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CONTENTS

Indian Handicrafts Thrive	1
New Shipping Report	2
International Payments	3
New European Works at Gallery	3

Electric Power	3
Canadian Students in U.S.	4
Italian Navy Divers	4
National Indian Emblem	4

INDIAN HANDICRAFTS THRIVE

In handicrafts the Indians of Canada have a "cottage industry" of considerable potential value. While craft work has long been an important source of supplementary income to many people, it can now provide full-time employment to those with artistic ability and skill. This is particularly important to craftsmen who live in remote areas where other opportunities to earn a living are limited. Handicraft production permits craftsmen to live and work wherever they wish — either in urban communities or in rural areas — yet be assured of markets for their work.

Indian handicrafts have always been popular with visitors to Canada. Now, with the great expansion of the tourist trade, craft work is in greater demand than ever. In addition, overseas outlets are offering a new market.

Demand is not restricted to such traditional Indian art as birch-bark canoes and moccasins — though the popularity of these products remains constant — but is also increasing for a variety of other types of articles with Indian motifs. For instance, many inquiries have been made by interior decorators and commercial firms of the United States for tapestries decorated with Indian designs for use as drapes, chair covers, etc.

only 60 per cent of the orders received in 1961 could be filled because of the limited supply, warehouse sales are increasing yearly in volume and value.

In the nine months from April 1 to December 31, 1962, the value of orders shipped was \$19,394, compared to a total of \$15,410-worth of orders shipped for the 12 months of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1962. It is to be noted, however, that craftsmen may forward their wares for sale to this centre only after they have submitted samples of their work and, in return, have received definite orders for production.

Arrangements have also been made with the Newfoundland, Quebec and Ontario governments for purchases of moose hides. These are processed by tanneries to the colour and texture of Indian-tanned hides and are shipped to areas where materials are in short supply.

CO-OPERATIVES

Two co-operatives handle the handicrafts produced by members. These are the Yukon Indian-craft Co-operative Association and the Lac La Ronge Handicraft Co-operative, Saskatchewan.

The former, established in May 1962, is producing a wide variety of articles. It has 165 members and sold \$10,000 worth of handicraft articles in the first four months of operation.

The Lac La Ronge co-operative has provincial sponsorship. While the membership is predominantly Indian, a number of Métis are also members. The

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co-operative has maintained steady sales to Toronto and Winnipeg markets and is concentrating at present on such items as moccasins and bello ties. The organization is now at a point where members feel they can produce in greater and steadier volume; but certain production problems have to be solved before foreign markets can be secured and supplied regularly.

CO-OPERATION WITH ESKIMOS

An Eskimo-Indian project is making headway at Great Whale River, Quebec, where a handicraft workshop was recently built. The project is jointly sponsored by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources and the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. A handicraft instructor and adviser has provided leadership and training in this enterprise. It is expected that workers will form a co-operative to handle production and sales when they have gained more experience.

Indian women are producing sealskin articles, including hats, birds and animals, duffle jackets, mitts, socks, moccasin slippers and miniature mukluks. Indian men have recently been producing fine wood carvings of birds and animals. As they attained proficiency in wood carving, a number branched to soap-stone carving. The latter are similar in design to their wood carving and clearly distinguishable from Eskimo work.

COURSES AT BIG COVE

Big Cove, New Brunswick, may soon be well known in handicraft circles, since the artistic talent of the Micmacs of this area has led to formal craft instruction. The project is financed by a grant made by the Indian Affairs Branch and is conducted by the New Brunswick Department of Industry and Development.

Courses are given in weaving, textile printing, jewellery-making, wood-turning and design of Indian origin. Participants use the name "Micmac Indian Craftsmen" and are organized as a group association. A co-operative may be formed this year.

Commercial activity has so far been confined to the production and sale of "hasty notes" and Christmas cards bearing stencilled designs, using the silk-screen process. The notes are packaged by the dozen in attractive burlap wrappers. In addition, clay figurines and baskets are sold.

SNOWDRIFT OPERATIONS

A successful project is in operation at Snowdrift, Yellowknife Agency. Twenty women are producing handicrafts valued at some \$250 a week. About 50 articles weekly (slippers, mukluks, gloves and mitts) are produced for sale.

QUILLS AND BOARDS

In spite of efforts to retain the skills of all types of handicrafts, a number of Indian crafts are gradually disappearing. Among these is quill embroidery.

Only a few skilled workers are now engaged in this work.

Porcupine quills, birch bark and sweet grass provide the raw materials. Quills are dyed with extract made from roots, berries and barks, but skilful use is also made of the natural colours of the quills.

Trinket boxes decorated with porcupine quills are still popular with tourists, as are necklaces made of clipped, inch-long sections of quill strung together and dyed in brilliant shades.

On the other hand, requests from Canadians for articles of traditional Indian design has increased the popularity of age-old Indian articles. A surprising number of requests have been sent lately to the operator of the Indian Affairs Branch warehouse in Ottawa for papoose boards, which are popular with New Canadians, particularly skiers and shoppers, since they leave the hands free and the infant happy. They have also been recommended to patients by a number of Canadian doctors who find this mode of transport for the youngest citizens healthful for the mother.

A PROTECTED MARKET

In recent years an increasing number of imported articles have competed with genuine Indian handicrafts on the Canadian market. Protection is now accorded Canadian articles. Imported items have to be clearly labelled as to their country of origin. In addition, maple-leaf tags attached to Indian craft work attest the authenticity of handicrafts produced by Indians of Canada.

NEW SHIPPING REPORT

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released the first issue of a new annual report, entitled "Shipping Report Part V - Origin and Destination for Selected Commodities". Parts I and II cover the operations of vessels engaged in international seaborne shipping; Part III presents corresponding information for vessels employed in coastwise and inland service; and Part IV contains details of origin and destination by commodity of all cargoes loaded and unloaded at eight major Canadian ports.

Part V contains details of origin and destination for eight selected commodities (wheat, other grains, pulpwood, iron ore, bituminous coal, gypsum, newsprint and fuel oil). Selected because of their importance in the Canadian economy, these commodities accounted for 65 per cent of all cargoes loaded and unloaded in international shipping and 64 per cent of all coastwise traffic in 1961.

The selected commodities accounted for 72.7 per cent of the 53,760,748 tons of cargo loaded in international trade and 54.2 per cent of the 39,187,355 tons of cargo unloaded at Canadian ports from foreign countries.

INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS

Although the main outlines of Canada's balance of payments in 1962 have some features in common with those for 1961, major developments occurred during the year. In the first half, there was the rapid loss of foreign-exchange holdings, which led to the exchange crisis in June and to the series of official measures introduced in the second quarter with the object of stabilizing the international exchange value of the Canadian dollar and Canada's international transactions. In the first half of the year there had been net outflows of capital and a growing current-account deficit. In the second half, in contrast, there was a rapid restoration in official holdings of exchange accompanying large capital inflows and a contraction in the size of the current-account deficit.

DECREASING DEFICIT

The contraction in Canada's deficit in goods and services with other countries was to \$848 million in 1962 from \$982 million in 1961. Much of this change occurred in the fourth quarter of the year, following some favourable changes in the third quarter as well. In the first half of the year the deficit was higher than in that part of the previous year, whereas in the second half it had contracted to less than half the level of the second half of 1961. In the fourth quarter, the current deficit was reduced to \$119 million from \$272 million in the last year, through the coincidence of a large export balance on merchandise trade and a reduction in the deficit from non-merchandise transactions.

In the year as a whole, the contraction in the deficit originated entirely in a reduction of 13 per cent in net payments on account of non-merchandise transactions to \$1,003 million in 1962

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NEW EUROPEAN WORKS AT GALLERY

Acquisitions made by the National Gallery of Canada during the fiscal year 1962-63 were recently announced by Charles F. Comfort, Director, on behalf of the Board of Trustees. The most important work to be acquired is *Portrait of Jacobina Copland* by Sir Henry Raeburn (1756-1823), which illustrates the dazzling virtuosity of the Scottish painter's brushstroke and his superb handling of colour. Probably painted in 1794, at the time of the subject's first marriage, it has figured in two important Raeburn exhibitions, and was on extended loan at the National Gallery of Scotland, Edinburgh, from 1950 to 1962.

The collection of paintings representing northern European schools has been enriched by *Adam and Eve in Paradise*, a characteristic work of Roeland Savery (1576-1639), the leading member of a family of artists in the Low Countries. Savery was a favourite in his time, if not an innovator, and was responsible for introducing the Flemish style into the northern Netherlands. He painted animals, flowers and the occasional religious and mythological subject set in landscape, as in the Gallery's acquisition.

from \$1,155 million in 1961. There was again an export balance from merchandise trade amounting to \$155 million in 1962, compared to \$173 million in 1961 when adjustments were made for balance-of-payments purposes. More than two-thirds of the above improvement in the year was from the sharp contraction in the deficit on travel account to \$50 million in 1962 from \$160 million in 1961. Other significant contributions to the improvement resulted from a smaller deficit on account of migrants' funds and a reduced volume of transfers financed by official contributions. Half the year's improvement in the non-merchandise deficit occurred in the final quarter, with favourable changes distributed among all items except interest and dividends.

INFLOW VS OUTFLOW

With exceptionally large inflows of capital in the second half of the year, a larger proportion of Canada's current deficit in the full year was financed by long-term forms than for several years. The concentration of over \$700 million in inflows in these forms in the second half followed the contrasting situation in the first half of the year, when outflows offset most of the inflows in that period. Inflows, which expanded in the second half, included large borrowing through sales of new issues of government and corporate bonds and large inflows on direct investment, particularly for the acquisition of Canadian enterprises. Contrasts between the half years were even greater in the area of short-term funds. Outflows in the first half of \$273 million (apart from special international financial assistance) were rapidly followed by net inflows in the second and the eventual repayment of more than half the special financial assistance.

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Although the Gallery does not yet own canvases by the leaders of the early nineteenth century French classical movement, David and Ingres, it has filled the gap by an exquisite small portrait of a *Young Woman* by Louis-Léopold Boilly (1761-1845), the "little master of the French Revolution". This work illustrates the luminosity of Boilly's style, which he achieved partly through experiments with varnish.

ELECTRIC POWER

The net generation of electric energy by plants that produce a minimum of approximately 10 million kilowatt hours or more a year edged up 0.6 per cent in January, to 10,672,637 megawatt hours, from 10,604,333 mwh in January last year. The month's exports of electric energy decreased to 335,896 mwh from 403,867 mwh a year earlier, while imports increased to 264,530 mwh from 238,032 mwh. The amount made available for primary uses in January advanced 3.1 per cent to 10,195,346 mwh from 9,887,964 mwh in the same month of 1962, while the amount used in electric boilers dropped 26.3 per cent to 405,925 mwh from 550,534 mwh.

CANADIAN STUDENTS IN U.S.

The purpose of the "Directory of Canadians Studying in the United States", just released, is to supply information to Canadian employers that will assist them in recruiting professional staff and, at the same time, provide the means whereby the students listed in the Directory may find employment in Canada after graduation.

The Directory includes more than 1,300 names of students taking undergraduate and postgraduate studies in the United States. The first section lists 350 students who expect to receive a bachelor's or first professional degree in 1963. The second section provides information concerning 1,000 postgraduate students, regardless of when they expect to complete their studies. For each student the following information is listed: year of birth, permanent mailing address, university, field of study, and, for postgraduate students, thesis topic and expected year of graduation.

ITALIAN NAVY DIVERS

A diving team from the Italian Navy visited the Royal Canadian Navy Diving Establishment in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, from March 17 to 26, to observe and take part in cold-water diving operations. Royal Canadian Navy teams from East and West Coast diving establishments went to the Scuola Incusori, the diving school at La Spezia, Italy, last August.

The Italian team consisted of two officers and three non-commissioned officers - Lieutenants Massimiliano Gasparrini and Giuseppe Bercini, Chief Petty Officer Andrea Gianoli, and Petty Officers Paolo Pastorini and Vincenzo Mucedola, all from La Spezia. The team was accompanied to Dartmouth

by Lieutenant-Commander W.W. Palmer, a diving officer from Naval Headquarters in Ottawa.

During the week of their visit, the Italians conferred with their Canadian counterparts and were issued with RCN equipment. They carried out cold-water diving from tenders in Dartmouth harbour, switching about each day. The officers called on Deputy Mayor Claude Thornhill of Dartmouth on March 20, and were presented with cuff links bearing the new city's crest. Thursday was spent on under-water hull work with a destroyer escort, and Friday morning was devoted to under-water burning and welding. They saw a typical fishing village, Peggy's Cove, on Friday afternoon.

On March 25, the visitors toured the Citadel Museum and visited the new Halifax Shopping Center. They left for Italy by air next day.

NATIONAL INDIAN EMBLEM

The design of a 15-year-old school boy, Sam Isaac, has been chosen as the national emblem of Canadian Indians. The choice was made at the October conference of the National Indian Council of Canada in Toronto.

The emblem is made up of two peace pipes crossed in front of a wigwam. "Probably many people are puzzled by the traditional design," says Sam, "but to me the crossed peace pipes are the symbol of peace among nations of the world, while the teepee represents the nations in council".

The young artist was born on December 20, 1946, on the Ochapowace reserve northeast of Broadview, Saskatchewan. He was one of eight children. He studied at Portage la Prairie Indian Residential School, Brandon Residential School, and is now in the ninth grade at the Birtle Indian Residential School.