

Canada Weekly

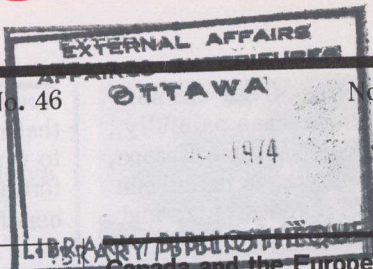
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OTTAWA

November 13, 1974



Ottawa, Canada.



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Canada and the European Community – Mr. Trudeau in Paris and Brussels

Reporting to Parliament on October 28 concerning his visits the week before to France and Belgium, and the discussions he had taken part in with French and Belgian political leaders and with senior officials of the European Economic Community, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau claimed to have detected in both capitals “evidence of considerable warmth towards Canada, considerable interest in Canadian attitudes, and considerable desire to seek a convergence of interests”. “I can assure the House equally,” he declared, “that there exists within the Governments of France, Belgium and Luxembourg a genuine and wholesome appreciation of the reality of Canada.” The greater part of Mr. Trudeau’s address to the House of Commons follows:

...It goes without saying that the discussions in Paris with President Giscard d’Estaing and with Prime Minister Chirac and other ministers took place against a background of deep historical bonds and a shared culture of considerable richness. Of equal importance, however, they took place in an environment that acknowledged the distinctiveness of the Canadian entity and the modernity of Canadian accomplishments. There was evident in those meetings a will to deal practically with issues, a desire to co-operate rather than compete, to participate rather than withdraw, to consult rather than assume.

Paris

We agreed while in Paris to launch two bilateral working groups, each with an objective of identifying areas of fruitful co-operation in order to increase and diversify our volume of trade. Each is to conclude its work in time to report to the Canada-France Joint Economic Committee at its next meeting, to be held in Ottawa in the first half of next year. One working group will concentrate on examining, without advance commitment, technological and trade investment possibilities with respect to petroleum, gas, coal and nuclear fuels, taking into account matters of interest to both sides. The other group will examine the rather broader area of trade potential in industrial sectors, and in the first instance would concentrate on the transportation industry, dealing with French interests in railways and in helicopters and with Canadian interests in STOL



Photo Canadian Press

Prime Minister Trudeau laying a wreath at Tomb of Unknown Soldier in Paris.

aircraft and in all-terrain vehicles.

An indication of the importance attached to these decisions was the agreement that the next Joint Economic Committee meeting should take place – for the first time – at the ministerial level.

Finally, it was recognized that the ultimate success of the work to be undertaken rested largely with private enterprise and that special efforts should be made to bring together French and Canadian businessmen in the coming months. In this connection,

I have asked the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce to lead an official trade mission of Canadian businessmen to France in 1975.

Brussels

In Brussels, where I profited from formal discussions with Prime Minister Tindemans and his Cabinet colleagues, as well as with Prime Minister Thorn of Luxembourg, the same intensity of purpose was manifest – to build on the warm relations now existing with Canada, to intensify the contacts and exchanges now pursued, to support Canadian initiatives with the European Community, to co-operate in multilateral sectors.

In Brussels too, as in Paris earlier in the week, there was broad agreement not simply on the identification of the major issues of global proportions but also on the postures that must be adopted with respect to them. We discussed, and agreed, that the dangers of nuclear proliferation demanded the design and implementation of more thorough and effective safeguards. We also agreed that the critical elements of the present state of the world economy – inflation, slow growth, balance-of-payments deficits, recycling, trade negotiations – demanded liberal and statesmanlike attitudes as distinct from cautious and protectionist ones. In this latter respect, the Minister of Finance and I have now sought and received the views and understanding of no fewer than eight prime ministers and presidents in the last six weeks. We shall continue our efforts in weeks to come.

Toward a New Europe

Western Europe is, of course, much more than the geographical location of several nation states. It is, as well, the site of a number of international organizations – in Paris, UNESCO and the OECD, in Brussels, NATO, and others elsewhere. It is still something else; it is an evolving conception, a process, an idea to which dedicated men, in spite of formidable obstacles, are bending their efforts through the growing and ever-maturing European Community. This Europe is not the sum of the national parts; it exists of them and for them, yet it exists in addition to them. It is not enough, Jean Monnet was fond of saying, to add together the several sovereignties; men had to

create the new Europe. They are now engaged slowly, sometimes painfully,, in that creative process. This Europe, this entity of the future, is organic in nature. As yet, its potential size and strength and attitudes can only be conjectured. But one fails at one's peril to recognize the sense of destiny which fuels this evolution.

Our Government recognizes that emerging fact, and we applaud it. We applauded last week in Brussels, just as we applauded two years ago on the occasion of the entry into the Community of Britain, Ireland and Denmark. And these expressions of understanding have coloured the way in which our current approach to the European Community has been received. That initiative is no less and no more than to seek ways of engaging the Community in a dynamic, co-operative enterprise.

We wish to add a new, yet parallel, dimension to the expanding links we are already building with our partners among the nine member states – a relationship that will grow as the Community itself moves from infancy through adolescence to full maturity, a relationship in which Canada's interests and its singular identity are recognized and reflected in decisions taken, a relationship in which consultation and reciprocal advice are accepted, a relationship of mutual respect, of give and take.

There is a degree of novelty to this exercise. The Community, understandably, is as yet far from certain of the shape it will assume, the jurisdiction it will occupy, or the powers it will possess in years to come. Nor is it for Canada to say. This is a European exercise. Yet one thing is certain. It is that this new Europe – which already accounts for 20 per cent of world trade – will be an increasingly formidable actor on the world stage – in commerce, in science, in economic and financial activity, in technology and more. That being the case, it would be irresponsible for a Canadian Government not to seek a distinctive relationship with it. Without question, such an exercise could be conducted along more familiar channels were we to wait a few years, as most other countries have apparently chosen to do. But that would ignore the advantages to be gained from engaging the Community at an early stage; that

would ignore the spirit of creativity that now permeates the Community and to which we seek to contribute. Comfort and familiarity are not our criteria; benefit to Canada is.

European Economic Community

This desire, this technique, this goal, are shared by the European Commission. Our discussions with President Ortolini, with Vice-President Soames and with other Commissioners, left no doubt about this. There was a significant meeting of minds both on the conception of this new relationship and on the initial steps to set the process in motion. It is bound to be a lengthy process, but we must begin. As a result of my talks in Brussels, it was agreed that a new process would be initiated involving concrete steps to strengthen the links between Canada and the European Community. The parties agreed to begin exploratory talks in the near future on the nature and scope of negotiations intended to define the form and content of the relationship between them.

For this purpose, Canadian and Community officials have been instructed to schedule meetings without delay. In addition, the President of the Commission has agreed to visit Ottawa at an early date. I am also pleased that a full delegation office will be opened in Ottawa in 1975, of the same nature as those already operating in Washington and Tokyo.

Consulate General in Strasbourg

I invite all Honourable Members to share in this process. Happily, an increased opportunity to do so will soon exist as a result of a further agreement reached last week. While in Paris, I was able to announce, with the approval of the French Government, that the Canadian Government would open a consulate general in Strasbourg. This office will permit a Canadian presence to be extended into an important region of France for the benefit of our commercial, cultural, information and immigration programs and for the extension of services to Canadian tourists and businessmen. It will also support an enhancement of present links between the Parliament of Canada and the Parliament of Europe, and with the Council of Europe. As Honourable Members are aware, the European Parliament is situated in Strasbourg, and

The new National Museum of Man

Five years after closing for extensive renovations, the National Museum of Man reopened its doors on October 3 to disclose a new kind of museum.

The Victoria Memorial Museum Building, one of the landmarks of Ottawa, still houses the permanent displays but staff, labs and collections are all housed in suburban Ottawa locations. The elegant old building has been preserved, and renovated drastically. Walls have been removed and others introduced; ceilings and floors have been redesigned, and the new interior is rich in architectural surprises. Walls slope; ceilings curve into domes. The visitor is constantly moving amid fresh textures and colours and spaces. And the original elevators, themselves museum pieces, are at last retired.

Even more remarkable are the new halls, which, rather than simply displaying artifacts and describing their origins, have been built to surround the visitor and involve him. Instead of merely seeing a model igloo, the visitor can step inside a white-domed alcove, glance at the Eskimo drawings on the round roof and listen to Eskimo music, experiencing for himself the serenity and intimacy of this unique space.

The visitor enters through the northern portico, where he is greeted by three interlocked totem poles about 50 feet high. In the entrance of the exhibit area, a skeleton stands in a faint light that illuminates the crown it wears and the sceptre it holds. The skeleton beckons him into the first hall, called "The Immense Journey" – a passage through the millions of years of man's struggle to live productively with his environments and with himself. In the first of four domes, a vast curved mural depicts man stepping into a forest of dreamlike creatures and trees; and later, man standing before an ethereal luminous city – an impressionistic vision of evolution. In a series of clay tableaux, sculptured figures depict mankind's private journey through childhood and initiation and adulthood and marriage and death – and continuity.

Canada before Cartier

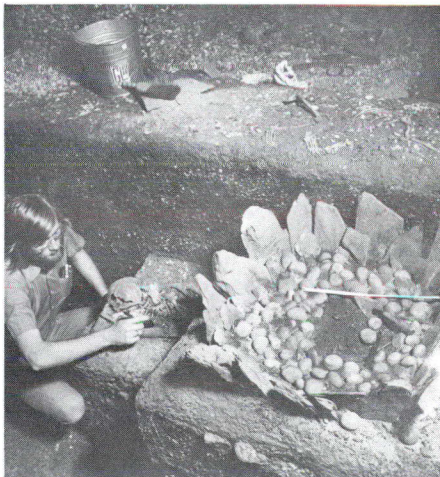
"The Immense Journey" is one of five halls in the new National Museum of Man. The second, "Canada before



Scene from mural in Dome II of "The Immense Journey" Hall shows the

Cartier", introduces the visitor to the techniques of archaeology and what archaeology has revealed of early life in Canada.

In one exhibit in the second hall, the floor and four walls are a descending ramp, along which a forest painted on the walls reveals layers of shell and earth, which are for the archaeologists strata of time. To the left, is a reconstruction of an actual dig, with all the materials – shell deposits, bones,



Last-minute touches are made to "The Dig" exhibition in "Canada Before Cartier" Hall.

hunting technique of primitive man in bringing down a Paleoloxodon.

artifacts – taken from the Prince Rupert site in British Columbia. Several square trenches reveal house floors and skeletal remains. Five thousand years of human history are inscribed in the bones and artifacts that poke from the carefully scoured clamshell deposits. An interpreter tells how the archaeologist can read from these remains a complex story of house-building and eating habits and burial practices.

Other exhibits in this second hall give an even broader understanding of modern archaeology and its discoveries about early Canada.

Indigenous peoples

Upstairs, three halls are devoted to three great indigenous peoples of Canada: the Plains Indians, the Buffalo Hunters; the Iroquois, the People of the Longhouse; and, finally, the Eskimos, or, as they call themselves, the Inuit.

Each of these surrounds the visitor with the internal world of a culture: its games and hunts and language and legends. In the hall of the Buffalo Hunters, for example, a buffalo hunt is reproduced. Nearby stands an authentic preserved buffalo. And the visitor cannot help but be intrigued by



A scene from "The Immense Journey"

a remarkable list of the uses the Plains Indians made of this animal. Tails were fashioned into fly-swatters; inner skins were used as winding-sheets for the dead; dung was burned for fuel; the stomach became a water-bag; ribs were crafted into sled runners; and even the aorta was severed and used as a baby-teether.

In the hall of the Iroquois is a wall of backlit transparencies – coloured glimpses of the Iroquois world. Beyond this wall a rising mural depicts the Three Sisters: Iroquois goddesses of their vegetable staples – beans, squash and corn – and symbolic of their shift from a hunting society to an agrarian one. An Iroquois thanksgiving prayer, printed on a wall, has a gentle, touching rhythm. Further on is a diorama of an open Iroquois longhouse – family apartments in which each daughter would bring her husband to live – and the visitor learns how the house would be extended as the family grew.

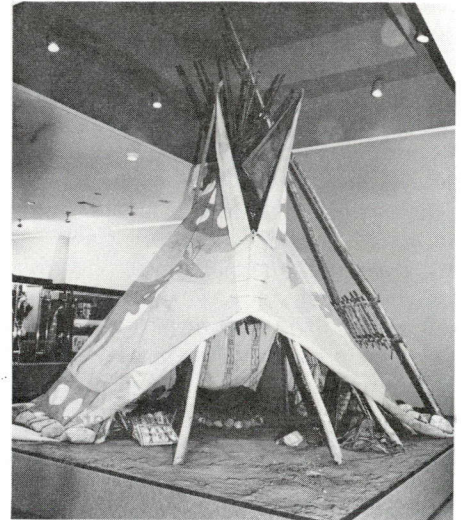
In the Inuit hall is a display of Eskimo seal-hunting gear, including a dog-toggle, a snow-probe, an indicator, and harpooning equipment beside a sealing tableau.

The purpose of these halls is to enable the visitor to experience a cul-

ture rather than simply see some of its tools and clothes and works of art. The sense of a culture as something whole, something with a character and distinctive form all its own, becomes inescapable to anyone who spends time in any of these halls.

These five halls occupy the first two floors of the new Museum. On the third floor a temporary exhibit hall houses special periodic exhibits. Opening with the Museum is an exhibit of crafts from Arctic Canada, prepared by the Canadian Eskimo Arts Council and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. New exhibits will be mounted every several months.

The reopened National Museum of Man will concentrate on more than exhibits as it has in the past. Its auditorium will be used for films and special programs, and later the Museum will introduce a number of programs to extend the premise inherent in its halls: an understanding of Canadian cultures and early history. The Museum will be sponsoring and organizing such activities as specially designed aural-tactile exhibitions for the blind; unique thematic tours through the building; crafts of older cultures, using tools and methods and materials of Inuit or Iroquois craftsmen.



Large tipi in the "Buffalo Hunters" Hall depicts the nomadic Prairie Indians' home with elegant household furnishings.

The Museum will also continue its program of travelling exhibits – 28 separate exhibits in the last three years alone to more than 200 communities. And it continues its highly-developed scientific activities: research, collecting and publishing in archaeology, ethnology, folk cultures and history.

Photos National Museums of Canada



Faces of the Forest: false-face masks in "People of the Longhouse" Hall

Business corporations bill reintroduced in the House

Consumer and Corporate Affairs Minister André Ouellet introduced on October 21 the new Canada Business Corporations Act in the House of Commons. The earlier version, Bill C-213, died on the Order Paper at the end of the first session of the twenty-ninth Parliament before receiving second reading.

The Minister drew attention to the fact that each business corporation would be required to have a majority of Canadian resident directors. But, said Mr. Ouellet: "The rule prohibiting Canadian employees of foreign-controlled firms from being counted as Canadian directors has been dropped. Any advantage that could be gained is outweighed by the disadvantages of excluding experienced employees from the board and barring Canadian employees from promotion to the status of director."

The proposed new law updates, reforms, and generally clarifies federal corporation law to achieve greater uniformity with the most up-to-date provincial statutes. It eliminates unnecessary formalities and clarifies the rights and duties of management. It also ensures that shareholders have adequate powers to protect themselves.

The aim of the legislation is to create a practical and more equitable balance of interests among shareholders, creditors, management and the public — a balance that safeguards investors but gives directors and officers the broadest possible powers to manage.

Since Bill C-213 was tabled in July 1973, the capacity provision has been revised to state as clearly as possible that a corporation has the rights, powers and privileges of a person.

The bill introduces constraints on the transfer of shares of public corporations to prevent a corporation from coming under foreign control. This is known as the "express constrained-share provisions". The present act limits the application of the constrained-share rules to regulated businesses. The new bill makes these rules applicable to all corporations, but subject to the usual shareholder safeguards — two-thirds vote, class vote, appraisal right.

Churchill books purchased by University of Calgary

A handsome 34-volume centenary limited edition of the complete works of Sir Winston Churchill has been purchased by the University of Calgary Library, an acquisition made possible by gifts from Calgary's Sir Winston Spencer Churchill Society.

The centenary edition of Churchill's collected works is published by the Library of Imperial History, London, England. The first volumes are being issued this year to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of Churchill's birth. Succeeding volumes are scheduled for release at intervals throughout the coming year.

Publication will be limited to 3,000 sets. This is the first time all of Churchill's recognized writings have appeared in a single edition, and no other complete editions can be published until the copyright expires in 2015.

Editing of the set's approximately five million works, roughly 17,000 pages, is the responsibility of a team led by Frederick Woods, author of *Young Winston's Wars* and of the official Churchill bibliography.

To date, the U of C Library has received the first five volumes of the set: I. *My Early Life* and *My African Journey*; II. *The Story of the Malakand Field Force*; III. *The River War*; IV. *The Boer War*; and V. *Savrola: A Political Romance*.

Each volume is printed on special long-life Archive Text paper, and beautifully hand-bound in natural calfskin vellum, which is imprinted in 22-karat gold with Churchill's personal coat of arms. The high production standards give the volumes a guaranteed life potential of at least 200 years.

Education professor heads Canadian delegation to Germany

University of Calgary education professor Dr. H.J. Hallworth led a delegation of nine Canadian specialists in computer-assisted learning (CAL) to Germany for two weeks in October to exchange information about computer applications in education in research and development.

The visit was arranged by the National Research Council associate committee on instructional technology, in co-operation with the Ministry of State for Science and Technology and the educational technology branch of the federal Department of Communications.

It follows a visit by German CAL experts to Canada last year, under terms of a scientific and technical co-operation agreement between Canada and Germany.

The University of Calgary is one of the main centres for CAL research in Canada, said Dr. Hallworth, co-ordinator of the computer applications unit in the faculty of education. Other delegates were from the National Research Council, the University of Alberta, the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, the Department of Communications, the University of Western Ontario, University of Toronto and the Quebec Ministry of Education.

The Canadians, who were received by the German federal Ministry for Research and Technology, visited centres of computer-assisted learning in Bonn, Paderborn, Hanover, Heidelberg, Freiburg and Augsburg.

Aid to Viet-Nam

Canada will provide \$1.17 million in assistance for three health and social welfare projects in the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J MacEachen, announced recently. The grants to the Canadian Council of Churches and the Canadian Save the Children Fund are from funds of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

CIDA will contribute \$170,000 over two years to the Canadian Save the Children Fund, the Canadian affiliate of the International Union for Child Welfare, to assist in a \$700,000-program to rehabilitate deaf children. Plans call for establishment of a detection centre in the capital, Hanoi, and the building of ten provincial treatment centres. Specialist staff will also be trained and 4,000 hearing aids supplied.

It is estimated that 30,000 children in the total national population of 22.5 million suffered hearing damage because of the war; 4,000 of these now require hearing aids.

Another Canadian Save the Children Fund project, the equipping of "model" day-care centres, will receive \$100,000 in each of the next five years.

Initially a pilot project will be undertaken in an urban industrial area, the knowledge and experience gained from which will be used to build centres in each of the 26 provinces. The centres will enable mothers to work on farms and in factories while their children receive pre-school education.

The third grant is \$500,000 to the Canadian Council of Churches to assist a \$2-million World Council of Churches program to rebuild and equip a hospital in the town of Hai Duong. The 500-bed facility will serve a population of two million in Hai Hung province.

Education experts visit Soviet Union

A delegation of four Canadian education officials recently spent two weeks in the Soviet Union as part of the 1974-75 program of scientific, academic and cultural exchanges and co-operation between Canada and the U.S.S.R.

The delegation, which was away from October 14 to 29, was headed by Armand Saintonge, Deputy Minister of Education for New Brunswick. Other members of the group were Pierre Fontaine of the Quebec education department, Archibald Carnahan of the Ontario education department and George Molloy of the Council of Ministers of Education.

The Canadians were looking at Soviet techniques and experiences in the teaching of English and French as a second language, educational planning and the establishment of priorities for innovation, institutional and industrial base training, and early childhood education.

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

Algunos números de esta publicación parecen también español bajo el título Noticiero de Canadá.

Ähnliche Ausgaben dieses Informationsblatts erscheinen auch in deutscher Sprache unter dem Titel Profil Kanada.

Changes in Citizenship Act

A bill designed to make citizenship legislation more equitable, logical and consistent has been introduced in the House of Commons by Secretary of State Hugh Faulkner.

Under the new bill, applicants for naturalization are treated alike, regardless of sex or country of origin. The new bill also reduces the qualifying period for application for Canadian citizenship from five to three years. This applies to all applicants without regard for marital connection with a citizen.

Citizenship can be revoked only in cases where naturalization has been procured by fraudulent means. It is automatically lost by acquisition of foreign nationality.

Appeals

The new bill also gives citizenship judges responsibility for examining all applicants for grant, retention, resumption or renunciation of citizenship. Any decision by a citizenship judge may be appealed before the Federal Court by the Minister or the applicant. Judges may also make recommendations for the exercise of discretion by the Minister or Governor-in-Council. The Governor-in-Council has absolute discretion to grant citizenship to alleviate hardship or reward services to Canada.

Under the new legislation citizenship can be resumed as a right by former citizens who have been admitted for permanent residence and have resided in this country for a period of a year.

Women and children benefit

Women who lost their citizenship through marriage prior to 1947 can recover it automatically upon notice to the Minister. This latter clause affects women who married foreign nationals before the Citizenship Act of 1947 was legislated. Children born abroad can now derive citizenship from either parent in or out of wedlock. Citizenship is automatic for the first generation, and for the second generation requires only a declaration of retention and the establishment of a substantial connection with Canada before the age of 28. The new Act recognizes the status of "citizen of the Commonwealth" for all citizens of other Com-

monwealth countries, whether British subjects or not. Under the bill the age of majority is reduced from 21 to 18 years of age, the age of federal enfranchisement.

Canada and the European Community

(Continued from P. 2)

is expected to perform an increasingly important role in the new European Community. I place great importance on such links and on the constructive contribution offered by Canadian parliamentarians. Again and again in Europe I was told of the respect and the high reputation that delegations from this Parliament have earned through their hard work when abroad. It was my good fortune to be in Paris while one such delegation was present and to note the great distinction with which it did its work.

I have already mentioned the presence in Paris and Brussels of several international bodies of considerable importance. I engaged in discussions with the principal officers of two of them — Secretary-General Van Lennep of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and Secretary-General Luns of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization — and gained from them assessments of the international situation as viewed from their special perspectives, as well as generous acknowledgements of the important contribution made by Canada to each. This opportunity extended, in the case of NATO, to a full working session with the North Atlantic Council in Brussels. I was able there to explore with the permanent representatives of the member countries the conceptions enshrined in the Ottawa Declaration of Atlantic Principles and to provide assurance that Canadian commitment to those principles remained unimpaired. I was able as well to express Canada's distress that two NATO allies should be engaged in a dispute with respect to Cyprus, and Canada's interest in seeing an early and peaceful resolution of the conflict on that island, a conflict that has taken two Canadian lives and endangered many others.

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