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NORTH VIETNAMESE VIOLATIONS IN LAOS

Mr. Paul Martin, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, recently made available to Canadians Message No. 35 of September 16, 1965, from the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos to the Co-chairmen of the 1962 Geneva Conference (which had just been released by the British Co-chairman). In issuing the report, Mr. Martin made the following statement:

The message establishes that regular units of the armed forces of North Vietnam, numbering up to 650 men, entered Laos during 1964 with arms and munitions, and that they engaged in hostilities with Laotian Government forces on Laotian soil. These acts of aggression against Laos represent gross violations by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) of the Declaration on the Neutrality of Laos and its Protocol, both of which were signed by the Government of North Vietnam and 13 other governments in July 1962.

Canada participated in the 1961-62 Geneva Conference in the hope that a solemn agreement guaranteeing the neutrality and integrity of Laos would remove that country from the arena of world conflict and enable it to pursue its development in an atmosphere of peace and stability. To contribute to that goal, Canada also agreed to serve, along with India and Poland, on the International Commission which, under the terms of the agreements, was given the responsibility of supervising the implementation

of the undertakings of the signatories.

EVIDENCE OF VIOLATION

It was hoped that, with the reaching of agreement after more than a year of strenuous negotiations, conditions had been created for the achievement of peace in Laos. This investigation by the International Commission was carried out by the Indian and Canadian delegations, since the Polish delegation declined to participate. Their report makes it clear, however, that North Vietnam has violated important provisions of the 1962 Declaration on the Neutrality of Laos, as well as Articles 4 and 6 of its Protocol.

This is the first report of the Laos Commission which establishes that major violations of the 1962 Agreements on Laos have been committed by a signatory power. The Commission is now investigating a number of cases of North Vietnamese prisoners captured in Laos and also is investigating an allegation by the Communist Neo Lao Haksat that United States aircraft based in South Vietnam have bombed and otherwise attacked Laotian territory.

In the light of these findings, the Canadian Government is gravely concerned about this course of developments in a country whose neutrality and integrity have been solemnly guaranteed by an international agreement freely entered into by all the parties concerned.

ESKIMO EDUCATION THROUGH ART

"If by education we understand preparation for life, the Eskimos have always been amongst the best educated," the Deputy Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Mr. Ernest A. Coté, told a recent meeting of the Rotary Club in Ottawa. "They were marvellously trained not only to survive in a harsh environment, but to live in the best way possible under Arctic conditions. As they had no written language, this knowledge was handed down by song, story-telling and by art."

Mr. Coté's speech continued as follows:

"Children were taught to develop the skills they would need as adults - how to make well-balanced, reliable weapons graceful and attractive so as not to insult the spirit of the animal they were hunting. Tools and household implements, comfortable and well-cut garments. The toys the parents made for the children were miniature replicas of these necessary objects and, like youngsters everywhere, the children also tried their hand at making them. And sometimes, when the weather closed in, preventing the hunter from leaving the igloo and time stood still in the long Arctic night, he would take out a small piece of stone and carve it in the semblance of a human figure, a bird or an animal. This he would show to his family and his friends, not as an artist would show his work to another, but purely as entertainment.

MAGIC AND CRAFTSMANSHIP

"Again when supplies ran low, he might carve a seal or a bear to please the spirits and make the game come back.

"Always there was this preoccupation with beauty, with pleasing appearance and careful craftsmanship. The Eskimo believed the magic would work only if the object or carving was pleasing to the eye, if it was the best he could do. Conversely, the spirits were the first art critics so to speak: if a seal was killed with a crude or unattractive weapon, or a clumsy carving was made, the spirits would be offended and a calamity would come.

"This may explain in part the high incidence of artists among the Eskimo people. All human beings have been gifted with a certain number of faculties which are used in varying degrees in the course of a lifetime. When we think of our own complicated environment, we shudder to think of the demands continually being made on all our faculties. We decide which brand of cereals to have for breakfast, dodge traffic on the way to work, do daily tasks in highly complex organizations and maybe end the day in the entertainment - be it film, theatre, music or television....

SIMPLE BEAUTY FROM HARSH LAND

"The world of the Eskimo was reduced to its simplest expression - a few basic needs. He had few outside distractions. Yet his survival depended on skill, observation, the need to record and store visual experience for later re-interpretation back into life. He needed an unerring feeling for equilibrium; he felt the dire need, in a harsh land, of maintaining a

lightness of spirit and not waste his energies in futile regrets before the many dangers that threatened him. All these things, in the course of thousands of years, received his undivided attention. They appear in his works of art and give it particular appeal, a general affect of serenity, a formidable power. With an occasional note of good nature and humorous detail.

"The discovery of Eskimo art, departmental assistance of various kinds, its launching are of very great interest. But it is too long a story to tell here.

"The impact of making available Eskimo art to Canadians was great. Here was the old magic working again. To exorcise these modern "devils" - the ones who gave dollars - made it possible for the Eskimos to buy the necessities of life which the dwindling wildlife resources gave so meagrely. Not to speak of the many new products which went so far as to make life less harsh, more comfortable.

"For the Department of Northern Affairs, it was a responsibility - this tapping of a new pool of talent, a notable addition to the cultural and artistic resources of Canada. Clearly our duty was threefold - to foster the flowering of talent, protect it from destructive influences, supervise and support the agencies entrusted with marketing.

"It has been said that all children under five are artists. But the gift is fragile and once destroyed, not easily recoverable. So with the Eskimo artist. He might have come to believe that in the same way that a high-powered rifle is more effective than a harpoon, so the white man's ways in art were superior to his own. Instead of a free man he might have become a servile imitator, aping the white man's way.

"The responsibility lay with the arts and crafts directors of the Department of Northern Affairs to guide the artists without destroying their gifts. New techniques were offered to them, as they would be to any talented artist studying in the south. But always respecting their individuality, their free choice, their particular way of viewing the world. Materially, the Department helped them by supplying the experimental paper and colour for the first Eskimo graphic artist, for up till then their tradition had been to work mainly in stone.

ESKIMO ART COUNCIL

"The Eskimo Art Council, an independent expert body, was set up to review all production and maintain high quality control. An identifying trade mark was created to protect both the artist and the legitimate dealers from cheap imitations and bogus forms of Eskimo art.

"Sales are handled through Eskimo co-operatives to authorized dealers and such agencies as the Hudson's Bay Company and the Canadian Handicraft Guild.

"Promotion is done most carefully and under the best auspices. The exhibition of Keewatin carvings held at Winnipeg's International Airport in 1964 in collaboration with the Winnipeg Art Gallery and the Department of Transport, is a good example. So was the display of new Cape Dorset graphic art and soap-stone carvings in July at Stratford.

MAJOR IMPORTS FROM RHODESIA BANNED

The following statement was made on December 8 by Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs and Acting Prime Minister:

The Canadian Government has decided to ban the import of ferrochrome, chrome ores and concentrates, asbestos and meats (sterile, canned and cooked), of Rhodesian origin. These commodities were, along with sugar, which is already banned, the major Rhodesian imports into Canada in 1964. The result of these new measures will be an embargo on items which constituted over 90 per cent of Rhodesian imports into Canada last year.

These measures are pursuant to the resolution on November 20 of the United Nations Security Council which recommended that all states do their utmost to break their economic relations with Rhodesia. These new measures follow Canadian non-recognition of the unilateral declaration of independence of November 11 and the other Canadian responses announced on that date and on November 26.

These measures reflect Canadian support for the United Nations and the Canadian Government's belief that effective economic action should be taken to bring to an early end the illegal situation in Rhodesia.

Britain and other countries have recently implemented new economic measures with that aim. The Rhodesian situation has created a serious threat to Commonwealth unity and African stability. The events of the last week have pointed up the gravity of the situation in Africa caused by the events in Rhodesia and have underlined the need to end the crisis soon by non-military means.

MEASURES ALREADY TAKEN

The Canadian measures against Rhodesia announced on November 11 were non-recognition of the unilateral declaration of independence, the allegedly independent state thereby created and Mr. Smith's régime in Salisbury, the withdrawal of the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Salisbury, the withdrawal of Commonwealth preferences and export credit guarantee facilities, a complete arms embargo and the cessation of the small Canadian technical-assistance programme for Rhodesia. The further measures announced on November 26 were a ban on imports of sugar and tobacco of Rhodesian origin and the withdrawal of insurance facilities for exports to Rhodesia under the Export Credits Insurance Act.

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WINTER EMPLOYMENT IN FULL SWING

Mr. Allan J. MacEachen, Minister of Labour, said recently that Government programmes for encouraging employment in the construction industry during the winter months showed every sign of being more successful than ever this year. On the basis of present figures, the Minister said it was evident that the 1965-66 Federal-Municipal Winter Works Incentive Programme would be the largest on record. Under this programme, the Federal Government contributed to the "on-site" payroll costs of approved municipal works projects carried out between November 1 and April 30.

INCREASED PARTICIPATION

To date, about 1,800 Canadian municipalities have indicated that they will participate. Projects so far approved will provide an estimated 6,232,955 man-days of work for some 115,377 workers. At the same time last year, winter projects approved provided for an estimated 5,220,100 man-days of work for about 103,856 workers.

The total cost of the projects approved for the 1965-66 winter season is almost \$246,500,000 or \$34 million more than at the same time last year. The Federal Government's share of direct payroll costs on these projects is an estimated \$50 million.

EMPLOYMENT STABILIZED

It is also quite evident, said the Labour Minister, that the winter house-building incentive programme has become an effective means of stabilizing employment in the housing-construction industry over the

entire year. This programme is in effect from November 15 to April 15, and provides a \$500-bonus to the first purchaser of a dwelling unit completed during that period. Applications have been made so far to have some 26,300 housing units qualify for the incentive bonus, which is about the same number as at this time last year.

Last winter, Mr. MacEachen said, more than 33,500 housing units eventually qualified for the \$500 bonus and the cost to the Government was approximately \$17 million.

This expenditure brought very real benefits to those who depended on the construction industry for their livelihood, he continued, for it had been estimated that the housing-incentive programme was responsible for providing 100,000 jobs on construction sites, and slightly more than that number of jobs in other related industries, such as the manufacture, sale and transportation of building materials.

DO IT NOW

The oldest of the winter employment programmes is a promotional one, which has come to be widely known as the "Do-It-Now" campaign. It encourages employers and the general public to carry out renovations and repairs during the winter, and to time their purchases to provide maximum winter employment. This campaign is being expanded for the current winter.

In addition to these three programmes, all Government departments and agencies are instructed to arrange their expenditures in such a way as to create maximum winter employment. The Supplementary Federal Government Winter Construction Programme

makes special financial provision for projects that, while they are not provided for in the regular estimates, are in a sufficiently advanced stage of planning to be carried out during the winter.

This programme applies to areas of high winter unemployment, and will involve an expenditure of about \$8 million by various government departments.

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"SPAD" FOR AVIATION MUSEUM

A *Spad VII* fighter of the First World War has been acquired by the National Museum of Canada for inclusion in the growing aircraft collection of the National Aviation Museum. The *Spad VII*, which was of French design, was used by the air forces of France, Belgium, Britain, Italy and the United States, and will be remembered most for its association with such French aces as George Guynémer and René Fonck.

Put into production in England, the *Spad VII* was used in 1917 and 1918 by squadrons of the Royal Flying Corps, with which a number of Canadians were serving. It was succeeded by the similar but more powerful *Spad XIII*. Its name was derived from the initials of the firm that designed it, the Société pour Aviation et ses Dérivés.

The *Spad* acquired for the National Museum was built for the Royal Flying Corps by a firm in Norwich, England. It went to the United States after the war and was probably used by the United States Air Service. It was restored to its present condition in the markings of an American *Spad*, by James B. Petty of Gastonia, North Carolina, from whom the Museum acquired the craft.

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REPRODUCTION OF AN INDIAN HOUSE

Carvers, builders and artists from all over the Kwakwaka'wakw Agency are re-creating an old-time Indian community house at Alert Bay, British Columbia, the home of the Nimpkish Band.

The building, which is a copy of the traditional dwellings of the Wakashan people, will have authentic totems and family carvings. It will be used for tribal affairs and ceremonial dances. The band also plans to make and sell handicrafts in the building, which is expected to be a tourist attraction.

The concrete foundation measures 50 by 70 feet. At each end are carved, painted arches 17 feet high. Two 70-foot logs, which were raised inch-by-inch by means of jack and blocking, run the length of the building. The roof and siding will be of rough lumber and the floor will be of dirt. There will be a traditional fire-place in the centre of the building and a hole in the roof to let out the smoke.

Construction of the house began two years ago. Forest companies donated the logs and some lumber, and local non-Indians also donated materials. One log that was contributed was large enough to provide three lengths of 33-inch-thick beams.

Most of the building will be completed this year and a storage room is to be added.

CENTENNIAL PARK

A centennial park of approximately two acres adjoining the community house will be equipped with picnicking facilities. The park is a joint Indian and non-Indian project. It will be surrounded by a large recreation area for playing soccer, baseball and other sports.

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STRATFORD FESTIVAL 1966

It was announced recently that four directors, one a newcomer to Stratford, would stage the five plays and an opera that are to be presented during the 1966 Stratford Festival.

Michael Langham, Jean Gascon, John Hirsch and David William (making his Stratford début from the Citizens' Theatre of Glasgow), will direct the three plays by Shakespeare, the première of an original work, a Strindberg production and Mozart's *Don Giovanni*.

The presentation of the plays will be divided between the Festival Theatre and the Avon Theatre. The opera will, as usual, be performed at the Avon.

Mr. Langham, Artistic Director of the Festival, has returned from a year's leave of absence and is to direct a new production of *Henry V*, first presented in Stratford in 1956. The play is part of the four-year history cycle launched in 1964.

AN ORIGINAL DRAMA

Mr. Langham will also direct an original play entitled *Nicholas Romanoff*. A Stratford Festival cast will present the play first at the Manitoba Theatre Centre, Winnipeg, next March. It will join the repertory at the Avon Theatre in July. Leslie Hurry is the designer and Louis Applebaum will compose the score.

John Hirsch, Artistic Director of the Manitoba Theatre Centre, will direct *Henry VI*, which opens the "Wars of the Roses" section of the history series. It will be Mr. Hirsch's second assignment at Stratford, the first being Chekhov's *The Cherry Orchard*, in 1965. Desmond Heeley will design the history plays, both to be presented at the Festival Theatre. John Cook will create the accompanying musical scores.

A RECRUIT FROM SCOTLAND

Twelfth Night, introduces David William, a young actor-director with an imposing list of credits. The music is by Louis Applebaum. Mr. William, at present the director of productions for the Citizen's Theatre, Glasgow, Scotland, began his acting and directing career at Oxford University, England. His professional début was as Rosencrantz with the Old Vic Company in *Hamlet*. Later he acted with the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre Company at Stratford-upon-Avon, England.

The fifth play is the Théâtre du Nouveau Monde production of Strindberg's *Dance of Death*, to be presented in English at the Avon. Jean Gascon will direct and Mark Negin is the designer. As with *Nicholas Romanoff*, this play will be shown first at the Manitoba Theatre Centre in March.

Mr. Gascon, Associate Director of the Stratford Festival, will also direct the Mozart opera, *Don*

Giovanni, designed by Robert Prévost, which will alternate with the plays at the Avon. The three productions open the second week in July.

CONCERTS AND BALLET

Eight Sunday and six Saturday-morning concerts will be presented under the direction of Oscar Shumsky, Music Director of the Festival. The concert season runs from July 10 to August 28.

The world première of a new full-length ballet, *Rose Latulippe*, by Brian MacDonald, will be presented at the Avon Theatre in mid-August by the Royal Winnipeg Ballet. It is the first full-length ballet created in Canada with a Canadian theme and is based on an old French-Canadian legend.

As previously announced, the 1966 season will be extended by two weeks. The opening date is June 6 and the Festival will run for 18 weeks to October 8. The last four weeks include six student matinees a week with two evening performances on Wednesday and Saturday nights, available to the general public.

FEDERAL HELP FOR FISHERMEN

Mr. H.J. Robichaud, the Minister of Fisheries, recently announced details of a federal programme to provide immediate assistance to fishermen who had suffered serious catch failure during the past season.

The Minister's action implements the announcement last September 27 by Prime Minister Pearson that the Government had "taken steps to work out plans to assist the fishermen in communities where, by the end of the season, the inshore fishery has been a failure".

The special assistance will be based on records of fishing income supplied by the Unemployment Insurance Commission; but actual payment will be made by the Department of Fisheries from money voted by Parliament for this purpose. To be eligible for assistance, a fisherman must have at least five weeks with fishing stamps in his book that were earned in 1965. This shows that he depends on fishing for a substantial part of his income.

CONDITIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

A fisherman with no dependents, who has five weeks with fishing stamps earned in 1965, but does not have an unemployment-insurance entitlement of more than \$150 in the 1965-66 benefit period, will be eligible - as will a fisherman with dependents who has five weeks fishing stamps earned in 1965 but does not have an unemployment-insurance entitlement for more than \$200 in the same period.

The amount of special assistance paid by the Department of Fisheries will depend on the fisherman's initial entitlement to seasonal benefit in the coming winter. If he has dependents, he will receive the difference between \$200 and his earned unemployment-insurance entitlement. If he has no dependents, he will receive the difference between \$150 and his entitlement.

WINTER SUPPLEMENT

The purpose of this programme is to supplement the winter income of those fishermen who suffered catch failures in 1965. The supplement of \$200 or \$150 will be made up of the initial unemployment-insurance entitlement plus the special assistance that will be available from the Department of Fisheries.

IMPROVEMENTS ON WELLAND CANAL

In August 1963, the Federal Government, recognizing the rate at which traffic through the Welland Canal had been growing, approved the "twinning" of the single locks and the modernization of existing structures.

Since then, major capital works have been undertaken and operational changes implemented. In the light of more recent traffic forecasts, however, even greater improvements will be required in the future.

WELLAND BYPASS

The most significant change under consideration, besides twinning, would be a new channel bypassing the city of Welland. While no decision has yet been made to undertake this project, or regarding its timing, it has been considered prudent by the Government to acquire an additional 3,000 acres of land in the Welland Canal area now. This extra tract will enable the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority to construct a new 8.5-mile bypass round Welland. Located several miles east of the city, the new alignment will link Port Robinson to Port Colborne.

SMALLER FOREST-FIRE DAMAGE

According to estimates released by the Department of Forestry, the forest-fire season in Canada closed on October 31 with the second lowest acreage loss in 37 years.

The seven-month toll of 544,000 acres damaged by forest fires was in striking contrast to the average annual loss over the previous ten years of more than 2.5 million acres. Losses for the 1964 season were more than 2,990,000 acres. The lowest forest-fire acreage since 1928 was 470,000 in 1963.

MORE FIRES

The actual number of fires was a shade higher than average; there were 7,087 during 1965, compared to the 1955-1964 annual average of 6,735. During 1964, there were 6,944 forest fires between April 1 and October 31.

The 1965 totals include 190 fires affecting 30,000 acres in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, as against 187 affecting over 470,964 acres in 1964. The NWT average for the preceding decade was 148 fires in 409,544 acres.

October 1965 accounted for 133 fires that damaged 20,000 acres of forest, compared to 198 fires over 7,468 acres in October 1964. There were no fires in the Northwest Territories during October of either year.

ESKIMO EDUCATION THROUGH ART

(Continued from P. 2)

"In Saint John, New Brunswick, a month-long exhibition and sale of Eskimo art opened on November 18 — introducing the first new prints — and they are remarkable — done by a group of Eskimos on far-off Holman on Victoria Island in the high Arctic, north of the Canadian mainland.

"Financial returns are not, of course, the whole story. (Although they are not to be despised when one thinks of the fact that the *per capita* personal cash income of the Eskimo was thought to be only \$426 per annum in 1963). The psychological returns are most important in this time of transition when the Eskimo must plunge into the twentieth century. They have brought a new awareness to the Eskimo people of their Eskimo traditions, a new sense of unity, almost of pan-Eskimoism. A new pride.

SUCCESS REQUIRES RECOGNITION

"The responsibility for the continuing success of Eskimo art, and the development of the Eskimo artist, does not rest with the Government alone. Miguel de Unamuno, Spain's great writer and philosopher, has stated that any work of art entails three essential factors: the materials, the artist who moulds them, and — in the case of a painting or carving — the viewer who gives the work existence in a philosophical sense. If a work of art is communication or expression of the artist's personal vision of the world, it has not attained completion until the message has reached at least one other human being....

"It is in these aspects that the artistic skills of the Eskimo, arising in antiquity and nurtured in solitude, are contributing to the enrichment of all our lives. To our education also — if by education we mean the development of men and women out of children, men and women of character as well as intelligence, and a compassionate approach to life as well as trained and developed minds....

NEW PRIMARY NICKEL PRODUCT

A new form of primary nickel called Nickel Oxide Sinter 90 was introduced recently at the Operating Metallurgy Exposition, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, by the International Nickel Company of Canada.

This new form of high-quality nickel offers opportunities for cost reduction in the production of a large variety of nickel-containing products and, in many cases, it can be used to advantage in the replacement of other forms of nickel. The price of Nickel Oxide Sinter 90 in Canada will be 81.75 cents a pound of nickel contained. The price of refined nickel is 84.00 cents a pound. Containing 90 to 92 percent nickel, the new product is ideally suited for

use as the base-charge or final addition for many of the requirements of the steel and foundry industries.

STEEL AND FOUNDRY INDUSTRIES

In the steel industry, the new product will be marketed for use in the production of wrought nickel-containing alloy steels and stainless steels. It can be used in basic open hearths, basic oxygen, electric arc and electric induction furnaces.

In the foundry industry, Nickel Oxide Sinter 90 is an efficient charge material in electric-furnace production of cast products, including low-alloy steels, heat and corrosion resistant stainless steels, and alloyed gray and ductile irons.

Several million pounds of the new product have been evaluated throughout the free world nickel-consuming industry, with highly satisfactory results. Tests conducted at producing plants show nickel recoveries consistently equivalent to metallic nickel.

CANADIAN DEEP-SEA TRAWLER

Hydrodynamic tests are under way at the National Research Council in Ottawa, on three hull models of a Canadian-designed deep-sea stern trawler. The tests will provide the information needed for the final design of a trawler-hull suited to the conditions experienced by vessels entering the offshore trawl fishery in the Northwest Atlantic.

The hulls were designed by naval architects to meet requirements called for by the Industrial Development Service of the federal Department of Fisheries. Sea-keeping qualities, deck layout and machinery will provide for the most efficient fish and gear handling, and special attention will be given to safety factors and living and working conditions of the crew.

FISHING VESSEL CONFERENCE

Canadian shipbuilders, naval architects and the fishing industry will receive detailed information about this ship at the Canadian Atlantic Offshore Fishing Vessel Conference, to be held in Montreal in February. The final model will be the subject of three papers, one from the viewpoint of a naval architect, one on its performance hydrodynamically, and one from the viewpoint of fishing operations. More than 30 papers will be presented on many phases of the Northern Atlantic Fisheries.

The conference is being sponsored by the Federal-Provincial Atlantic Fisheries Committee, which is made up of deputy ministers of Fisheries of the Federal Government and the governments of the five Atlantic coast provinces. Fisheries specialists from Canada, the United States and Europe will meet to discuss construction, design and equipment of deep-sea fishing vessels, the economic and other problems involved in their operations, and development of the fisheries in general.
