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up a consensus or what his party would do if a new federal-provincial meeting were to result in another deadlock.

British Columbia Premier William Bennett, in his capacity as chairman of the conference of provincial premiers, responded to the Supreme Court's announcement by saying he planned to travel to all provincial capitals and talk to the premiers in an effort to reach an agreement on the Constitution following what he called the "new climate" created by the decision and the conciliatory remarks made by the Prime Minister. He said Mr. Trudeau's comments "opened many doorways for discussion" and gave him new hope that some resolution of federal-provincial differences over the constitution could be reached.

Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed who was in Baden-Baden, West Germany when the announcement was made, said that he was initially pleased with the Supreme Court ruling. He said, however, that he could not comment further until he had had a chance to study the decision.

In response to the Supreme Court's ruling, Saskatchewan Premier Allan Blakeney said that the provinces and the federal government should return to the bargaining table and at least agree on patriation and an amending formula for the Constitution.

Manitoba Premier Sterling Lyon called on the federal government to accept the dissident premiers' compromise which involved patriation with their own amending formula, leaving such matters as the Charter of Rights and federal-provincial powers to be settled by negotiation in Canada.

Ontario support

Ontario's Intergovernmental Affairs Minister Thomas Wells said, in response to the Court's decision, that the provinces opposing the constitutional resolution should turn to other pressing national concerns because years of attempts have not brought unanimous agreement on constitutional reform. Ontario stood with only New Brunswick in the final months of the constitutional debate in backing the federal government's proposals. Mr. Wells stressed that he regretted not being able to achieve constitutional reform without the consensus of all provinces, but that 54 years of attempting to achieve unanimous consent had failed.

Quebec Premier René Lévesque said

that his province would continue to fight the federal government's constitutional plans. "We are convinced Quebecers will never allow the powers of the National Assembly, the only political powers which really belong to the Quebec people to be limited," he said. Mr. Lévesque said he agreed with other premiers in trying to persuade the federal government not to proceed on what they considered a "narrow legalistic loophole".

New Brunswick Premier Richard Hatfield called for the provinces opposing the constitutional package to end their opposition in light of the Supreme Court decision. He said the Court had cleared the way for the speedy disposal of the constitutional issue once Parliament reconvenes. Mr. Hatfield has been the only Atlantic premier to support Ottawa throughout the constitutional debate.

In Nova Scotia, Premier John Buchanan said he saw the Court decision as a signal for another federal-provincial constitu-

tional conference. He allowed that the judgment appeared to clear the way for the federal government to proceed unilaterally with its patriation plans but he urged the Prime Minister to be cautious of that approach.

Newfoundland Premier Brian Peckford responded to the Supreme Court ruling saying that the federal government was forsaking "the spirit and essence of our federation in favour of narrow legalities". However, he also called for a return to the bargaining table in a spirit of "compromise and conciliation".

Prince Edward Island Premier Angus MacLean, one of the original five premiers who took the federal government to Court on the constitutional issue, said: "The Court's judgment clearly suggests to me that the federal government's process for constitutional change, though technically legal, flies in the face of long established customs and practices in Canada."

News briefs

The federal government has released a report about the state of Canadian studies in Canada and abroad. *Reflection on the Symons Report: The State of Canadian Studies in 1980* indicated that "there have been a number of important advances in teaching, research and publications about Canada since 1976". The report was written by James Page, president of the Association for Canadian Studies, and includes a commentary on the state of Canadian studies in a number of other countries such as Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Japan and the United States, as well as a summary of the work of a number of Canadian governmental agencies and departments interested in encouraging Canadian studies abroad.

Canada's communications ministers met in Winnipeg recently for a two-day federal-provincial conference. The ministers discussed co-operation in space communications, the structure and regulation of the communications industry and co-operation in communications technology and industrial development. The ministers also examined ways of promoting the use of Canadian resources in the communications sector and reviewed the recommendations of the federal-provincial working group on the industrial impact of communication policies.

For the first time Canada hosted the annual meeting of the International

Youth Hostel Federation in Halifax, September 26-October 1. The meeting is a youth travel marketplace for buyers and sellers from 55 countries.

Terry Fox will be saluted in next year's *Book of World Records*, said Guinness sports editor Stan Greenberg in London. "There was a tremendous amount of interest in Britain as well as in Canada, and we decided he certainly belongs in the book," said Mr. Greenberg. Although the book does not have a section to honour accomplishments by the handicapped, its longest-runs section will carry a photo of Fox and information about the one-legged marathoner's attempt to run across Canada to raise money for cancer research.

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