

Act is notably specific about the use of TV. It provides that all broadcasters must be ready to sell a total of six and a half hours of broadcasting time to political candidates in each riding. This time is to be divided among the candidates in an equitable way, and each candidate must be charged the same advertising rate. The broadcasters previously provided time as a matter of policy but were not required to do so by law.

In addition, all network stations are now required to provide a limited amount of free time to all parties on an equitable basis. The amount of this free time is to be determined by the Canadian Radio-Television Commission after consultation with party representatives. All broadcasts (free or purchased) must be made within a

specified period of twenty-seven days. Since Canadian elections are usually held on Monday, the period usually extends from the Sunday twenty-nine days before to the Saturday two days before. The purpose of the time limit is to prevent the campaigns from beginning too soon and from including last-day broadcasts which might, in some instances, misinform the public.

The bill passed the House of Commons by a vote of 174 to 10, with broad backing from Liberals, Conservatives and New Democrats. The Senate, an appointed body, promptly followed suit. The Act received Royal assent on January 14 and will go into effect in July or earlier, if needed.



The National Museum of Man in Ottawa has acquired the best and indeed the only substantial collection of 18th and early 19th century Canadian Indian artifacts, from Arthur Speyer of West Germany. Among the European upper class and nobility two hundred years ago were many fervent collectors of exotic curios. Nearly everyone involved in the exploration and settlement of North America sent samples of native arts and crafts back home. They came to rest in private and public museums. More recently Arthur Speyer, Sr., a Berlin professor, and his son, Arthur, Jr., began a systematic collection from the collections. Mr. Speyer, Sr., died in 1958. In 1968 the Speyer Collection, 259 objects from before 1850, were put on display at the Leder Museum, Offenbach am Main. In early 1970 the Museum of Man embarked on its project of acquiring the unique collection. After three years of negotiation and persuasion, Mr. Speyer generously agreed. Above is a ritual mat used by the Naskapi in 'makushan' ceremonies to propitiate the game spirits. It was made sometime before 1770.