



Bulletin

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MR. SHARP REPORTS ON HIS VISIT TO EUROPE

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, recently accompanied the Governor General and Mrs. Michener on official visits to the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. He reported to the House of Commons on April 29 as follows:

...Queen Juliana and the Prince of the Netherlands, the King and Queen of Belgium and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Luxembourg received Their Excellencies with great kindness. These visits served to underline the closeness of the bonds of kinship and affection between Canada and the host countries — bonds forged by a shared history, strengthened by comradeship in two world wars and maintained by our alliance in NATO. His Excellency reminded his hosts in all three countries of the contribution made by so many Canadians of Benelux origin to the development of Canada and the friendship between our countries. He stressed the growing importance of trading relations and scientific and

cultural exchanges. I am sure I speak for us all when I thank the Governments and people of the Benelux countries for the warm welcome given to the Governor General and Mrs. Michener wherever they went. Their Excellencies took advantage of their visits to the Netherlands and Belgium to join with their hosts in paying homage to the Canadian dead of two world wars by visits to Canadian cemeteries at Holten and in Flanders.

While in Europe, I had useful talks on a number of questions, including particularly the Common Market, with the Benelux Governments, the Italian Government, members of the European Economic Commission and the Secretary-General of NATO. Our Ambassadors to France and Germany joined me for a day of discussions in Brussels, enabling me to have some contact with all six countries of the European Economic Community.

EEC ENLARGEMENT

The principal subject of all my talks was the current negotiation for the enlargement of the Community. As the House is aware, the Government, through meetings at the ministerial level, diplomatic representations and public speeches, has been making known over a period of many months Canadian concerns about some of the effects of the anticipated enlargement of the Common Market. The Government is not opposed to the broadening and deepening of the Community; on the contrary, we see this development as an important contribution to greater stability and prosperity in Europe and the world. We have urged, however, that it is neither desirable nor necessary that this economic unification should take place at the expense of third countries like Canada. We have made concrete proposals to minimize the possible adverse effects of enlargement. In the same constructive spirit, we have urged the Community to be open and

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outward-looking and non-discriminatory in its trading policies, and to do everything to avoid a trade confrontation with the United States, costly to themselves, to us and the Western world as a whole.

While in Europe, I re-emphasized these points, as did my colleague the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce who, as the House knows, was in Bonn at the same time. I went a step further on this occasion and urged both the member governments and the Commission of the EEC to give serious consideration to the establishment of procedures for regular consultation with Canada. Honourable members will readily understand that if and when enlargement is achieved relations between Canada and the other great trading entities – the European Community, the United States and Japan – as well as among these entities themselves, will assume even greater significance for us and for them. It will be a different trading world.

I believe I am justified in saying that the Canadian concerns are fully understood in Europe and that the response has been positive, principally because our fundamental attitude to European unity has been constructive. We shall continue to press our case on every suitable occasion during the months ahead when crucial decisions are to be made.

SCIENCE PACT WITH BELGIUM

While in Brussels, I signed, on behalf of Canada, an Agreement for Scientific and Technological Co-operation with Belgium. This Agreement will facilitate and encourage expansion of scientific, industrial and technological co-operation between our countries. The Agreement illustrates how Canada is broadening the scope of its relations with Europe, one of our major policy objectives, so identified in the Government's foreign policy review.

While in Rome, I was received in audience by the Pope. Our discussion ranged over the troubled areas of the world and concentrated upon the Middle East, which is one of His Holiness' gravest concerns. The Pope recalled with pleasure a visit he paid to Canada some 20 years ago, and the expression of his warm sentiments for this country brought to mind the thoughtful comment he made in 1969 when he said that the forces uniting Canadians seemed to him stronger than the forces that tend to divide us.

NOOTKA SPELLING BOOK ON SALE

A new publication issued by the National Museums of Canada is now being used to teach young Indians on the West Coast how to read and write their own language.

A thousand copies of *t'a: t'a: qsapa/ A Practical Orthography of Nootka*, by Alexander Thomas and E.Y. Arima, have been bought by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and dis-

tributed to West Coast Indian children to use in grade schools. The book is one of a dozen released by the National Museums of Canada concerning archaeology, ethnology, history, palaeontology and zoology.

Some of the younger people of the West Coast tribes have shown a great interest in preserving their traditional language, and, by means of this spelling system they will be able to read and write their native tongue and thus ensure its preservation.

The orthography was designed for the ease with which it may be learnt by persons accustomed to English spelling. The system can be typed with standard English keyboards with only one minor alteration.

Eugene Arima was, until recently, an ethnologist with the National Museum of Man; Alexander Thomas is a chief from Port Alberni British Columbia, who learned to write his own language from Dr. Edward Sapir, an anthropologist with the National Museum of Canada in 1913-14. Dr. Sapir's field trips took him to the Port Alberni area during those years.

Seven of the publications have been issued under the jurisdiction of the National Museum of Man, with the other five from the National Museum of Natural Sciences. Publications from the National Museum of Man were supported by the Margaret Hess Canadian Fund set up in 1970.

Another of the ethnology publications, *The Girl Who Married the Bear*, by Catharine McClellan, is a popular story of the southern Yukon Indians. According to the tale, a bear appears in human form and lures away a young girl after she had insulted the bear people.

Although intended primarily for scientists, a number of the publications will appeal also to the general public, especially to persons interested in archaeology, dinosaurs and history, or in ceramics and pottery. The books vary in length from 16 to 82 pages.

NEW CHIEF FOR NDP

Mr. David Lewis, Member of Parliament for York South, Ontario, was elected leader of the New Democratic Party in Ottawa on April 24, to succeed the retiring leader, Mr. T.C. Douglas, who had headed the Party since it was founded in 1961.

Mr. Lewis, who is 61 years old, won the leadership race against four other candidates (Mr. James Laxer, Mr. John Harney, Mr. Ed Broadbent and Mr. Frank Howard), on the fourth ballot.

The counts were as follows:

	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Lewis	661	715	742	1,046
Laxer	378	407	508	612
Harney	299	347	431	—
Broadbent	236	223	—	—
Howard	124	—	—	—

ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSE TO SUMMER YOUTH PROGRAMS

Mr. Gérard Pelletier, Secretary of State, made the following report to the House of Commons on April 22 on the result of submissions in response to the Federal's Government's program of summer youth programs ⁽¹⁾:

...As you are aware, the Opportunities for Youth program, for which \$14.7 million has been allocated, is but one aspect of the overall 1971 summer employment program. As well, there are the traditional employment programs in the Public Service, the militia, travel and exchange, hostels and kiosks, language-training and athletic scholarships which, in all, account for a total expenditure of \$57.8 million. All these programs have been most favourably received and are well in progress.

It can be said without exaggerating that in every part of the country, in large urban centres and rural communities, young people have responded to the Opportunities for Youth program with an enthusiasm, generosity and imagination which provide tangible and striking proof of the creative ability of the young generation and its desire to contribute to the economic and social development of our society.

PROVINCE RESPONSE

To date, from all parts of Canada, we have received more than 8,600 proposals representing a total value of approximately \$150 million. More than 148,000 jobs would be created by these projects if they could all be implemented. The vast majority of jobs, or 50,000, would be created in the Province of Quebec through 2,485 schemes involving a cost of \$59 million. Ontario follows closely with 2,900 proposals for the creation of 47,900 jobs at a cost of \$40.8 million.

From British Columbia, 833 proposals were received for the creation of 14,000 jobs at a cost of \$17.1 million. From the Prairies came 1,000 proposals for 14,600 jobs at a cost of \$15.6 million, and from the Maritimes, 1,410 projects for 19,800 jobs at a cost of \$17.2 million.

TYPE OF PROPOSAL

What are the students proposing? To offer rehabilitation services for blind children; to assist remote pockets of the population which have little or no access to medical and dental care or to the social services available in major centres; to undertake community-development projects which would be unprofitable for the private or public sector; to conduct scientific or sociological research designed to produce immediate benefits to the community; to establish contact with the disadvantaged segments of the population, elderly persons and transient youth to

encourage them to take part in examining and solving their own problems.

Several proposals are of a cultural nature. Theatre companies will perform in remote areas. Several young people will organize workshops to enable persons who do not normally have access to the visual arts to become acquainted with this field.

There is something contagious about the idealism of youth. Nevertheless, if public funds are to be used to meet this idealism, a number of Government requirements must be satisfied.

SELECTION CRITERIA

As you are aware, by the criteria established for the program, proposals which do not involve sufficient student participation or represent merely a financial extension of provincial or municipal services may not be approved; also excluded are profit-oriented schemes and projects which would benefit only those whom they would employ, etc. Each project is carefully assessed and will be approved only if we are sufficiently assured of its successful implementation.

The Opportunities for Youth Secretariat, which is responsible for the study of all project applications, presents its recommendations to a committee of senior officials of my Department. Before any decision is taken, provincial and municipal governments concerned are consulted, as well as other federal departments, to establish the validity and viability of projects. Finally, a federal interdepartmental committee oversees the program to ensure that it is carried out in accordance with the criteria established and announced earlier by the Government.

Despite the size of the demand and the value of the projects, the Government must pick and choose. Beginning next week, authors of the proposals will be informed of decisions reached, a process which will continue to mid-May so that all projects may be fairly and equally assessed. Some persons have doubted the students' ability to respond in time to the Prime Minister's challenge. The number of applications belies that suggestion. I wish to assure all those who have taken up the challenge that the Government on its side will respond to their requests in good time.

Finally, one thing is certain, Mr. Speaker. Because of the very nature of the program, what government support is enabling young people to accomplish will not reduce the level of employment in other sectors of the labour market.

⁽¹⁾ See *Canadian Weekly Bulletin*, Vol. 26, No. 15, dated April 14, 1971, P. 1.

FESTIVAL OF CANADA, NEW YORK

Canada and the United States joined hands at the opening of an impressive display of Canadiana on April 18 at the Roberson Center for the Arts and Sciences, Binghamton, New York. Conceived by Mr. and Mrs. Keith Martin, the energetic director and assistant director of the Center, the "Festival of Canada", which was opened officially by Mr. Bruce Rankin, Consul General of Canada, will continue until June 13.

On display at the Center are selected paintings, prints, articles of furniture and examples of the decorative arts of early Canada. The Group of Seven is represented, and there is an exhibit of contemporary paintings and sculpture. Visitors to the festival will also see the work of 21 Canadian artist-craftsmen and a display of Eskimo art and Indian artifacts. During the next two months, in addition to the various exhibits, the Center will present musical and dramatic performances by Canadian groups as well as films, seminars and lectures.

The comprehensive nature of the exhibits reflects the co-operation and assistance provided to the Roberson Center by the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, the National Gallery of Canada, the Royal Ontario Museum, the Toronto Dominion Bank, the Pollock Galleries of Toronto, by other Canadian donors and by the Canadian Consulate General, New York, which arranged for the provision of display by various government agencies and for the series of films programs planned with the assistance of the National Film Board of Canada.

CLC AIDS INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Canadian Labour Congress is embarking on a worker-education program in developing countries as part of its international co-operation policy, according to Donald MacDonald, President of the Congress. The Human Resources Development Program, which will cost the CLC \$215,000 this year, includes two major programs in Africa, one in Latin America and one in the Caribbean, as well as a number of smaller courses in these same areas.

The proposed seminars will deal mainly with the organization, development and operation of co-operatives. Subjects of future courses will be based on proposals from trade union centres in the countries concerned.

Mr. MacDonald declared that he was particularly pleased with the choice of this year's curriculum. "Co-operatives are the ideal way of promoting individual and social development as well as economic progress. They are probably the best approach to helping people help themselves," he said.

The program is financed by the international activities fund of the CLC, made up of regular

voluntary contributions by many of the 1,700,000 members of the affiliated unions; additional funds are being made available by the Canadian International Development Agency under its matching-grant formula. The money will be used to provide everything necessary for the successful completion of the program, including transportation, lodging, tuition and books for the students attending the seminars.

CANADIAN TRAVEL SURVEY

Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, recently announced that a major survey of Canadian travel, which began at the end of March, was the most comprehensive of its kind ever undertaken by the Federal Government. It is being conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the Office of Tourism of the federal Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Some 12,500 Canadian residents, representative of every province and territory, will be asked to record details of every trip they take during 1971 for the purpose of compiling a complete picture of when, where and how they travel and what they spend on transportation, accommodation, food, entertainment and other services.

"Tourism is an important factor in the Canadian economy," Mr. Pepin said, "but we still do not know enough about its economic impact. We know that travel in Canada by non-residents is our second largest source of foreign exchange, yielding a total of about \$1.2 billion in 1970, about 6.7 per cent of our total export income. However, the economic value of domestic travel by Canadian residents has never been accurately measured. Until this is done, the Canadian tourism industry cannot realistically plan its future development and governments cannot properly determine priorities for assistance by comparison with other economic activities.

"We are confident of the full co-operation of the 12,500 respondents selected to take part in the survey. They will, in fact, be representing all Canadians," continued Mr. Pepin. "Their returns, when processed by DBS, will give a truly representative picture of the travel patterns of the Canadian population as a whole."

The individuals participating in the survey were selected through techniques DBS has developed in conducting a variety of country-wide surveys over the years. Representatives of the Bureau will be making personal calls on the respondents to assist them in setting up their returns. The results will first be processed and tabulated by the Bureau, and then analyzed and published by the Travel Industry Branch of the federal Office of Tourism. The resulting information will be made available to all those involved in the Canadian travel tourism industry.

WOMEN IN A MAN'S WORLD

At last count, there were 31 permanent post-women in Canada. Of these, 26 live in British Columbia, the rest in Ontario. Printed below, from Communication '71, a Post Office Department publication, are the reasons why two of them chose their career.

Andrea Bell of Vancouver had been pumping gas at a service-station until last September, when she started her residential and business letter-carrier route. She had taken an aptitude test eight months before along with 49 other applicants, all men.



Andrea Bell

She has always had outside jobs, she says. She can't stand working with women. Hates all the female "bitchiness"; also the fashion competition.

From men on the route and those at work, Mrs. Bell finds opposing reactions.

"Baby, how long will you last?" some ask her. Others will go out of their way to help her.

"Women, especially older women, are pleased to have a female letter carrier," she says. "Some of them had the job during the war, and they're glad to see the practice revived.

Women's liberation organizations had no influence on her wish to become a letter carrier. "Most of what they're saying is garbage," she said.

"And most of them aren't working with men anyway, or they'd know that most men will break their necks to help a woman. That is, mind you, if a woman doesn't adopt the belligerent attitude that I'm a female, and I'm going to show you men."

Some of her co-workers "have a sort of mental

block about women", she says. "The very suggestion of a lady supervisor is enough to make them warlike. But I'd like to move up, after a few years. And I can't see any reason why I shouldn't be able to. After all, how can they stop me if I've piled up a good record on the job? As I see it, it's strictly up to me."

A QUESTION OF ALLERGY

Judy Davidson has been a "casual" letter-carrier in Port Credit, Ontario since September.

About a year ago she had to give up a promising career with a large cosmetic firm when she became allergic to hair colour ingredients.

"If I can't be a hairdresser, my second choice is a letter carrier," said Judy, who enjoys skiing, skating and baseball.

She admits that it wouldn't be a good job for the average girl. The sack is heavy and the day begins at 7 a.m. sorting letters.

However, she discounts comments like her father's "but that's a man's job".

There are advantages to the job, she says. Being a letter carrier keeps her in touch with people and you don't need a car with four free taxi rides per day to and from the route.

The 3 p.m. finishing time gives her a chance to work on a Grade 13 correspondence course and assist a group of young children with whom she is involved.



Judy Davidson

MOLSON PRIZES 1971

This year's Molson Prizes of the Canada Council, worth \$15,000 each, were presented recently to Northrop Frye, Toronto literary scholar, Duncan Macpherson, Toronto *Star* cartoonist and Yves Thériault, a Montreal writer. The prizes are awarded annually by the Canada Council to encourage outstanding contributions to the arts, humanities or social sciences — as well as to “national unity”.

The Chairman of the Council, Mr. John G. Prentice, who made the presentation to Northrop Frye, said that Dr. Frye had played an important part in the expression of Canada's cultural identity.

The Council Director, Peter Dwyer, presented the Molson Prize to Duncan Macpherson, whom he praised for his “style and absolute mastery” as a political cartoonist. Yves Thériault received his prize from the Council's Vice-Chairman, Guy Rocher, who said that Mr. Thériault was the most widely read and translated of French-Canadian novelists.

The Molson Prizes, one of Canada's highest tokens of recognition for cultural achievement, are financed from the interest on an \$800,000-gift to the Canada Council from the Molson Foundation.

The prizes were first given in 1963; last year's prize-winners were Montreal scholar Jean-Paul Audet, Toronto writer Morley Callaghan, and the Director of the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, Arnold Spohr.

CABLE TV COPYRIGHTS

The Economic Council of Canada recommended recently that operators of cable television should no longer be totally exempt from copyright liabilities.

Although it is thought desirable that, in most cases, copyright-owners should be paid in proportion to the public use of their work, the courts have placed cable TV in a unique position because its operators are not considered to be wireless “broadcasters” to the “public”. One result is that the cable companies do not have to pay the Government-regulated royalties that television stations pay to the performing-rights societies that represent authors and composers.

MODE OF TRANSMISSION IMMATERIAL

The mode of transmission — whether coaxial cable or the Hertzian waves of the originating TV stations — should not matter in determining the liability to copyright owners, the Council said in its recently-issued *Report on Intellectual and Industrial Property*.

Where cable TV operators pick up and retransmit programs without altering their content (that is, without dropping or changing the advertising) the originating station could charge higher advertising rates based on a bigger market. The resulting increase in revenue for the TV station would provide an excellent basis on which performing-rights societies and other copyright owners could negotiate

larger royalties, the Council suggested. With regard to cases where the cable company dropped some or all of the advertisements, however, or where the original program contained no advertising, the Council suggested a system under which the cable companies must always inform the Canadian Radio-Television Commission of what they are doing to the original programs. “Where alteration was occurring, or where the cost of the wireless broadcast was not carried by advertising, the cable company might be required to provide appropriate recompense to copyright owners either by compulsory licensing or through negotiated arrangements with the wireless system.”

When the cable companies transmit other programs (such as those they originate themselves or carry for others, in community or educational programming, for example), the Council said, they should have the same copyright responsibilities towards authors and other copyright owners as do wireless broadcasters.

More complicated problems would be raised with broadcasts that cross national boundaries, and these would become even more difficult when satellites become capable of beaming programs directly to home receivers rather than only through ground stations. These problems would have to be solved by international agreement, the Council said.

CASH IN TRASH

The National and Historic Parks Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Keep Canada Beautiful Council are turning to young people for ideas on how to keep Canada's national parks free of litter. The Branch and the Council are co-sponsoring two contests for students from ten to 12 years old and from 13 to 14 as part of a general anti-litter campaign to be introduced in the parks this season.

Littering is a costly and growing problem in the national parks. Taxpayers footed a \$3-million bill last year for the removal of visitors' garbage from the 19 operating national parks. Staff of the National Parks believe that such public funds would be better spent improving existing park facilities or developing the five new parks recently acquired.

Prizes totalling \$2,750 will be awarded to the 182 successful contestants. To qualify for two prizes of \$100, ten of \$25, 25 of \$10 and 50 one dollar bills, entrants in the ten to 12 year-old group must correctly circle all the “don'ts” in a drawing illustrating vacation activities in a park setting and write an explanation of the reasons.

Two prizes of \$200, four of \$100, 10 of \$50, 25 of \$10, and 50 of \$5 will be awarded the successful teenagers in a 500-word essay contest on how Canadians can make the best use of their national parks “if some will enjoy, but many destroy”.