

We recognize that procedures for re-registration for band membership may take time and that there is a process for appeal which is established by Indian people to aid in settling disputes. The Government must make a commitment in advance that extra funds will be provided for housing and services for reinstated persons who wish to return to their home reserves.

Many women who lost their status have indicated that they may not want to return to live on their reserves, but they do want to be Indian and they want their children to have a proud identity as status Indians. They ask that their children be registered and be granted aboriginal rights so that they can have access to educational grants in urban centres as well as the right to apply for band registration.

It is urgent that the Native Women's Association have adequate funding to put forward these views in the debate on the proposed legislation that will affect their lives. This week the conference hosted by the Assembly of First Nations is being held in Edmonton. Unfortunately, the Native Women's Association received only \$10,000 to send delegates. They were forced to borrow additional moneys so that their voice will be heard in an assembly that represents a different point of view.

Funds borrowed to attend this conference must be replaced and Government funds for lobbying and legal advice must be made available if women who lost their status are to be heard by their people and by Members of Parliament. We urge the Government to approve additional funds from Secretary of State to cover these costs. I ask women parliamentarians in both Houses to join in a show of support for native women in their struggle for equal rights.

[Translation]

Mr. René Gingras (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development): Mr. Speaker, during oral question period on Monday, April 30, 1984, the Hon. Member for Vancouver East (Ms. Mitchell) raised the issue of removing from the Indian Act provisions that discriminate against women. On March 8 of this year, at the First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Rights, the Right Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Trudeau) announced that the Government intended to table legislation in this respect as soon as possible.

Hon. Members will remember the announcement made by the Prime Minister at the time, when he stated that to amend the legislation, we must not only repeal paragraph 12(1)(b) but also eliminate all provisions that discriminate on the basis of sex. More specifically, as the Prime Minister said, the Bill will introduce the following changes to the legislation:

No Indian man or woman shall lose his or her status as a result of marriage, and non-Indian spouses shall not acquire that status through marriage.

Adjournment Debate

Within certain limits, children and grandchildren born of marriages between Indians and non-Indians shall have Indian status.

Non-Indian spouses shall have the right to live on the reserve with their spouses.

Individuals who lost their Indian status as a result of discriminatory provisions in the Act shall be able to recover it, and their children shall have the right to be registered for the first time.

I am happy to confirm that the drafting of this Bill is already well advanced. The Government expects to be able to table the legislation this month.

I am sure that most Hon. Members will agree that legislation to eliminate from the Indian Act provisions that discriminate against individuals on the basis of sex should have been introduced a long time ago. We must therefore work together to adopt this legislation by the end of June. Only by enforcing this legislation in conjunction with sections 15(1) and 78 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms will we be able to guarantee equality between Indian men and women.

• (1805)

[English]

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Mr. Dan McKenzie (Winnipeg-Assiniboine): Mr. Speaker, for the past 13 years Canada's universities and schools have been trying to obtain access to CBC broadcasting materials that could be useful for educational purposes in the schools and universities across Canada. I directed a question to the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs (Mrs. Erola) today and received a most unsatisfactory answer—one which was actually irresponsible. The Minister said that she is tabling a white paper on copyrights, and perhaps some time in the fall she might get around to finding a solution to this problem. The point I raised today was that the United States had solved the problem without making changes to the copyright laws; that is what I am asking to have happen here in Canada.

In 1982 the Minister of Communications stated that the matter relates to the copyright laws of the country, and that he and the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs had set up a task force to look into the whole question. It was supposed to report in the summer of 1982. As yet, we have not received any statements from the Minister or from the task force.

In the United States, the favourable Sony decision which was handed down recently covers excerpts from the National School Boards Association of the United States. In a letter of March 1, 1984, to Mr. C. H. Whitney of the Canadian School Trustees' Association, it was stated:

The Sony decision . . . is all we could ask for. It further protects our off air guidelines which means anything can be taped off air, held for 45 calendar days and viewed in class any number of times during the first 10 school days. The