

endorse American policy include several who have had recent experience in Vietnam, and have seen the bloody mess out there at close range.

On the other hand many conservatives and other civil servants share the view expressed by NDP leader Tommy Douglas: "We believe the policies pursued by the United States in Vietnam are wrong. We believe they are legally indefensible and morally inexcusable."

Prime Minister Pearson probably voiced the majority opinion when he applauded the very recent peace efforts of the U.S., but pointedly refrained from mentioning the military efforts that preceded and followed the "peace offensive." Of the recent peace offers the PM said: "I believe these offers are genuine and sincere and should be supported by all who believe in the necessity of bringing the fighting to an end." But he gave the impression of supporting the whole of American policy with reluctance, and with deep misgiving.

Canadian misgivings came to the surface in an incident just before the turn of the year. De Havilland Aircraft of Canada is trying hard to sell its new Buffalo plane to the U.S. army, which is trying out a few Buffalo prototypes in Vietnam. Parts for the new aircraft are sent from Toronto to a military base in the U.S. and thence shipped by MATS (Military Air Transport Services) to Saigon.

Recently the enormous build-up in the volume of supplies carried by MATS has imposed a delay of several weeks in the shipment of Buffalo parts from de Havilland's Toronto plant. The company offered to send the parts by commercial air freight direct to Saigon. This would require an export permit (which is not required for military shipments to the U.S., because of the production-sharing arrangements between the U.S. and Canada) and discreet inquiries were made in Ottawa to see whether such an export permit would be granted.

The answer came straight from the desk of external affairs minister Paul Martin: "Absolutely Not."

Martin and his officials earnestly explain that this refusal did not imply any hostility to the United States, or lack of sympathy with the objectives of American policy in Vietnam. It meant only, they say, that Canada as a member of the International Truce Commission in Vietnam wants to avoid any overt commitment to either side, in the hope that a moment may come when Canada can offer acceptable mediation. Also, they explain, it is standard Canadian policy not to send arms to any "sensitive area"—e.g. close scrutiny is now being given to any military orders from Moslem countries, lest they be sent on to help arm Pakistan against India.

But when all these excuses have been made, it is still obvious that Canadian support for the U.S. in Vietnam is unenthusiastic.

Few if any officials or politicians of the major parties would go so far

as to advise unconditional withdrawal from Vietnam. Without quite accepting the "Domino Theory" they are nevertheless convinced that American retreat would be a catastrophe for free Asia, and would be followed by communist victories in most other Asian countries. But the prevailing opinion in Ottawa seems to be that the so-called "Peace Offensive" could have started sooner and should have been kept up longer, that American efforts toward negotiation have been less strenuous than the efforts toward military victory, and that the peace effort rather than the military is the one that should be redoubled.

This leaves another important question unanswered: What is the most effective way of conveying this opinion to Washington? Prime Minister Pearson's public request for a "pause" in the bombing, made at Temple University last May, apparently did no more than annoy President Johnson (even Ottawa finally admitted this, despite early attempts to believe he hadn't really been annoyed at all). During the recent and genuine pause, from Christmas Eve through January, there were repeated private suggestions from Ottawa to Washington that the cessation of bombing should be continued indefinitely.

Editorial pressure has been rising for a Canadian declaration of some kind, a clear definition of Canadian policy. But this assumes that a clearly defined Canadian policy exists. So far, there is very little ground for this assumption.

BLAIR FRASER

## THE RENT THE MOHAWKS HAVE TO EAT

*But now they've  
had enough — they  
want cash instead*

BENEATH THE ROUTINE shuffle of life in the Ontario village of Shannonville lies the disturbing knowledge for most of the 400 homeowners and businessmen that they don't own the land in which they have invested thousands of dollars over the years. A 999-year lease, unique in Canadian history, keeps ownership in the hands of the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, who occupy the adjoining Tyendinaga Reserve, 35 miles west of Kingston.

No one is happy with the terms of the antiquated lease, least of all the Indians. As rent for the 200 acres of land—on which stands a prosperous hotel, a large canning factory, stores, and most of Shannonville's homes—the Indians receive each year during the first week of February "30 barrels of good mercantiled flour" (valued today at \$350).

When the document was signed on November 14, 1835, it was thought to be the beginning of a proud tradition. And for many of the past 130 years an elaborate ceremony accompanied the annual flour distribution. Today it's more of a cause of mutual embarrassment for the Indians and villagers.

There's no fanfare. The three tons of flour, shipped in from Western Canada, are trucked to the reserve where the Mohawks divide it.

"It costs us nearly \$40 a year to give out the flour," says John R. Brant, chief of the Mohawks. The deal works out to four pounds per person for each of the 900 Mohawks on the reserve. Some don't even bother to pick up their allotment.

Both the chief and Charles Long, who until January 1 was reeve of the township in which Shannonville is located, say both parties are anxious that a settlement be reached. They have conferred several times but the situation stands as it did in 1835. Chief Brant says he is waiting for a reasonable offer from village officials. Villagers maintain the Indians will get so wrapped up in governmental red tape the problem will never be solved.

Robert Battle, assistant deputy minister of the Indian Affairs Branch, says no blame lies with his department. "It's all quite legal. It can only be terminated by mutual agreement of both parties." Battle admits however, that "the Indians are not getting a fair rental."

All the villagers don't agree with Battle. Paul Wall, president of a canning factory in Shannonville, which for the past 35 years has taken on the job of purchasing the flour, puts it this way: "If they (the Indians) weren't getting the flour for this land they'd be getting nothing. They don't need the property. There are acres of much better land on the reserve that have never been touched."

Chief Brant says the Indians' complaint is that payment has not kept step with time: "When the lease was signed 30 barrels of flour was really something. But today . . . well, it's a pretty sad situation." SALLY BARNES

## WHO THEY?

People being talked about  
. . . that's who

ZBIGNIEW BLAZEJE — but just call him Ziggy. The Toronto Art Gallery is convinced this 23-year-old Toronto artist has something. They gave his Audio-Kinetic Environment a one-man show in January and are preparing to send it across Canada. Ziggy's brilliantly painted plastic and wood constructions light up, jitter and flow to an electronic score he composed himself. And as you move about the darkened room, trying to take it all in—why, you're part of the Environment too.

DR. COLETTE PERRAS: The first Robert Ivy Society award in plastic surgery was contested by 500 plastic surgeons, and won by Dr. Perras, a young assistant professor at Univer-



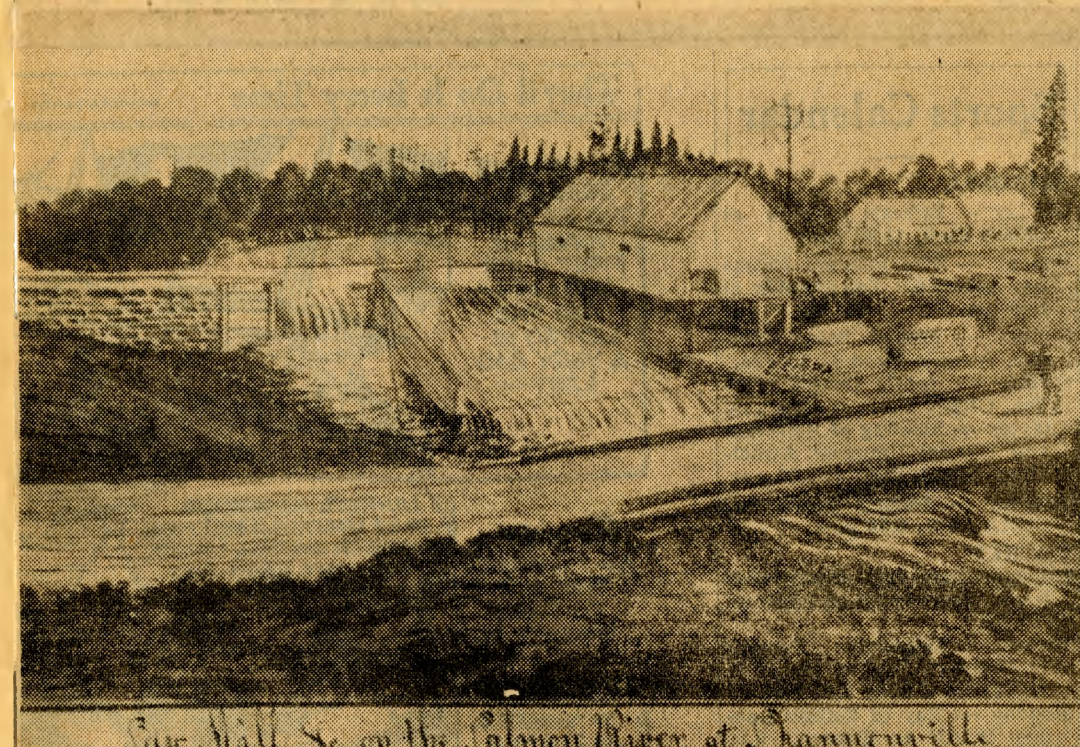
Dr. Colette Perras  
gives a little lift to Quebec women.

sity of Montreal who happens to specialize in breast enlargement. The blonde doctor, svelte in her self-designed pink and blue uniforms, performs about six implants a week—totalling some 800 patients in the past few years, ranging from cancer victims to straight cosmetic cases.

TOM CAMPBELL: This 38-year-old is a millionaire, a pesky Vancouver alderman, and the man who converted a civic white elephant into a Centennial project. In 1964 ruffled city fathers appointed him to the Museum Board just to get him out of the way—the museum, after all, had belonged to skid row's rats for some sixty years. Campbell promptly submitted a motion to Council for a plebiscite to build a new museum. The plebiscite, finally held in December 1964, was defeated. Campbell continued to scold and publicize, and on June 9, 1965, City Council did an about-face. It allotted the city's Centennial \$1,250,000 to the museum project, widening its scope to include a maritime museum, a park marina, a historical-document pavilion, and accommodation for the RCMP's famous Arctic-passage ship, St. Roch. Construction is under way, the fighting alderman is re-elected, and the betting on heir ap-

April 30/60

## Shannonville in 1830



In 1793 General Haldimand purchased 92,700 acres from the Mississauga Indians and conveyed it to the Mohawks under Thayendinagea or Capt. Joseph Brant. This tract of land was situated on the Bay of Quinte and comprised the better part of the present township of Tyendinaga which was named in honor of this historic U.E.L. Indian chief. In 1818 Warren Noble and Frederick Keeler leased 200 acres together with the Mill privileges from the Mohawks for 999 years to build a flouring mill. The owner of the mill, Mr. F. Wallbridge, agreeing to furnish to the Indians 30 bbls. yearly of flour, as a consideration for rent and this agreement has continued down through the years and at the present time in 1960 is being taken care of by the owner, Shannonville Cannery. This mill, a five storey stone structure, with its original slate roof is still in existence in the village of Shannonville.

Shannonville is situated on the Salmon River and was at first called Shannon by the port family who came from the vicinity of Shannon in Ireland. The

Salmon River was so named by the Indians because of the large number of salmon fish that abounded in its waters at that time but have now been replaced with pickerel.

Mr. Wallbridge also had an extensive saw mill situated just above the flour mill and capable of turning out several million board feet of lumber yearly. This is the saw mill which we see in our picture along with the stone dam, spillway and log slide, and the adjacent lumber yards.

Just below the dam is old Kingston Road with its wooden bridge crossing the Salmon River. In 1830 this river was extensively used for rafting logs from the northern timber limits down to the mills at Shannon. The harbor, with its docks on the south shore, was a haven of shelter for the boats to enter from the Bay of Quinte during heavy winds and storms and their masts often gave the appearance of a forest because of their numbers. Not only was this a port of entry, with Richard L. Lazier being the collector of Customs but also Division Court sittings were held here.

