathedral, Renaissance iconography, Romantic landscape and a multitude of other historical styles.

His metaphors come from the arts, particularly his most effective

ones, such as his peculiar use of mosaic for the effects of contemporary electronic technology, Mosaic, sometimes close to being confused in his usage with both collage and montage, is a flat, tactical, iconic form that creates a type of involvement similar to that which is supposed to occur in television or contemporary multi-media exhibiting of the kind that the Czechs carried out in their cubed-screen and other media exhibits at Expo 67. But far more than metaphors, the arts for McLuhan are the index to contemporary survival. He sees the artist as the person who must be in the "control-tower" of society, for only in the ability of the artist to deal with changing perception is there a hope to achieve the maximum value out of the potential which may be implicit in contemporary society. The artist, according to McLuhan, creates a counter-environment which elevates the unconscious aspects of the environment to consciousness.

He appears to believe that once Andy Warhol takes a potential piece of junk such as a Campbell Soup can and turns it into a work of art, this act releases elements in the environment for conscious recognition which have previously gone without notice. Pop art, for example, makes us see the world of ads, of comics, of film, of fashion, of the personality cult with new eyes and consequently in the process has taken account of the phrase that Pound borrowed from Confucius and quoted incessantly, "Make it New."

McLuhan presents a world in which art is a process and a process which is dialectical in nature. The very dialectical nature

of art in its operation of illuminating or bringing to light aspects of the everyday which have been unrecognized is the reason why McLuhan's own vocabulary becomes dialectical—hot and cold, environment and counter-environment, war and peace, visual and tactile. Such a strategy often leads to over-simplification and confusion, yet it is a dramatic necessity in the way he approaches the problem of trying to record the process of art in act rather than making the usual descriptive or analytical critical statements about it.

McLuhan became the prophet

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## The uncertainty so created becomes itself a kind of counter-environment

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of the art movements of the 50's and 60's and 70's. When this phenomenon began to reach more popular consumption in events such as Expo 67, McLuhan came to be described as the father of the new multi-media revolution. Yet his major achievement had been to elevate the object and the pop interests of a mass audience to a level of illumination where they could create a conflict with what had previously been considered legitimate art. If, as in McLuhan, fashion, comic books, ads and the like are analyzed as if they were works of art, the line of demarcation between art and non-art becomes blurred and uncertain. The uncertainty so created becomes itself a kind of counter-environment which permits these artistic insights of the 10's and 20's and 30's to assume

We present here a discussion on Marshall McLuhan who is among the most important thinkers alive today and is well known for his reflections on a number of communication problems of concern to contemporary man. His books such as 'The Gutenberg Galaxy' and 'Take Today: the Executive as Dropout', have been read all over the world for their wide intellectual perspective and the living quality of his thought.



a more crucial place in the vocabulary and style of the new. Pop becomes Dada revisited, but revised as Harold Rosenberg has pointed out with a difference.

Though it might seem that McLuhan creates a situation in which the media and the world of everyday objects subsumes art, his actual intent is the opposite, for he sees art as providing the only way of controlling the process of change represented by the phenomena of everyday life. He sees the artist as providing precisely the same kind of critical perspective on the world that the launching of a satellite

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**He sees art as providing the only way of controlling the process of change**

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will do. The satellite, as McLuhan asserts, turns the world into a Globe Theatre, a global art museum with its junk reconverted into new objects of perception. This is because, imaginatively, man can now think of viewing his environment from the outside and consequently the satellite is a revolution in consciousness. The artist, like the satellite, turns the environment into works of art which create a process that illuminates previously unnoticed aspects of the world.

To read McLuhan is to seek the sentence or the word which, at some place in the text, suddenly invades the consciousness of the reader like an unexpected recollection. The image made of the inward horizon changes in quality. An original transparency reveals the whole text. the personal

memory of the reader yields to a greater memory which simultaneously refers numerous presences to a mind now concerned with not enforcing its prejudices. Perhaps it is quite simply a matter of going from fragmentation to concentration.

McLuhan's method of writing has this in particular and is very annoying to specialists and experts, that it dispenses with analysis. A follower of the Symbolists, McLuhan gives only conclusions which he arranges in a strategic manner: like poets, he offers effects without giving causes. Writing from the completed synthesis, he does not concern himself with having the reader go along with him by following a road paved with patient deductions. He invites him to understand right off or to abandon the matter.

Here is a report of a few minutes of conversation on this article (when it had not yet been edited) with McLuhan:

*McL.*—Art is the school of perception. Advertising tries to adjust us to its world. There we become servo-mechanisms. All prealphabetic societies are made up of robots. Wyndham Lewis said that the best definition of a robot is the person who is perfectly adapted to his environment. Art seeks to dislocate man.

*Q*—What are the relationships between man and nature?

*McL.*—In *Man's Presumptuous Brain*, Simeons states that our biological heritage, which allows us to adapt ourselves to our environment, has ceased to evolve for more than half a million years, before the appearance of the least degree of technology. The brain of man has not changed since then.

With the invasion of all the technologies, the only way of becoming acclimatized comes from art. Art takes up the task of evolution that nature has abandoned.

*Q*—How?

*McL.*—The artist *reprograms* the senses to render us able to survive in the technological environment. Naturally, to survive as human beings. Because man adapted to technologies is a *robot-zombie* who sleeps soundly.

*Q*—And what about nature?

*McL.*—There isn't any, any more. Since October 17, 1957.

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**There isn't any nature anymore—since the launching of the first sputnik**

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*Q*—Ah!

*McL.*—The launching of the first sputnik. The Russians have transformed the planet into a form of art. As a form of art, the planet puts us back into the situation of the most primitive man; that is, in pre-archeological times. The role of art changes radically under these conditions. It becomes crucial. Now that we have passed from the world of the eye to that of the ear, because the environment of simultaneous information is structurally acoustical, history, which belongs to the world created by writing, and which is essentially visual, has dissolved wholly in the Now—the eternal present of Siegfried Giedion, the author of *Space, Time and Architecture*. Art will have to pull us out of there.

**F**EBRUARY is the best time for tourists to visit India, they say. So it was for nine visitors from Canada who were here in February. But in a different way. Not for them the myriad colours of flowers in their bloom. What interested them more was what lies beneath the earth—the minerals.

"This is Ontario's first mining mission to India. We have put together eight of the provinces' top mining company officials. Each a senior executive and an expert in his field. Among them they offer a complete range of equipment and service for the mining industry." For twelve days scores of mining executives in Bombay, Udaipur, Ahmedabad, New Delhi, Calcutta, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Khetri heard these introductory remarks of Paul Kapoor and the presentations of his eight colleagues with attention and interest.

Paul Kapoor? His looks and name did proclaim his Indian background, and yet here he was leading a mining mission from Canada. Marketing Consultant to the Department of Industry and Tourism of the Province of Ontario (which sponsored the mission) Paul Kapoor has lived in Canada for two decades and is every inch a Canadian. But that is not unusual for Canada, whose nationals are drawn from all over the world.

Take Paul's own colleagues on the mission, for instance. Les Vincze came to Canada 19 years ago from Hungary; Harry Johanson from Sweden. But whatever differences there were in their individual backgrounds, the members had a common interest—the supply of expertise and equipment for the world mining industry, and in skills and services offered they complemented each other well.

John Bird's company, Scintrex Limited, makes sophisticated geophysical exploration equipment, at least a million dollars' worth of which is already in use in the various departments of the Geological Survey of India. Mike Gray, of Upper Canada Resources Limited, is a contract driller. Bob Dengler's J-S. Redpath

Limited specializes in raise boring and underground drilling. Vincze, of General Engineering Company, provides consultancy services. Frank Tester's O & K Canada Limited makes mine hoists and other equipment. Johanson's Sala Machine works makes speciality ore dressing equipment. And Jack

## OTTAWA'S FIRST MINING MISSION TO INDIA

### Tourists With A Difference



*The Canadian mining mission at Delhi airport*

Piggott is from Teledyne Canada Limited which has supplied India with its speciality product: rock breakers.

Among the first people they met was a private iron ore miner from Goa, Surendra Dempo, and the Chairman of the sprawling Government-owned Hindustan Zinc Limited in Udaipur, Ashok Banerjee.

The visitors were struck with the enthusiasm and knowledge of Canadian mining developments and practice shown by mining men in India. "Talking to these people is like talking to fellow Canadians about Canadian mines." Indian miners certainly have a very good knowledge of Canadian mining; some of the

mining officials have had experience in Canadian mines. Hindustan Zinc itself has at least four such officials. So does the Geological Survey. And so does Hindustan Copper Limited which, in addition, has over 20 Canadians right now in its mines sharing their skills with Indian miners. But Rajasthan's Director of Mines and Geology, A. C. Mitter, gave the visitors their biggest surprise: he received them wearing a McGill tie and introduced them to three of his senior colleagues who are Canadian-trained.

After twelve days of hectic travel and talking to hundreds of

people, the mission rounded off the visit in Delhi. But no one looked tired. "How do you manage to look so fresh and fit after all these days?" asked Ian Robertson, Canadian Commercial Counsellor, at a dinner. Jack Clark replied for all of them: "True we had not a moment's respite, but we never had a dull moment either. There is so much going on here, and there are so many opportunities."

And what about business prospects? "A great deal. The skills are here, also equipment and a good lot of enthusiasm. This is exactly where we have a role. Some of us are coming back soon."

—K. Subramaniam

## LOOKING TO LONG-TERM ARRANGEMENTS

Trade relations between India and Canada have developed steadily over the years and the volume of Canadian imports from India touched its highest figure in 1974. In that same year, Canada provided 40% of India's total imports and the balance of trade was also considerably lower than for the previous year.

There is no bilateral trade agreement between the two countries and trade relations are governed by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Canada grants India the benefit of the British Preferential Tariff unilaterally and India is now a beneficiary of Canada's General Preference Scheme. India, on its part, grants Canada most favoured nation treatment.

From a global viewpoint, Canada is important to India as a supplier of important trade items, specially in the case of newsprint and non-ferrous metals.

While the balance of trade has tended to be in favour of Canada since 1960, the deficit faced by India has increasingly been financed by the Canadian aid programme. In terms of free trade (trade not financed by aid) India has in most years enjoyed a surplus balance with Canada. Canadian exports to India over the years have been confined largely to those products shipped under Canada's aid programme and these have been very heavily concentrated in basic materials and bulk foodstuffs.

Canada and India have a 'gentleman's agreement' that newsprint and milk powder would be purchased by India on the basis of 50% commercial and 50% aid. Such a procedure might also be explored for other commodities such as zinc for which Canada is the sole provider on an aid financed basis (Australia, Japan, Zambia and the Congo sell commercially).

Large scale shipments of wheat to India from Canada are a dominating factor in the trade pattern between the two countries. There has been a significant variation in Canadian food export figures but even in 1974, foodstuffs constituted the largest single item shipped out to India—43% of Canadian exports to India in 1974 were made up of food items.

A large portion of Canada's exports to India are canalized through government departments or trading agencies. This reflects India's policy that major import items should be controlled by the government to ensure efficient purchasing in world markets. In 1974, nearly 90% of Canadian exports to India were canalized.

Both countries have seen that recent changes in world commodity markets indicate the importance of long-term commercial arrangements rather than spot purchases. Efforts are being made on both sides to have such long-term arrangements.

**TABLE I**  
**TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS**

(\$C'000)

	Canadian Exports* to India	Canadian Imports from India	Balance
1950	31,452	37,225	(5,773)
1960	36,314	29,352	7,462
1965	58,453	43,425	15,028
1966	107,662	40,093	67,569
1967	140,592	42,774	97,818
1968	111,256	39,820	71,436
1969	95,552	40,905	62,109
1970	129,842	39,821	90,012
1971	142,405	44,610	97,795
1972	98,643	44,404	54,239
1973	156,683	38,466	118,217
1974	120,732	59,200	61,532

\*Includes re-exports

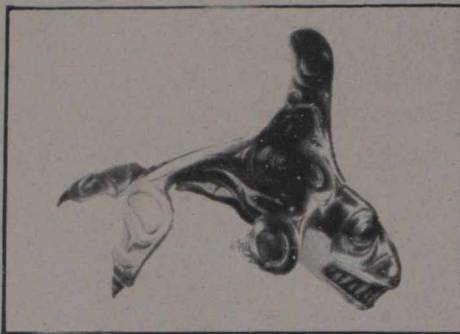
Source—Statistics Canada

**TABLE II**  
**LEADING INDIAN EXPORTS TO CANADA**

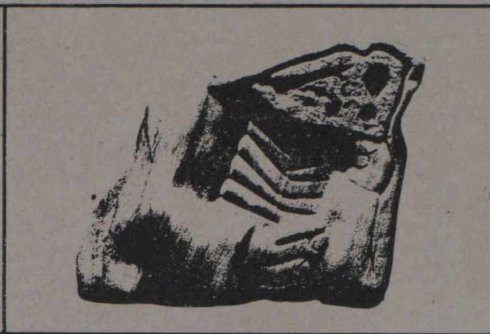
(\$C'000)

	1972	1973	1974
Jute Woven Fabrics	17,548	11,731	15,433
Cashew Nuts	7,778	6,409	8,577
Black Tea	3,334	2,239	4,258
Oriental Rugs	1,159	2,163	2,768
Pepper	1,042	1,547	2,158
Rayon Broadwoven Fabric	1,146	1,277	2,097
Coffee, Green	680	1,402	1,608
Blouses cotton	—	396	1,165
Raw Sugar	2,720	—	—
<b>Total Specified Goods</b>	<b>35,407</b>	<b>27,224</b>	<b>38,064</b>
<b>% Of</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>65.9</b>
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>44,404</b>	<b>38,466</b>	<b>59,200</b>

Source : Statistics Canada



*Killer Whale—Haida Silver on argillate*



*Turtle, Loon and Fish—Cree Soapstone*

## THE ART OF THE CANADIAN INDIAN

INDIAN art in Canada has undergone a renaissance over the last decade. Indian artists and craftsmen have been resurrecting ancient art forms, restoring traditional techniques, and digging into their history to create a new face for a once proud and highly developed artistic sense.

This art movement, although steeped in tradition, is totally contemporary and transcends the utilitarian function it once performed. Today's Indian artists want to break free of the "prison" of ethnological museums, to create "art for art's sake", and to produce works acceptable on their own merits to Western culture.

A new school of Canadian artists has sprung up under the leadership of Ojibway Indian Norval Morriseau. Shedding the traditional taboo which restricted storytelling to certain families, these artists are recording the legends, beliefs and philosophy of the Indian people on canvas, a medium unknown to the traditional Indian culture. The upsurge has been felt as well in other art media, such as silver and gold engraving, wood sculpture, basketry, beadwork, leatherwork and casting in bronze.

"Indian art forms add a new dimension to Canadian culture," says Tom Hill, a Seneca Indian who organized the first major exhibition of modern Canadian Indian art last summer at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto. "In contrast with the artificial uniformity of technology, arts and crafts express the diversities of cultures and societies" and "cannot but help Canadian multiculturalism..."

At the time of the first settlements in North America, the Indian

population of what is now Canada was, according to the best estimates of anthropologists, about 200,000. Shortly after the arrival of Europeans, the Indian population started to decline until it became a common belief that the Indians were a dying race. The population had decreased by almost half early in this century, but after steady increases since that time, there is a total registered Indian population of some 270,000 today.

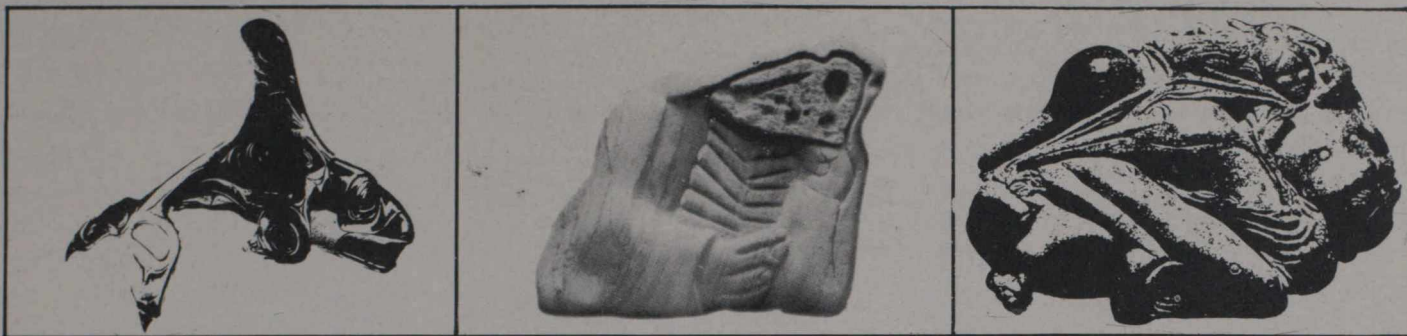
There are 566 separate Indian administrative units known as "bands". With the exception of certain nomadic groups inhabiting

the outlying and northern regions, these bands are located on 2,279 "reserves" and settlements, varying in size from a few acres to more than 500 square miles, set aside by the Canadian Government for the use and benefit of Indians. About 25% of the total Indian population have chosen to live off reserves as members of the general community. Successful farmers, ranchers, lumbermen, doctors, dentists, lawyers, teachers, clergymen, soldiers, industrial workers, stenographers, mechanics, salesmen and tradesmen are numbered in the Indian work force—both on, and off, reserves.

*Indian Sorrow—Sheepskin Painting*







*The Tired Indian—Mohawk Stone*

Although the origin of the Indians remains uncertain, anthropologists believe they came to America in successive migrations in prehistoric times from Northern Asia, probably by way of Bering Sea.

The Indians are not a single people. They are divided into a number of basic linguistic groups that are, in turn, divided into language groups with many local dialects.

As early as 1869, provision was made in the Indian Act for local government on reserves in accordance with democratic principles. This provision has been broadened from time to time to meet the needs of Indian communities. The Indians now elect band councils consisting

of a local nature of the reserves and also have certain responsibilities with regard to the management of band funds, the surrender or lease of reserve lands, land allotment and band membership. Management of welfare assistance, community planning, economic development, school administration and other local programs also may be placed in varying degrees within their administrative orbit. A Departmental contribution program has been developed to assist in financing many of these local projects. The right to vote has been extended to Indian women, many of whom are taking a keen interest in band affairs and are playing an effective part in band administration.

A great many Indians still depend for their livelihood on the traditional pursuits of trapping, hunting and fishing. New techniques of development and management have increased the production of fur bearing animals in recent years, particularly the introduction of a long-range program in cooperation with the various provinces.

The traditional arts and crafts are still producing part-time employment for Indians in many areas. Handicraft items include moccasins, gloves, jackets and mukluks in northern and non-agricultural hunting areas, potato baskets in the Maritimes and totem carvings, carved masks, fire baskets and Cowichan sweaters on the West Coast.



*Corn Husk dolls—Cayuga*

of a chief and councillors who correspond to the local elective officers in rural municipalities. However, Indian bands who wish to adhere to their tribal system of choosing chiefs and councillors continue to do so and those chosen exercise the same powers as an elected council. The councils are concerned with local conditions affecting members of the band and work closely with the Indian Affairs representatives. They may make by-laws with regard to various matters



*Cree Indian John Blueboy's Twig Decoys.*

During a comparatively short space of time, strong viable Indian associations have been formed in every province and territory of Canada. They are putting forward their own ideas on what should be done to help their people—the Department is listening and cooperating. Additionally, there is an increasing recognition on the part of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development that the Indian people should assume as much responsibility as they are willing to undertake. One example of this fact is the Contributions to Bands Program by which Indian bands, funded in part by the Federal Government, are able to control such basic necessities on their reserves as welfare, roads, maintenance, housing, etc.

This trend can surely be expected to accelerate in the future.

Dr. W. DAVID HOPPER

## The Search for Food : A Continuing Concern



**T**HE Canadian Government has nominated Dr. W. David Hopper for election to the office of Director-General of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation.

Dr. Hopper is no stranger to India. After doing undergraduate work in agriculture at McGill University and post-graduate work in agricultural economics and cultural anthropology at Cornell University, he based his doctoral dissertation on the economic organisation of a small village on the Gangetic Plain of North Central India. Field work for the thesis required nearly two years' stay in a village community.

His professional activities since have centered mainly on Asia. He was associated with Ford Foundation work of agricultural and rural

development in India and later with the Rockefeller Foundation assisting Asian countries, particularly India, to establish conditions necessary for rapid diffusion among cultivators of high-yielding varieties of rice and wheat. The use of these varieties has more than doubled wheat production in India and Pakistan and added greatly to the rice output : it was the foundation of the green revolution.

Dr. Hopper's findings in rural India in the early fifties contributed to the establishment of the International Rice Research Institute, based in the Philippines, by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations in 1962. This was the beginning of what is now a major network of international farm research centres. Canada, through IDRC and CIDA, is the

second largest contributor to this network of research stations.

In 1964-66, Dr. Hopper was an adviser to World Bank missions to India, laying the ground-work for many development activities and creating an environment for rapid spread of high-yielding varieties of rice and wheat.

Dr. Hopper's nomination is seen by Canada to complement its stand at the World Food Conference that the world food problem must be met by rapidly expanding food output in developing countries, and is a tangible expression of the Canadian belief that food production should be given priority in the endeavours of existing agricultural and development organisations of the U. N.

### PARSEE RELIGIOUS BOOKS FOR TORONTO LIBRARY

**T**HROUGH the efforts of Willard Oxtoby, a professor in the Religious Studies Department, Trinity College library of the University of Toronto is to receive, on an indefinite long-term loan, 100 volumes of Zoroastrian literature. Professor Oxtoby's research brought him into contact with Toronto's Zoroastrian community. When he discovered that their library was being housed in several cartons in someone's apartment and the Zoroastrians discovered that Trinity would be happy to offer it shelf space, the arrangements were made.

Some of the books are in English; others in Gujarati. They were published by the community for the training and edification of its members. Both the college and the Zoroastrians are pleased. It will give the Zoro-

astrian community a central place to consult its literature and will provide Professor Oxtoby's students in Zoroastrianism with a unique source for their research.

Zoroastrianism flourished in Persia from roughly 550 B. C. to 650 A. D. For part of the time it was the official religion of Persia. Thus it was a major religious tradition during the time Christianity was born and Judaism was developing. It may well have had an influence on both these religions.

It is chiefly in the last decade that Parsees have been emigrating to Toronto seeking new economic opportunities. Toronto's 500 Parsees represent the second largest overseas Zoroastrian community; most of the world's 100,000 Zoroastrians still live in India, Iran and Pakistan, but there is a sizable colony in England.

### WOMEN'S YEAR

Canada's delegation to the United Nations World Conference of the International Women's Year, held in Mexico City from June 19 to July 2, was headed by Coline Campbell, M.P. and Parliamentary Secretary to the Honourable Marc Lalonde, Minister responsible for the Status of Women.

The delegation included four federal officials, three provincial representatives and a member of the Advisory Council on the Status of Women.

Canada, through its International Development Agency, is contributing \$20,000 to the Voluntary Fund of the International Women's Year. This amount is earmarked to help developing countries participate in the Conference.

On June 19 a group of about fifty Jaipurians arrived in Calgary, Alberta, for a week's visit. The visit was the result of the twinning of the two cities which took place last year. The leader of the group was the Speaker of the Rajasthan State Assembly, R. K. Vyas, and its members included Professor T. K. Unnithan of Rajasthan University. During their visit the Jaipurians stayed in private homes and were given the opportunity to experience Canadian life first-hand. A highlight of the visit was attendance at the famous Calgary Stampede.



The Canadian High Commissioner presented a Salmon Portfolio to the National Museum on May 21. The Portfolio consisted of prints, photographs, posters and



a limited edition book which taken together portray the life cycle of the salmon and outline the case for its preservation.

Mr. Sivaramamurty, Director of the Museum, thanked the High Commissioner for the presentation and said that the Portfolio would be displayed in the Museum library and be made available to the public.

The Portfolio was prepared as an expression of the concern of the Canadian Government for the better protection of the salmon of the world which in some areas are a threatened species. Copies have also been presented to the President, the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and the Minister for Agriculture.



Several of the ladies of the High Commission, including the High Commissioner's wife, Mrs. Maybee, recently participated in a "fashion show with a difference" Organized by the Mahila Imdad Committee, which is

chaired by Begum Ahmed, The show marked International Women's Year by involving women from most of the countries represented in Delhi. In cooperation with their British and Australian colleagues, the Canadians illustrated the progress women have made toward social and economic equality. Costumes of historical and contemporary interest, songs and accompanying narrative made up the presentation. Proceeds of the evening went to the relief of the victims of the recent earthquake in Himachal Pradesh.



This time of year always sees a number of comings and goings. Mr. W. J. Jenkins and his family left June 1 by car on an overland trip to Europe which will find them back in Ottawa by September. Mr. Jenkins was Counsellor and Head of Chancery for three years.

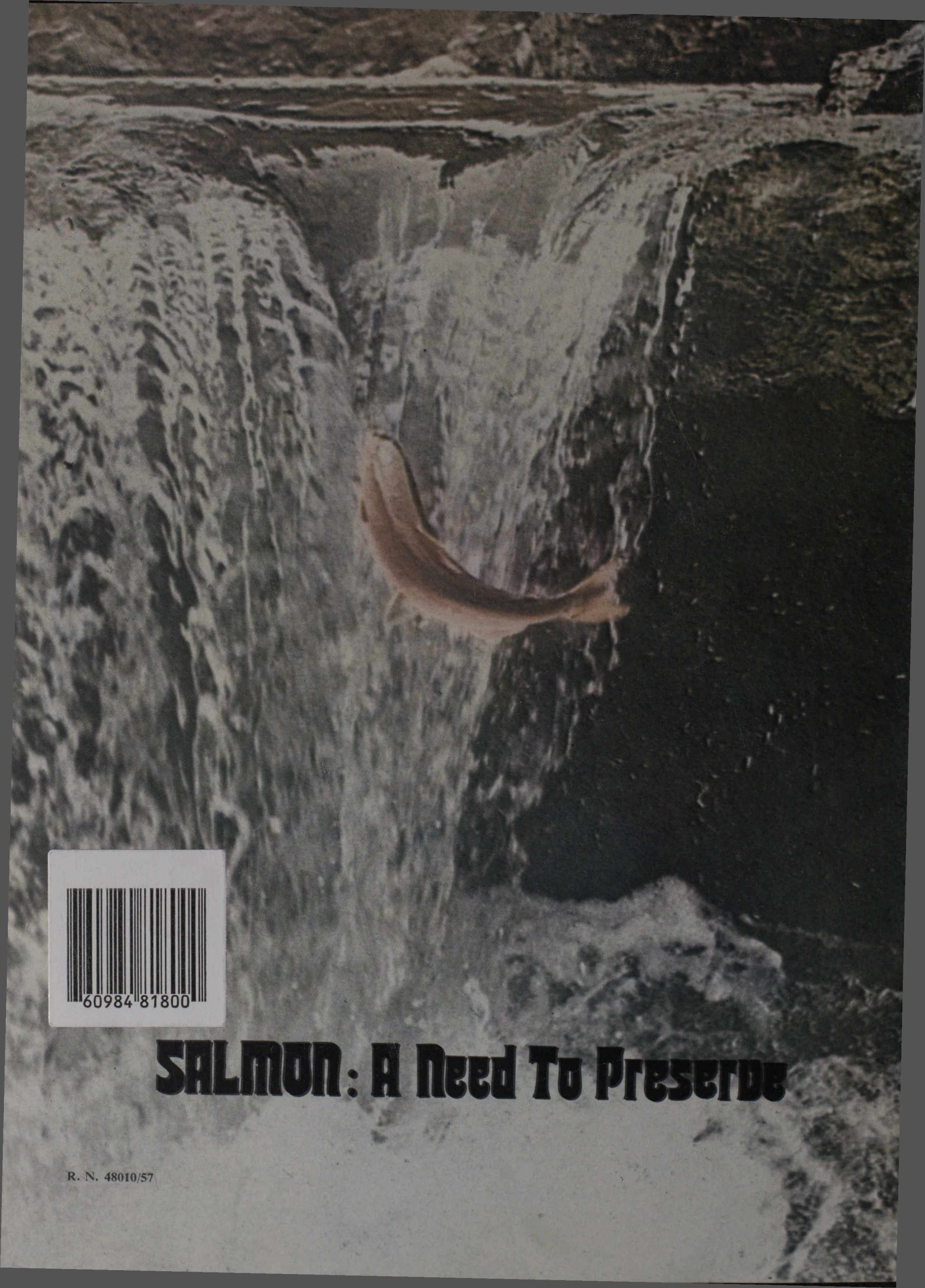
Dr. John R. Wood has also returned to Canada after two years as Resident Director of the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute. He is being replaced by Professor R. W. S. Stevenson who is a member of McGill University's Department of Religion.



With the departure of Anthony Kent on May 13, the National Film Board of Canada closed its India office after almost twenty years of operation. The office for South-east Asia is being moved to Sydney, Australia, largely because of the greater commercial possibilities there. The High Commission film lending library, nevertheless, will continue to stock NFB releases as they become available.



The Indian Council for Cultural Relations gave a reception on June 10 for a visiting 16-member delegation of students from Dawson College, Montreal. In the picture above, Mrs. Kochar, Secretary of the ICCR (extreme right) talks to Mr. Surendra Lal (2nd from left) leader of the Canadian delegation which toured India for three weeks.



# **SALMON: A Need To Preserve**

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