

# Canada Weekly

REF

Volume 6, No. 43

October 25, 1978



Ottawa, Canada

Strengthened economy, constitutional reform main aims as session opens, 1

Investment with Western Samoa, 3

By-election results, 3

Immigration regulations amended, 3

Mr. Jamieson in South Africa for Namibia conference, 3

Job training in Saskatchewan, 3

Salute to the farmer, 4

Military colleges observe anniversary, 6

Canada/Haiti air transport pact, 6

Tribute to Toronto doctor, 6

Minister in world food debate, 6

News of the arts — exhibition, film, arts briefs, 7

News briefs, 8

## Strengthened economy, constitutional reform main aims as session opens

*The Speech from the Throne, opening the fourth session of Canada's Thirtieth Parliament on October 11, specified that the Federal Government would concentrate on "Canada's two most pressing needs...the strengthening of our economy, and the renewal of our federation".*

*Reading the Speech for Governor-General Jules Léger, Mrs. Léger stated that "those two inseparable imperatives" were different expressions of the same goal: "to strengthen Canada through unity: to unify Canada through economic strength".*

*While some of the economic initiatives announced in August were contained in the Speech, others were new, including a proposal for a revised constitutional bill that would replace one introduced in the last session. Passages from the Speech follow:*

...To achieve sustained progress in the battle against inflation, the Government believes it is absolutely essential for Canadians to practise restraint in their price and income demands. The Government is also aware of its own responsibilities. Expenditure restraint has been a central theme of federal policy and practice since October 1975. It was reinforced by the First Ministers' joint commitment in February to contain government spending below the trend growth rate of the gross national product.

In August, the Government set itself a more ambitious restraint objective. Planned federal spending this fiscal year will be reduced by \$500 million and next year's projected spending will be reduced by \$2 billion. As a result, the projected rate of expenditure growth during the next fiscal year is 8.9 per cent. That is well below the forecast growth of 11 per cent for the GNP.

\* \* \* \*

### Public Service

...The Government is committed to reducing the size of the federal Public Service. You will be asked to approve amendments to the Public Service Superannuation Act, designed to ensure that public service pensions are in line with the level of contributions.

The Government is committed to continued wage restraint in the public sector. You will be asked to approve amendments to the Public Service Staff Relations Act

to ensure that compensation to the federal Public Service remains in step with the private sector, and does not lead the way.

You will also be asked to enact legislation making the Post Office a Crown corporation, with a view to making postal services more efficient and responsive to public needs.

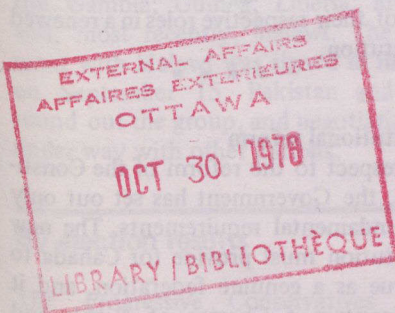
Because such a large portion of the federal budget is dedicated to transfer payments to the provinces, no large-scale restraint program could be successful without their co-operation. The Government intends to negotiate reductions which will cause a minimum of difficulty for provincial governments.

You will be asked to consider amendments to the National Housing Act, the Unemployment Insurance Act, and other legislation in order to give effect to the program of expenditure restraint.

### Shifting dollars to priority needs

...By cutting back programs in virtually every department, the Government intends to channel \$1 billion into programs of economic and social development.

In the area of economic development, the Government's recent proposals are intended to build upon its earlier initiatives to promote job creation, stimulate private sector growth, and encourage industrial innovation. Those initiatives included the April budget, which cut sales taxes in co-operation with the provinces, and provided a stimulus to non-conventional oil development.



Sixty years ago today...

Canadian Pacific steamship *Sophia*, bound for Vancouver from Skagway, Alaska, foundered on Vanderbilt Reef. The 350 passengers on board, many of whom were carrying valuables acquired during the Klondike gold rush, died.

Oct 25 / 78



The Citizen

Mrs. Léger reads portion of Speech from the Throne while Mr. Léger, who plans to retire in January, looks on. He became Governor General on January 14, 1974.

Other measures were announced during June and July to encourage energy conservation and the development of renewable energy sources; to stimulate research and development; and to assist small businesses.

Now the Government proposes to devote more resources to the promotion of industrial development in 1979-80.

The primary objective is to help establish an economic climate which is conducive to private sector growth, particularly in the areas of high technology industries, regional development, and the promotion of exports. Additional assistance will be provided for tourism and for the resource and ship-building industries.

\* \* \* \*

An important element among the Government's proposed new industrial development priorities is an increase in support for major capital projects in manufacturing, energy and transportation.

The major thrust of the Government's employment strategy is to encourage the creation of permanent jobs in the private sector. Special emphasis is being placed on the training and job placement of young Canadians.

In this new session, the Government will take action to increase support for the training of an adequate supply of skilled labour and to assist labour market mobility.

The Government also proposes to introduce major changes in the Unemployment Insurance program. These changes would achieve a substantial reduction in

the cost of the program. They are intended to minimize any negative effects which the program may have on the incentive to work, or on the labour supply.

The proposed adjustments would make the program more selective in its coverage. They would also put Unemployment Insurance funds to more productive use, partly to finance an expanded Job Experience Training Program for youth. You will be asked to approve amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act to give effect to these changes.

Other new employment strategy measures will focus upon year-round employment programs for young people. A new Youth Job Corps Program will be created. This and other youth employment programs will benefit from a major increase in funding during this fiscal year.

\* \* \* \*

#### Child benefits system

The Child Benefits System has...been redesigned. Family allowance payments will be set at a base rate of \$20 per month per child for 1979, so that more aid can be provided to those whose need is greatest. The base rate will be indexed in line with the cost of living after 1979.

Funds saved through this process will be used to provide a yearly payment of \$200 per child to mothers in the low- and middle-income families. Also, there will be an increase of \$20 per household in the monthly Guaranteed Income Supplement. This will further protect the elderly

from the impact of inflation.

You will therefore be asked to consider amendments to the Family Allowance Act, the Old Age Security Act, and the Income Tax Act.

As an additional anti-inflationary measure, the Government has recently reduced the special excise tax on gasoline by three cents a gallon. Negotiations are under way with the government of Alberta to defer the \$1 per barrel increase in the price of oil scheduled for January 1.

#### Renewal of the federation

Economic improvement by itself, however, will not guarantee a united country. A renewal of the Canadian federation is equally essential. It was with this conviction that the Government published its proposals for renewal last June in a document entitled *A Time For Action*. Later that month, the Government placed before Parliament the Constitutional Amendment Bill. It was referred to a Special Joint Committee of Parliament as a basis for a full public discussion of constitutional change.

*A Time For Action* affirmed the Government's commitment to four basic principles of renewal: the pre-eminence of citizens and their freedoms; full respect of native rights; full development of Canada's two major linguistic communities; and the enhancement of our mosaic of cultures. It supported development of the regional economies and the fostering of economic integration, so all in Canada can share the benefits of our country more equally. Finally, it recognized the interdependence of the two orders of government, and urged the clear establishment of their respective roles in a renewed Constitution.

\* \* \* \*

#### Constitutional reform

With respect to the reform of the Constitution, the Government has set out only two fundamental requirements. The new Constitution must provide for Canada to continue as a genuine federation, and it must contain a Charter of Rights and Freedoms, including linguistic rights. The Government has shown its deep concern that real progress towards change soon be achieved, so that uncertainty can be dispelled and unity reinforced. In particular, the Government believes it essential that clear and important progress be made before Quebecers are asked by their provin-

(Continued on P. 8)

## Investment with Western Samoa

Economic and trade links between Canada and the Pacific island nation of Western Samoa were strengthened with the signature on September 29 of a bilateral investment protection agreement in New York. Tied directly to the Export Development Corporation's Foreign Investment Insurance Program, the agreement, signed by William H. Barton, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, and Vaovasa Manaia R. Phillips, Minister of Finance for the Independent State of Western Samoa, is designed to foster increased trade and investment to the mutual benefit of the two Commonwealth nations.

Western Samoa joins the Asian nations of Indonesia, Malaysia, Fiji and Singapore, plus 19 other nations, which have signed similar agreements. Each recognizes the importance of investment and expanded trade links with Canada.

The pact facilitates insurance of investments under EDC's Investment Guarantee Program, which insures Canadian investors against loss of their overseas investments by reason of political actions in the host country. Increased trade and benefits for both countries should result from this agreement, as it is designed to increase Canadian investor confidence in Western Samoa.

Canada has signed similar agreements with 19 other countries — Antigua; Barbados; Belize; Dominica; Grenada; Jamaica; Montserrat; St. Kitts; St. Lucia; St. Vincent; Trinidad and Tobago; Ghana; the Gambia; Guinea; Liberia; Morocco and, most recently, Malawi. The agreement with Malawi was signed in Blantyre on September 15. Pakistan and Israel round out the group, and negotiations are under way with other nations.

## By-election results

The Progressive Conservatives gained three seats in 15 by-elections held October 16, by winning in ten ridings — six in Ontario, one in British Columbia, one in Manitoba, one in Nova Scotia and one in New Brunswick.

The Liberals won two seats in Quebec, the New Democrats two, one in Ontario, one in Newfoundland, and the Social Credit party won one riding in Quebec.

## Immigration regulations amended

Employment and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen announced on October 2 a number of minor changes to the Immigration Regulations which came into force with proclamation of the new Immigration Act last April.

The amendments — which relate to passport requirements, visitor's visas and employment authorizations — do not represent any significant departure from established immigration policies. "Rather," said the minister, "they are refinements intended to remove unnecessary obstacles to the free flow of legitimate visitor traffic."

Section 19 (3) (c) has been amended to permit spouses or unmarried children of holders of valid employment authorizations to apply for employment authorizations from within Canada.

Section 20 (5) (b) has been added to permit immigration officers to grant employment authorizations to visitors provided for in a federal-provincial agreement, without the necessity of seeking the opinion of a Canada Employment Centre as to impact on the Canadian labour market.

Section 19 (1) (h) has been amended to exempt sales representatives selling to retail outlets in Canada from employment authorization requirements when seeking entry for less than 90 days.

Section 19 (3) (1) has been added to enable performing artists who come to Canada solely for the presentation of their art to apply for their employment authorizations on arrival in Canada.

Section 19 (3) (m) has been added to enable foreign workers entering to repair equipment on an emergency basis to apply for their employment authorizations on arrival in Canada.

Section 14 (2) has been amended to eliminate the passport requirement for visitors who are: American citizens coming to Canada from any country; U.S. permanent residents returning to the United States *via* Canada from visits to St. Pierre and Miquelon, and residents of Greenland.

This amendment also clarifies the exemption relating to members of visiting armed forces.

## Visitor's visas

Schedule II to Section 13 has been amended to eliminate the visitor's visa re-

quirement for: American permanent residents entering Canada from St. Pierre and Miquelon; visiting armed forces; holders of valid student or employment authorizations returning to Canada from casual visits to adjacent territory, and foreign diplomats and consular officers travelling in and out of Canada during their official posting here.

The amendment requires citizens of Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana and Uganda to obtain visitor's visas abroad before coming to Canada as visitors.

## Mr. Jamieson in South Africa for Namibia conference

As this issue went to press, Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson was in southern Africa for talks with parties involved in the future of Namibia.

Mr. Jamieson joined foreign ministers of the four other Western nations on the United Nations Security Council — the U.S.A., France, Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany — for discussions in Pretoria with the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Republic of South Africa, beginning October 16.

The group was seeking to persuade South Africa to agree to adopt a United Nations plan for withdrawing its troops and allowing a UN force, including civilians, to oversee national elections in conjunction with a South African civil administration.

The formal discussions in Pretoria were arranged in response to a deadline of October 23, set by the UN Security Council to obtain South Africa's agreement to the UN proposals. South Africa has set a date of December 4 for its own elections.

## Job training in Saskatchewan

The Federal Government will contribute over \$15 million in the 1978-79 fiscal year to help upgrade the skills of the labour force in Saskatchewan under a three-year adult occupational training agreement.

The agreement, replacing one that expired in March, also guarantees a minimum federal contribution of \$9,208,000 for each of the last two years of the agreement. The exact amounts will depend upon a variety of economic factors.

## Salute to the farmer

The history of Canada abounds with stories of voyageurs, explorers, traders and leaders but neglects one hero who, according to the federal Department of Agriculture, ranked among the adventurers and statesmen who built this country — the Canadian farmer.

Agriculture is one thread that runs unbroken throughout the fabric of Canadian history. Indians were growing corn, beans, pumpkins and tobacco when the Europeans arrived. Their crops saved many early settlers from starvation.

The first settler to make his living from farming in Canada was Louis Hebert. In 1617, he cleared a small plot of land near Quebec City and grew grain, pumpkins and beans as well as raising livestock from France. During the years of French rule agriculture grew as settlers pushed back the forest along the St. Lawrence River and the St. John River valley in New Brunswick. Other French agricultural settlements were established on Prince

Edward Island, in Nova Scotia and in southwestern Ontario near the present city of Windsor.

In the late eighteenth century the Spanish and English set up small farms on Vancouver Island. Among others, United Empire Loyalists opened up new farmlands in southern Ontario and the Atlantic region after Canada became British North America and the 13 colonies became the United States.

Lord Selkirk was one of the first men to realize the great agricultural potential of the Canadian prairies. His settlement in the early 1800s along the Red River in southern Manitoba was the first farming activity on the prairies.

The first half of the nineteenth century was a period of continued expansion of agriculture in eastern Canada. More land was cleared, more farms established and railways built to carry the farm produce to growing cities and towns in Upper and Lower Canada as well as in the Atlantic colonies.

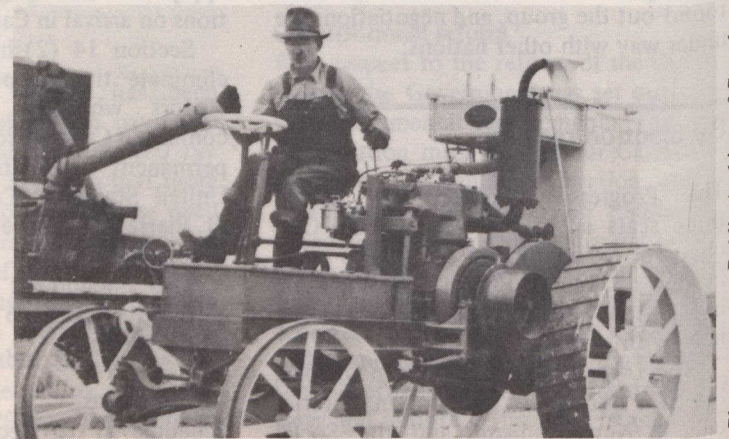
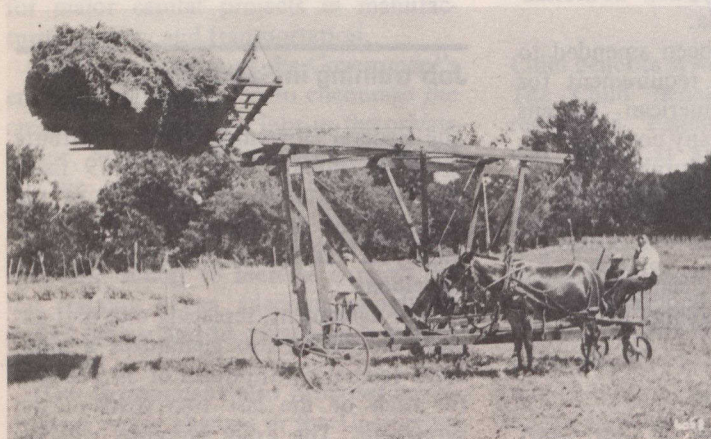
After Confederation in 1867, the Canada Department of Agriculture was

formed, which was responsible for immigration, public health, arts and manufactures, statistics, patents, copyrights, industrial design and trademarks, as well as agriculture.

## Pioneer farmers

The completion of the railway from Montreal to Vancouver in the 1880s offered great opportunities to immigrants. European homesteaders poured in to build the rich agricultural and ethnic mosaic that exists today in the prairie provinces. Grains, especially wheat, became the prime crop. Ranches appeared on the vast rangelands. Trains that carried settlers westward returned eastward with foodstuffs for the growing urban markets and for export to Europe.

By the turn of the century, Canada was one of the world's important food producers. Farms occupied more than 24 million hectares of the young country. Refrigeration made it possible to ship butter and cheese to Britain. Federal Department of Agriculture experimental farms were operating in five provinces,



*These scenes and implements were familiar to pioneer farmers who welcomed advances like the first gas tractor (lower right).*

## News of the arts

often giving advice and demonstrations that meant the difference between success or failure for pioneer farmers in their new environment.

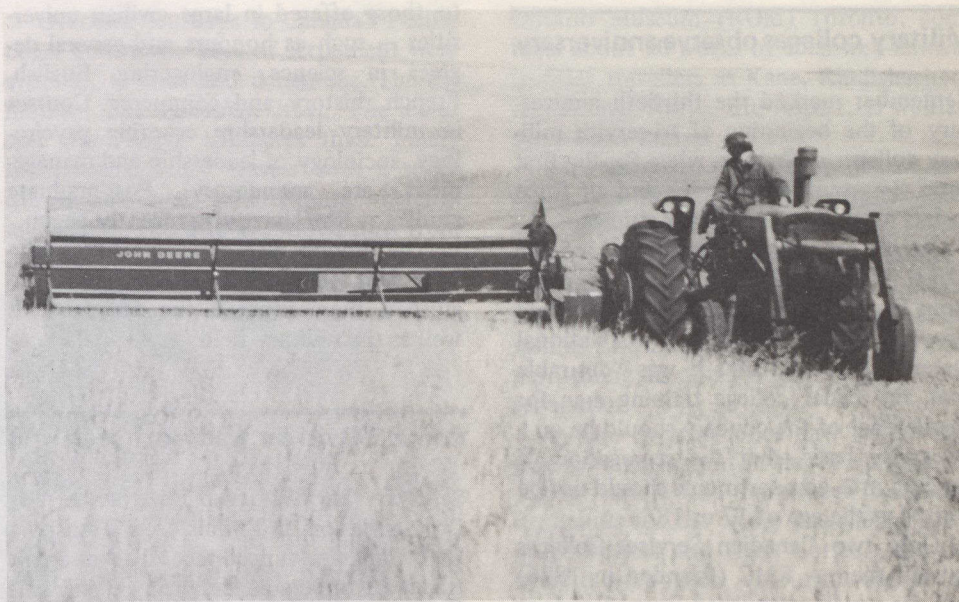
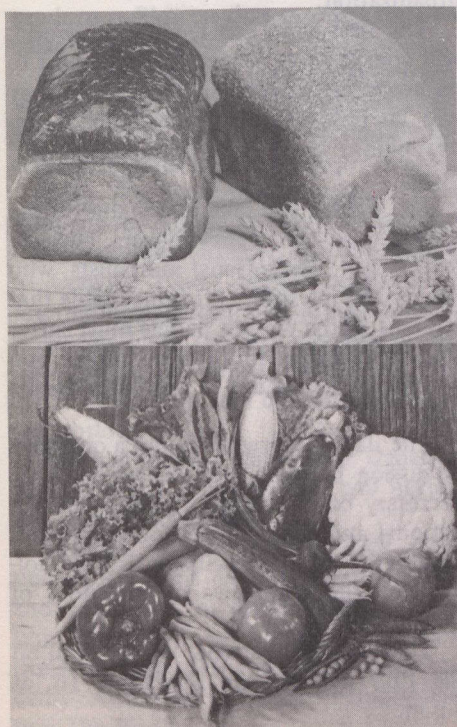
During the twentieth century's first decade the population of Canada increased by more than one third, farm lands grew to 43,200,000 hectares and the value of field crops rose to \$385 million.

### Hardships abound

Yet from the beginning farmers faced hardship as well as success. Memories of the first harsh Canadian winters endured in primitive log cabins or sod huts became stories of hardship and bravery to entertain succeeding generations. Each spring more land was cleared and new sod broken for cultivation. Fortunately for Canada, the pioneers stuck it out through the searing heat of summer and the bitter cold of winter.

In this century, the "Dirty Thirties" were a trying time for prairie farmers. Very few farming areas in Canada have gone untouched by some natural disaster such as drought, flood, frost, insect or disease infestations. All these trials are part of the legacy inherited by the modern farmer.

Today, the average Canadian farmer produces enough food to feed himself and 52 others, and Canadians still enjoy one of the least expensive food systems in terms of percentage of income spent to feed themselves.



*Harvest scenes like this take place each year in many parts of Western Canada.*

### Harvest season a time for thanks

For centuries at harvest time people have paused to be thankful for the bounty of the land. However, it is only in North America that one special day is set aside to mark this gratitude.

In Canada, Thanksgiving Day is the second Monday of October; in the United States it is the last Thursday of November. In some other countries no formal holiday is celebrated but religious services during the harvest period are dedicated to giving thanks for the crops.

Canadians can give thanks this year even though the harvest may not be up to expectations. Most areas of Canada had only an average crop in 1978 and few record yields were reported.

The wheat crop is slightly higher than last year's and is expected to reach about 20 million tonnes. Coarse grain production, although down from that of last year, should still be almost 20 million tonnes. Oilseed harvesting has been affected by the wet weather. The August forecast was for a rapeseed crop of 3.4 million tonnes, compared to two million tonnes last year. But with disrupted harvesting it may be less. Soybean production in Ontario was hit by dry weather. Despite larger planted acreages — about 150,000 acres more than in 1977 — the production may only be the same as last year's. The dry weather also reduced Ontario's corn and white bean crops.

The Ontario fruit crop was average and the province's vegetables, although with reduced yields in some areas, are of good quality. Quebec, too, experienced a somewhat reduced vegetable harvest because of the weather but there were good yields for fruits, hay and spring grains.

In the Atlantic provinces, Nova Scotia's apple crop is average but in many cases the fruit is smaller than usual. Spring grain yields are reported as high average. Potatoes in Prince Edward Island are expected to produce mediocre yields in 1978, while in New Brunswick the crop forecast now is looking better but below normal yields are still expected.

Beef and pork supplies are plentiful as is the traditional Thanksgiving turkey. This year it was estimated that two million turkeys were bought for Thanksgiving meals. Other fowl such as geese, ducks and chickens are also in good supply.

Even though food prices are higher than they were last year, and crops have been just average, Canadians have reason to be thankful. In 1949 it took 20 hours' wages to buy a week's supply of food for a family of four. By 1977 only eight hours of work were required to buy the same amount of food.

---

## Military colleges observe anniversary

September marked the thirtieth anniversary of the beginning of tri-service military colleges in Canada, when for the first time classes of navy, army and air force cadets merged to begin their studies.

At the reopening ceremonies of the Royal Military College (RMC) at Kingston, Ontario in September 1948, the late Brooke Claxton, then Minister of National Defence, declared that it was "desirable that any cadet college training men for the defence of the country should be on a tri-service basis, that the segregation of services into compartments should not be started at the age of 17 or 18".

Only two Canadian Services Colleges existed then — RMC (founded in 1876) and the newly established Royal Roads at Victoria, British Columbia — until 1952, when they were joined by a bilingual institution, Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean (CMR) at St. Jean, Quebec.

Now the colleges provide young officers with a sound academic and military background for the unified Canadian Armed Forces. About 220 graduates become commissioned officers with the Canadian Forces each year. Cadets, who must be between 16 and 21 years old when enrolled, are usually allowed to choose upon entry to the college their assignment to one of navy, army or air force components upon graduation.

Since 1952 most cadets have been completely subsidized while at the colleges under the Regular Officers Training Plan (ROTP), which commits graduates to enter the Canadian Forces and serve a minimum of four years. Many go on to long and distinguished military careers.

A few cadets are reservists, pay their own way, and have no military obligation except to be called up in a national emergency. They do, however, serve their respective units as paid cadet officers during the summer.

## University degrees offered

It wasn't until 1959 that RMC was given degree-granting authority in arts and sciences. In 1962, they were allowed to grant their first engineering degrees. Royal Roads and CMR have degree-granting powers in some disciplines — CMR since 1969 through the University of Sherbrooke, and Royal Roads since 1975.

Most courses offered are comparable

to those offered in large civilian universities — such as honours and general degrees in science, engineering, English, French, history and commerce. Courses in military leadership covering psychology, sociology of leadership and management are mandatory. Post-graduate studies at RMC have also recently begun.

The schools also claim graduates who have won Rhodes scholarships and distinguished themselves in the corporate as well as the military field.

---

## Canada/Haiti air transport pact

Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson and Minister of Transport Otto Lang announced recently that an air transport agreement between Canada and Haiti was signed October 12 in Ottawa.

Under the agreement, Air Canada will be authorized to operate a scheduled service from any point in Canada to Port-au-Prince and will have the right to carry local traffic between Port-au-Prince and a point beyond to be named by Canada and another point in the Caribbean yet to be determined. The Haitian designated airline will be authorized to serve Montreal from any point in Haiti via a point in the Caribbean to be named by Haiti and a point in the United States still to be determined. The Haitian Airline will have the right to carry local traffic between the intermediate point in the Caribbean and Montreal and will have transit rights at the point in the United States.

Air Canada will be starting its service between Mirabel Airport, near Montreal, and Port-au-Prince on October 29 with one flight each week.

---

## Tribute to Toronto doctor

"A member of the Order of Canada and the recipient of the Award of Merit of the City of Toronto... [who] will long be remembered for his extraordinary contribution to this community. There is no more fitting symbol of that contribution than the hospital he helped create." This was the tribute by Toronto City Council to Dr. John Rekai, co-founder of Toronto Central Hospital, who died recently. The hospital serves mainly the immigrant population in Toronto.

Born in Hungary, Dr. Rekai graduated in medicine from the University of Buda-

pest in 1938. He arrived in Canada in 1950, accompanied by his brother, Dr. Paul Rekai, and in the following year they set up medical practice in Toronto. They soon became convinced that, with its growing population of immigrants, the city needed a hospital where patients could be dealt with in their own languages. As Dr. Rekai once explained, "an immigrant can go into a shop and point out his needs, but in the intimate matters he discusses with his doctor, language fluency is essential. And in a medical emergency, it is a matter of life or death to understand him properly".

The brothers spoke French, German, Italian and Hungarian as well as English, and when they opened their hospital in 1957 they had interpreters available who spoke another 20 languages. Their example prompted the Ontario Ministry of Health to provide translation services in most hospitals in the province.

---

## Minister in world food debate

Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan took part in the United States Public Broadcasting System program, *The Fight for Food*, filmed in Washington, D.C., September 29.

The program is part of the Global Papers Forum, a television series analyzing such international problems as food development, aging and health, justice and urbanization.

The first paper, on feeding the world, will consist of two one-hour programs to be broadcast November 12 and 13. They will be followed by a 90-minute forum examining world food production and security.

Mr. Whelan will take part in this forum, with 25 top U.S. policy-makers, business leaders and international journalists, who debate the question: "Is it inevitable that millions of the world's people must suffer the ravages of malnutrition, hunger and famine in the future as they have in the past?"

The day's program includes a one-hour discussion between Mr. Whelan and U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland on national and international food priorities. Moderator for the discussion is Ray Goldberg of Harvard University's School of Business.

The 90-minute special will be seen on the PBS network on November 16, at 9 p.m.

# News of the arts

## Art from the West

"Our daily journeys commenced with the early morn — a compass our only guide — and ended where a sufficient supply of wood and water could be obtained to prepare our frugal meal — a tent our only covering!"

Lt. H.J. Warre — 1845



Game of Al-kol-lock, oil on canvas by Paul Kane.

Royal Ontario Museum

Overland journeys to Canada's Pacific coast before the days of settlement were arduous, tedious and dangerous. The exhibition *The Canadian West: The Land and the People* re-creates these lonely nineteenth-century travels with a series of oil paintings, watercolours, sketches and prints. The display, which runs from September 15 to January 21 at the Royal

Ontario Museum (ROM) Toronto, contains about 70 works by such well-known frontier travellers as Kane, Rindisbacher, Armstrong, Warre, and Napier, as well as some lesser known artists.

*The Canadian West* portrays an exciting journey from Fort William, Ontario, through forests, swamps, and rapid-filled rivers, to the Red River settlement and the Hudson's Bay Company's forts. Sketches of Fort Garry are included, as well as six prints that show the Governor performing his duties or enjoying the winter sports.

Indian encampments and fur-trading posts are prominent in the Western landscapes and would have been welcome landmarks for the weary traveller in need of provisions and fresh horses. Also recorded were such colourful events as hazardous river fordings, horse races and buffalo hunts. The journey winds through isolated passes of the Rocky Mountains and reaches the Pacific Ocean's agricultural settlements.

The artists, soldiers, surveyors and engineers have left a valuable record of their impressions of the Canadian West as it once was.

## Crawley film on Japan

*Ontario Business News* reports that Crawley Films Limited has been awarded a contract by the Government of Japan to produce a film on that country for Canadian viewing.

The film, to be produced in two versions, English and French, will be distributed to Canadian television and to key community and business groups.

Both the director and writer for the film will be Canadian while a Japanese film crew will be used on location, thanks to Crawley Film's association with the International Quorum of Motion Picture Producers (IQ). (IQ is a network of 100 film companies which provide footage, crews, equipment and counselling around the world.)

Internationally renowned Canadian geneticist Dr. David Suzuki will narrate and appear in the film.

Crawley Films has produced more than 3,500 films over the past 40 years and specializes in international production. Included in the company's 234 national and international awards is an Academy Award for the documentary feature *The Man Who Skied Down Everest*.

## Arts briefs

The National Film Board of Canada production, *Fields of Endless Day*, a one-hour "docu-drama" uncovering the "roots" of Canada's black population, was telecast by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on October 18. The film traces the presence of black people in Canada from the seventeenth century, when the first explorers arrived on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, to the present day. Wartime participation and activist groups, such as Marcus Garvey's Universal Negro Improvement Association, form part of the recent events featured.

One of Ontario's year-round tourist attractions is the McMichael Canadian Collection, in Kleinburg, Ontario, a complex of hand-hewn timbers and native stone that houses the works of some of Canada's foremost painters, as well as superb Indian and Inuit sketches and carvings. A display called *The Best of Tom Thomson* is among the 1,500 works arranged in the 30 spacious rooms. Thomson, whose art style had a profound influence on Canada's famed Group of Seven, died in a mysterious canoeing mishap in Algonquin Provincial Park. His

old studio shack, moved from Toronto to Kleinburg, is of particular interest to visitors.

The University of Calgary has engaged in an aggressive campaign to collect manuscripts, letters, notes and other material concerning such writers as Hugh MacLennan, Brian Moore, W.O. Mitchell, Earle Birney, Mordecai Richler and, most recently, the Quebec poet Claude Pelouquin. The University hopes to become a major centre of Canadian literature studies.

The Finnish Organization of Canada has assembled a display portraying the substantial contributions that Finnish immigrants have made to Canada. This collection, including photographs, manuscripts, letters, newspaper clippings and historical documents, has been presented to the National Archives of Canada. It will go on a nation-wide tour later.

Among the attractions scheduled for the 1978-1979 winter season of the Shaw Festival, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, are the Canadian Opera Company, National Ballet of Canada, Hamilton Philharmonic, Orford Quartet, Canadian Brass, the Huggett Family and the Anna Wyman Dance Company.

## New session opens (Continued from P. 2)

cial government to vote in a referendum about their future.

Because there has been some misunderstanding about two important features of constitutional renewal, the Government wishes to make its position clear once again. The first is the role of the Monarch and the Governor General. The Government's view was and remains that the new Constitution should describe the situation as it exists today in Canada, and the Government is pleased that the provincial premiers expressed the same view during their meeting in Regina. Discussions are already in progress with provincial governments to ensure that the legal drafting conforms to that intention. There is no intention to change or to reduce in any way the role Her Majesty plays.

Secondly, the Government recognizes that the distribution of powers among federal and provincial governments is an essential part of the renewal of the Constitution.

The Government is prepared to begin the study of the distribution of powers at the same time as that of institutions and rights, and to give every aspect of the work a high and urgent priority. Discussions will begin at the meeting of First Ministers later this month.

\* \* \* \*

In the course of the present session, the Government will be introducing in Parliament a revised constitutional bill. With goodwill and flexibility on all sides, and with the shape of Canada's future at stake, the Government is confident that concrete progress will be achieved in the course of this session.

Neither renewal of the federation nor the maturity of our national structure can be considered complete until the achievement of an amending procedure permits our Constitution to be vested finally

---

*Canada Weekly* is published by the Information Services Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, K1A 0G2.

Material may be freely reprinted. A credit would be appreciated. Photo sources, if not shown, will be provided on request to (Mrs.) Miki Sheldon, Editor.

*Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre Hebdo Canada.*

*Algunos números de esta publicación aparecen también en español bajo el título Noticiero de Canadá.*

and entirely in Canadian hands. In cooperation with the provinces, the Government will again address itself to that question in the new session.

### Social responsibility

The Government reaffirms its view that a renewal of faith in Canada requires an active and informed Canadian public.

It is therefore intended to continue consultations with business and labour, private interest groups, and other levels of

government.

In addition, you will be asked to consider proposals to increase public access to government information.

In the further promotion of open and efficient government, a proposal will be placed before you to provide for the review by Parliament of evaluation by the Government of major programs.

You will also be asked to consider legislation to create a federal Ombudsman.

\* \* \* \*

---

### News briefs

**Alberta's Lieutenant-Governor** Ralph Steinhauer will retire in June after five years in the position. Mr. Steinhauer, 73, is the first native Indian to hold the lieutenant-governor's post in Alberta.

**Labour Canada** has released a report on Canadian compliance with the conventions of the International Labour Organization, called *Canada and the International Labour Code*. The report examines basic rights, employment policy and services, social security, general conditions of employment, occupational safety and health, labour administration, and seafarers, fishermen and dockers. Copies can be obtained in English or French, free of charge, from Publications Division, Labour Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0J2, Canada.

**The Australian Department of Science** has awarded a contract to MacDonald, Dettwiler and Associates Ltd. for the supply of a LANDSAT receiving station and processing facility that will process data from the LANDSAT series of earth resource monitoring satellites.

**South Korea** and the Export Development Corporation have reached an initial agreement in negotiations for an extra \$230-million export loan to support the purchase by South Korea of a 600-megawatt Candu nuclear reactor. South Korea had previously negotiated a \$330-million loan with the EDC in connection with the purchase.

**The Federal Government** has initiated discussions with India, Singapore and Sri Lanka to prevent an increase in clothing imports which would disrupt domestic production employment.

**Preliminary statistics** show that 5.3 million United States visitors entered Canada in August, almost unchanged from the number last August. Canadian

residents returning from the U.S. numbered 4.6 million, a decrease of 1.8 per cent from the August 1977 figure. Visitors entering Canada from countries other than the U.S. totalled 296,900, up 25.8 per cent, while Canadian travellers returning from these countries decreased by 1.8 per cent to 230,200.

**Professor Barry Newman**, professor of aerodynamics in the Department of Mechanical Engineering at Montreal's McGill University, has designed a vertical axis-type wind turbine with cloth sails. Co-designed by an engineering student from Tanzania, the turbine is particularly suitable for the rural farmer with limited resources. Easier to construct and repair than windmills with solid blades, the one-kilowatt turbine will probably be used to pump water for irrigation or to generate small amounts of electricity.

**Gilles Villeneuve**, a 26-year-old native of Berthierville, Quebec, became the first Canadian to win a Formula One race in the last auto race of the 16-event Grand Prix season on October 8 — the Labatt's Canadian Grand Prix on the new 4.5-kilometre Ile Notre Dame circuit in Montreal. Villeneuve's time for the 70-lap race was one hour, 47 minutes, 49.196 seconds or 160.41 kmph (96.13 mph). Driving a red Ferrari, Villeneuve finished 11-and-a-half seconds ahead of South African driver Jody Scheckter, winner of last year's Canadian Grand Prix. Villeneuve's Ferrari teammate, Carlos Reutemann of Argentina, was third.

### Corrigendum

Please substitute "Indochinese" for "Indonesian" in title of article on P. 3, *Canada Weekly*, Vol. 6, No. 42, dated October 18, 1978.