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Supreme Court brings down divided decision on Canadian Constitution

The Supreme Court of Canada handed down, on September 28, its decision on the federal government's proposed resolution on the Constitution.

The court held by a vote of 7-2 that from a strictly legal point of view the consent of the provinces is not required for amending the Constitution of Canada even though such amendment affects federal-provincial relations or alters the powers, rights or privileges of a Constitution. On the other hand, the Court held, by a vote of 6-3, that for such amendment provincial consent is, by convention, an essential ingredient for constitutional change. The Court's decision, however, did not indicate what constituted "provincial consent".

A proposed resolution for a joint address to the British Parliament seeking changes to the Canadian Constitution was introduced in both Canadian Houses of Parliament in October 1980, following a First Ministers meeting on constitutional reform which took place in September 1980 and at which the Prime Minister and his provincial counterparts were unable to reach agreement.

Patriating the Constitution

The fundamental text of the Canadian Constitution is the British North America Act (BNA) by which the Canadian federation was established in 1867, uniting what were then British colonies. The BNA Act is a statute of the British Parliament. In 1931, the Statute of Westminster recognized Canada's equal status with Britain and full sovereignty as a country.

However, at that time, no agreement was arrived at in Canada as to how the BNA Act should be adopted as a Canadian law subject to amendment in Canada; hence, at Canada's request, the Statute of Westminster purposely left amendment of the British North America Act formally with the British Parliament. This anomaly has continued as the Canadian federal and provincial governments

have sought unsuccessfully to arrive at an acceptable formula for amending the Constitution in Canada.

The federal government's proposed constitutional resolution was designed to overcome the deadlock. However, only two provinces, Ontario and New Brunswick, supported the federal initiative for amending the Constitution. The other eight provinces argued that the federal constitutional package infringed on provincial rights, took powers over education, resources and language that were within provincial jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court of Canada was asked last April to settle the dispute between the federal and provincial governments over the constitutional amendments, following seven months of debate and a number of legal challenges on the issue in provincial courts. (See *Canada Weekly* dated May 13, 1981.)

Response to provincial cases

The decision of the Supreme Court was in response to three reference cases initiated by the provinces in three different courts of appeal: Manitoba (October 1980), Newfoundland (December 1980) and Quebec (December 1980). The Manitoba Court of Appeal and the Quebec Court of Appeal both held that provincial consent was not legally required, while the Newfoundland Court of Appeal ruled in favour of the provinces on this issue.

The federal government decided not to refer to the Supreme Court of Canada, as it could have, on the question of the legality or constitutionality of its proposed resolution. Consequently, the cases placed before the court for consideration were based on questions framed by the dissenting provinces.

The three questions put before the Supreme Court for ruling were:

- whether federal-provincial relations or the powers, rights or privileges of the provinces would be affected by the constitutional proposals;
- whether it is a constitutional conven-

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The Supreme Court of Canada justices (top row, left to right) Julien Chouinard, Willard Estey, William McIntyre and Antonio Lamer. (Front row, left to right) Robert Dickson, Ronald Martland, Chief Justice Bora Laskin, Ronald Ritchie and Jean Beetz.

tion to ask for the consent of the provinces before requesting the British Parliament for the adoption of a constitutional amendment affecting federal-provincial relations or altering the powers, rights or privileges of a province; and — whether the agreement of the provinces is otherwise required before the adoption of any such constitutional amendment.

Unilateral patriation legal

The decision brought down by the Supreme Court notes that in the absence of provisions in the British North America Act for amending the significant part of the Act, such amendment can only be made by the British Parliament following a resolution of the two Houses of the Canadian Parliament.

In the 168 pages of reasoning that followed the main decision, the Supreme Court said: "What is central here is the untrammelled authority at law of the two federal houses to proceed as they wish in the management of their submission to Her Majesty for action thereon by the United Kingdom Parliament."

"The British North America Act does not, either in terms or by implication, control this authority or require that it be subordinated to provincial assent," it said.

The decision also notes that, although in the past when changes to provincial legislative powers have been made, the

political practice followed has been to obtain the consent of the provinces, there is no legal requirement for such consent. In its judgment the Court said that the passing of the federal resolution without provincial agreement "would be unconstitutional in the conventional sense". The court noted: "It would indeed offend the federal principle that (quoting a 1931 federal-provincial conference report) 'a radical change to the Constitution be taken at the request of a bare majority of the members of the Canadian House of Commons and Senate'."

The court also noted that conventions are political practices which can sometimes be in conflict with the law but there is "no parental role to be played by the courts in deciding their legal force".

The Supreme Court's decision means that the procedure for the patriation of the Constitution can now legally be completed. If the federal government's proposed resolution now is endorsed by the Canadian House of Commons and Senate, the Canadian Parliament will request the British Parliament to transfer to Canada authority over all the provisions contained in British constitutional statutes relating to Canada.

The Canadian parliamentary request also asks the British Parliament to enact provisions which would include in the Canadian Constitution a Charter of Rights and Freedoms as well as a procedure (or formula) according to which the Consti-

tion could be amended in the future within Canada — without reference to the British Parliament.

Reactions to the decision

Prime Minister Trudeau who was on an official visit to South Korea when the Supreme Court judges passed down their decision said "it clearly indicated there is no legal barrier to London acting to patriate the Canadian Constitution". The Prime Minister said his government had "no alternative but to press on" with its package of constitutional reforms despite the divided verdict by the Supreme Court. He said failure to act soon and decisively would be "a betrayal of the government's responsibilities".

"We must be prepared to do what the Supreme Court has clearly and massively indicated we have the legal authority to do," he said. The Prime Minister insisted that his reliance on legal authority rather than the convention of agreement was not legal trickery but a matter of law. Those who undermine the law by too heavy a reliance on convention are undermining the law for practical purposes, he said. He also opened the door to further discussions with the provinces on the resolution, particularly if they are prepared to reach some compromise.

Federal conservative party leader Joe Clark said after the Court's ruling he would fight any attempt by the federal government to patriate the Constitution unilaterally. He said he hoped Prime Minister Trudeau would have "sober second thoughts" about proceeding with the constitutional decision. Mr. Clark urged that it was possible to find "men of good will" and that an amicable settlement among the provinces and the federal government would help unify the country.

The federal New Democratic Party, under leader Edward Broadbent, announced on September 30 that it had withdrawn its support for the constitutional package until the Prime Minister and premiers meet once more. The party caucus unanimously decided that if the government brings its constitutional resolution forward in the House of Commons before such a federal-provincial conference, the New Democrats would vote against it.

Mr. Broadbent said after the caucus meeting that while unanimous provincial consent for any constitutional change is not necessary, provincial consensus is. He would not say how many provinces should agree to constitutional change to make

(Continued on P. 8)

Study looks at impact of environment on water

Water research expenditures across Canada have reached a level in excess of \$50 million a year, according to an Environment Canada report.

The report, the fourth in the series of Canada Water Year Books, is entitled the *Water Research Edition*, and reports on freshwater resources in Canada. The book describes the physical processes of the hydrologic cycle and indicates the levels of research being undertaken in the atmosphere, on land, and under the ground.

Research on long range transport of air pollutants, known as acid rain, is described as are efforts to establish water quality objectives and adequate monitoring procedures to ensure that the object-

ives are met.

Wastewater treatment and disposal practices are reported on together with innovations being developed in Canada to control municipal and industrial pollution and its adverse effects on the environment.

The report emphasizes that the environment and, in particular, water supplies must be systematically managed to maximize their benefit to Canadians.

By providing an in-depth look at water research across Canada, this latest year book complements the second and third editions, which contain national overviews on water planning and management and an overview of water data respectively.

New way devised for teaching energy conservation

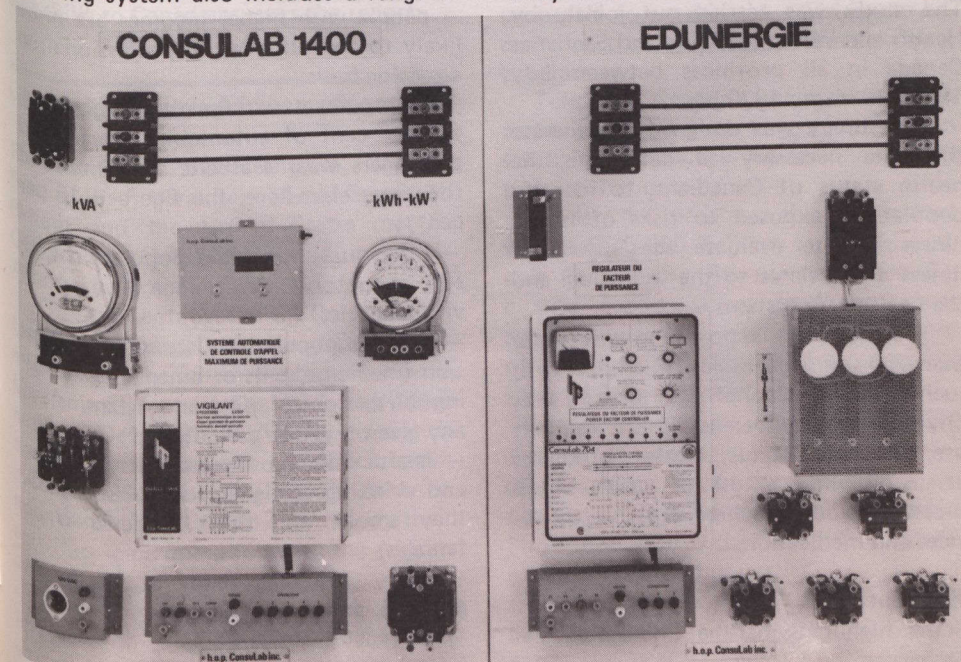
A Quebec company has introduced a new method of teaching energy conservation.

The system, known as Consulab CL-1400 is specially designed to teach people how to use electrical energy wisely in the industrial, commercial and residential sectors.

The Consulab teaching kit is used in the laboratory and comprises a number of industrial measurement and control devices which simulate electrical energy consumption in specific situations. The teaching system also includes a range of

practical projects to help students understand the basic energy conservation procedures.

The kit was developed by Consulab Incorporated located in Beauport, just outside Quebec City. The company designs and manufactures teaching modules and about half of them are exported to more than 20 countries around the world, including Korea, Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines. Consulab, with a staff of 50 engineers and technicians, has been involved in energy conservation since the early 1980s.



The Consulab system consists of devices to simulate energy consumption.

High technology projects

Three Canadian companies have announced new ventures in the high technology and space satellite fields.

Electrohome Limited of Kitchener, Ontario and Microdesign Limited of Toronto have announced that they are merging to form a company called Gensat Communications Corporation. Gensat will concentrate on the North American market for private television receive-only (TVRO) earth terminals.

On the basis of the impending partnership, Microdesign recently obtained a \$6-million contract to supply 5,000 satellite receivers to a United States buyer.

The federal government has announced that it is providing \$1.19 million in contracts to Spar Aerospace of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, to carry out studies to develop further its satellite prime contracting capability in Canada.

Under the contracts, Spar will conduct research and prepare technical documents and reports for the government for the development of technology for satellite communications. This material will also be used by Spar for the design and manufacture of satellite systems.

Activities to be carried out under the contracts include:

- preparation of expanded guidelines covering the design of electronic systems for satellites;
- implementation of a pilot development program to increase the Canadian content and cost-effectiveness of efficient antenna systems for satellites; and
- preparation of lists of standardized, highly reliable electronic parts suitable for satellites and guidelines for their use.

NATO post goes to Canadian

Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan has assumed the presidency of the North Atlantic Council for 1981-82.

The position of "Président d'honneur" rotates among the foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Council (NATO) nations in alphabetical order. The last Canadian to assume the presidency of the North Atlantic Council was former External Affairs Minister Paul Martin, who held the position in 1965-66. Dr. MacGuigan, who will hold the position until September 18, 1982 succeeds Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs C.F. Nothomb whose year-long term of office has expired.

Participation in World Food Day

Canada will join with other countries around the world to celebrate World Food Day, October 16. The day is designed to mark the beginning of a global effort to draw public attention to the severity of world hunger and promote efforts to overcome it.

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When the conference that established the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was held in Quebec City, on October 16, 1945, the world food situation was critical. Production had been forced into restricted patterns, and normal distribution of food supplies had been disrupted by a global war.

Raising living standards

The objectives of the new organization then were to promote the common welfare of its member nations by "raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of the peoples under their respective jurisdiction: securing improvements of the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agriculture products; and bettering the condition of rural populations and thus contributing towards an expanding world economy and ensuring humanity's freedom from hunger".

The FAO estimates that the number of severely undernourished people in developing market economies (the developing countries not including China or the other Asian centrally-planned economies) rose from some 360 million in 1969-71, to about 420 million in 1974-76, to more than 500 million today.

Developing countries are obviously the most affected by malnutrition, but industrialized countries are not exempt. In North America, for example, many elderly people, native populations, and single-parent families live below the poverty and hunger line. And even affluence has its nutritional price. The de-

generative diseases of the heart and digestive system that are major health problems of the developed countries result from overeating and poor diets.

Canada and the United States together hold more than 40 per cent of the world grain reserves, take a two-thirds share of total world grain exports, and supply two-thirds of all food aid. The abundance of North American agriculture is "the world's last line of defense against famine", says the FAO.

Canadian participation

As Canada's Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan pointed out in a speech launching World Food Day activities in Canada "many Canadians do have a deep desire to share the wealth we have with others around the world. But we need to be moved; we need to feel that we are making a personal contribution — actively participating in the world, helping in our family of nations and not just sitting numbly watching it flickering by on the television set".

Survey reports on Canadian health habits

Half the Canadian population uses some medication in any given two-day period, according to a recently released report by Health and Welfare Canada.

The report entitled, *The Health of Canadians*, is based on information collected from 31,000 persons in 13,000 households by the Canada Health Survey. The study was carried out jointly by Health and Welfare Canada and Statistics Canada in all provinces between July 1978 and March 1979.

The survey was designed to generate the data necessary to determine the health status of Canadians, to identify populations exposed to risks of future illness and to evaluate the impact of illness as it relates to the individual and the health care systems.

The 237-page report contains more than 100 statistical tables which deal with such topics as alcohol use, tobacco use, physical activity versus fitness, seatbelt use, immune status, health problems versus disability, emotional health, blood pressure, blood biochemistry, health services and medication.

Highlights

Some highlights of the findings in the report are:

— Canadians are sick an average of 15.7

Canada has a special role to play in World Food Day. The FAO was created here, in no small part due to the efforts of Canadians like former Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson, who was chairman of the Quebec Conference in 1945. As one of the leading food-producing nations of the world, Canada continues to contribute human, financial and technical resources to international food programs.

Canada has chosen as its theme "Food for all", and is organizing activities to give individual Canadians an opportunity to "put their own views on food and world nutrition into clearer focus" and to act on them. Representatives of federal and provincial governments, development agencies, voluntary organizations, and producer and consumer groups have formed a co-ordinating body to plan for World Food Day. Some of the proposed activities include public lectures, exhibitions, television specials, poster and essay contests, and "hunger suppers" as well as other fund-raising events.

(By Rowan Shirkie in IDRC Reports.)

days annually; females and the elderly contribute disproportionately to this average;

- 12 per cent of Canadians suffer from long term disability;
- heart disease, mental disorders, bronchitis and emphysema are more common among lower income groups;
- people with higher incomes are more likely to consult a health professional on a routine basis;
- in provinces with seatbelt legislation, 60 per cent of automobile drivers and passengers wear seatbelts all or most of the time; elsewhere, the figure is 16 per cent;
- three-quarters of the population consult a doctor at least once a year; half visit a dentist;
- half the population uses some medication (medicine, pills or ointments including birth control pills and vitamins) in any given two-day period;
- health risk exposure caused by smoking and drinking is higher for males because they smoke and drink more than do females;
- heavy smokers tend to be heavy drinkers; and
- physically active persons, on average, have better emotional health and lower blood-pressure than do sedentary people.

Manpower requirements studied

The federal government has released two background papers dealing with research trained personnel and research manpower requirements.

The paper, entitled *The Stock of Research Trained Manpower*, reviews Canada's national research manpower capacity in the natural sciences. The study indicates that about 45 per cent of Canada's research and development manpower is employed in the industrial sector. This proportion is relatively low compared to most other industrialized countries. The review also states that the federal government employs about one-third and the universities nearly one-quarter of such manpower.

The second paper, entitled *Research Manpower Requirements Arising From Accelerated Expenditures on Research and Development*, addresses the problem of Canada's future requirements for research and development. The study found that additional research and development work associated with the government's research and development target will require a significant increase in the national pool of researchers.

In addition, the study noted that a major challenge in the achievement of the Canadian research and development effort will be to increase the number of research and development personnel employed in industry. Some future imbalances may be offset by the strategic use of immigration to transfer knowledge and skills to Canadians, says the report.

Countries review African program

Representatives from Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain and the United States met in Ottawa, September 21-23, to discuss their African development efforts.

The representatives of the Co-operation for Development in Africa (CDA) group met under the chairmanship of Marcel Massé, president of the Canadian International Development Agency to discuss a development program for Africa begun in May 1980. They reaffirmed their determination to pursue and to intensify their activities in co-operation with the African countries.

These six countries are already heavily involved in the African development effort: in 1979, they contributed more than 55 per cent of all grant aid, more

than 54 per cent of total aid, as well as 53 per cent of all public and private, bilateral and multilateral transfers of capital from all sources directed towards sub-Saharan Africa.

The participants began by reviewing trends in the development environment and studied the results of committees working in the following areas: transportation in Southern Africa, irrigation in the Sahel, agricultural research, reforestation and fuel wood, trans-African highway and primary health care.

The representatives also decided to form a seventh committee, co-ordinated by Canada which will study programs in the field of African energy development, in close collaboration with the African states and agencies concerned.

The desire of the group to associate other agencies and countries involved in African development was reflected in the participation and in the consultations of representatives from the African Development Bank, the World Bank, the Commission of the European Communities, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference, as well as, Italy and the Netherlands.

Subsidies to increase Telidon use

The federal government has begun a program designed to put 12,000 Telidon terminals into widespread commercial use across Canada.

The department is issuing requests for proposals to organizations wishing to become part of a Telidon terminal subsidy program.

Telidon is Canada's two-way television technology that uses a regular television set to provide access *via* telephone lines to computer data banks.

Under the program, the government will make 6,000 Telidon terminals available for use by the private sector. To qualify for assistance applicants must agree to provide at least an equal number of terminals and demonstrate the advantages of their proposals.

At present there are about 2,000 Telidon terminals in the field. By increasing that number the government expects to draw in a number of new Telidon "information providers" — page creators, advertisers and other parties.

It is estimated that 25,000 Telidon terminals will be installed by the end of 1982 and that terminals now priced at \$1,250 will cost only \$150 in 1983.

Potatoes for export

Agriculture Canada has a program designed to develop different kinds of potatoes to meet the export market.

"In order to expand our seed potato exports, we have to provide buyers with the high-yielding, disease-free varieties they want," explained Don Young, a potato breeder at Agriculture Canada's Fredericton, New Brunswick research station. "At the same time we have to ensure that these new varieties are suited to growing conditions here in Canada," he added.

Under the program, varieties are tested not only in the Atlantic provinces where the seed will be grown, but in projected buyer countries as well.

"Caribe, a promising new variety, is entering its fourth year of trials outside Canada. The Cubans have been pleased with the results so far in their country," said Dr. Young.

Caribe is a high-yielding, purple-skinned potato that matures early. These characteristics make it ideal for Cuba and possibly other countries in South America and the Caribbean. This variety has proven to be an excellent seed producer in tests carried out in the Atlantic provinces. Tests of Canadian potato varieties are also under way in Uruguay, Argentina and Brazil.



Agriculture Canada's seed potato potential program is helping expand exports of Canadian seed potatoes. The program aids development of new varieties such as these being grown at a seed farm run by the Prince Edward Island Potato Marketing Board.

Noise machine helps to eliminate pests

A Canadian company has developed a machine that has proven effective in international tests in controlling rodent populations.

The Ecology Machine by Multiple Management Group of Vancouver uses ultrasonic sound at several frequencies and combines with this constantly changing patterns producing an irritating "noise". The sound, to which rodents cannot become accustomed, is inaudible to the human ear.

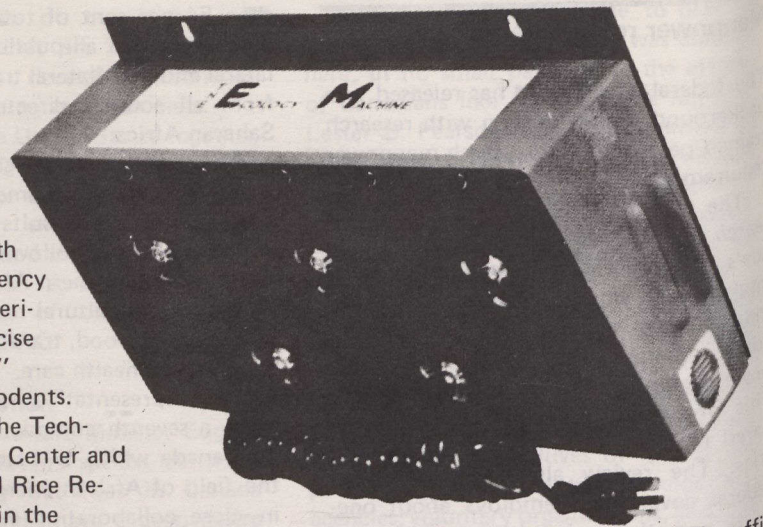
The machine is made of 16 gauge aluminum and measures 35 centimetres (14 inches) by 8 centimetres (3 inches) and weighs a mere 2.7 kilograms (6 pounds). It requires only a standard 120 volt, grounded power source and consumes power comparable to a 100 watt light bulb. For export orders the machine can be adapted to different line voltages and frequencies.

The Ecology Machine has been tested by two Canadian universities — Carleton

University in Ottawa and Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, British Columbia. In both studies the efficiency of the unit was verified through precise "pre" and "post" populations of rodents.

In addition, the Technology Resource Center and the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines are interested in testing the machine.

A leading international food processing company in Bangkok, Thailand, found in testing the machine that "two Ecology Machines are effective in controlling rodents, cockroaches, flying insects and snakes". Businesses in Mexico, Trinidad and Equador have also tested



the machine and found it equally efficient.

Multiple Management Groups has ten distributors in Canada and one in each of 20 countries. The company anticipates that 75 to 80 per cent of its business will be in the export field.

(From Canada Commerce, March 1981.)

Doll hobby turns to business

A Vancouver woman has turned her passion for dolls into a lucrative cottage industry, reports the *Canadian Press*.

"They're not dolls to me, they're actual little people," said Rozalynd McKibbin, a Winnipeg artist.

Rozalynd McKibbin started collecting dolls in 1966 as a hobby and began making them three years later. She now has more than 1,000 in her collection, both antique and modern.

The oldest is a baby Jesus doll made in 1680 but some newer ones, such as her Shirley Temple and Dionne quintuplet dolls, also are rare.

For anyone who grew up with a "Chatty Cathy" doll it may come as a surprise that McKibbin has a 125-year-old French doll that still walks and talks when the brass clockwork inside is wound up.

She also collects baby carriages and other toys: "Anything pertaining to kids of long ago," she said.

No child's play

But it is not just child's play. Her hobby has grown into a cottage industry that employs 15 people including her husband John, who now devotes only a few hours weekly to his construction firm so he can manage the doll business.

Each one of her creations has its own personality, including the vain Gibson Girl walking her pampered pekinese, the heart-broken Pouty Boy clutching his brass car, the weary peasant woman crying as she peels onions and the little black boy flogging his newspapers.

All of McKibbin's creations are exact copies of those crafted by the great doll makers of the nineteenth century. She learned her art from an old Icelandic woman who worked in porcelain factories throughout Europe before emigrating to Winnipeg.

"She gave me a legacy of all these centuries-old techniques," McKibbin said. "The only thing that's different is that I use an electric kiln and they used wood-fired ones in the old days."

There are about 150 steps, including four or five kiln firings, involved in making a single doll. With studio staff working on batches of 30 at a time, each doll takes between six and eight weeks to complete.

Employees help with everything from the elaborate costumes, which are made of antique fabrics and lace whenever they are available, to the bodies, which are made of up to 11 pieces, all ball-jointed so they move realistically.

But McKibbin is the only person who ever puts a paintbrush to the faces of the 900 to 1,200 dolls they craft each year. The dolls sell for between \$150 and \$450.

CGOT gets tourism award

The Canadian Government Office of Tourism (CGOT) was recently the recipient of a marketing award presented by the Tourism Industry Association of America.

CGOT along with four U.S. industry partners, Greyhound Lines Incorporated, Trailways Incorporated, the National Tour Brokers' Association and the American Bus Association received the 1981 National Travel Marketing Award for a motorcoach awareness program jointly designed for the American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA) to stimulate bus travel and package tours in both the United States and Canada. CGOT, is part of the federal Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

It was the first time the American industry group had made an award to a Canadian agency.

The program consists of a 23-minute multi-media presentation, *The New, New World of U.S.A. and Canada by Motorcoach*, which examines the potentially lucrative bus travel market. It is also providing a motor coach tourism manual and a one-and-a-half day educational seminar for retail travel agents on motorcoach and travel packages. ASTA is now marketing the program nation-wide in more than 50 major U.S. cities.

Playwright prize awarded

A Cambridge, Ontario author has been awarded first prize in the forty-second annual national Canadian Playwriting Competition sponsored by the Ottawa Little Theatre.

The Solange Karsh Award, which consists of \$1,000 and a specially-designed medal, has been awarded to B. Van Norman for his play, entitled *Breath of the Wolf*.

More than 100 entries were accepted this year for the competition. Adjudicator John Wood said in awarding the three prizes and three honourable mentions that none of the plays were ready for production in their present form.

He said that he felt that the three winners were good rehearsal scripts and might produce interesting results if the authors were to work with directors experienced in new plays over an extended rehearsal period.

Second prize, the \$500 Dorothy White Award was presented to Cecilia Mavrow of Vancouver for her play, *The Cookie Maker*, while third prize, the \$200 Gladys Cameron Watt Award was presented to Raymond Storey of Toronto for his drama, *The Immortelle*.

Film tax scheme revised

The federal government has announced that it will boost Canadian content in Canadian films by way of its tax deferral scheme.

Beginning next year, producers must feature Canadian stars — as well as a Canadian director or screen writer — in their films in order for their financial backers to qualify for the 100 per cent tax break.

The government also announced the immediate establishment of a \$4-million interim film financing fund for the Canadian Film Development Corporation, which previously could only offer such risk capital through its operating budget.

The tax deferral system for investors has been largely responsible for the current boom in the Canadian film industry, spawning such critical or box office hits as *Les Plouffes*, *Les Bons Débaras*, *Murder by Decree*, *Prom Night* and *Meatballs*.

In making the announcement, Communications Minister Francis Fox said that the capital cost allowance (tax deferral scheme) is not only a financial incentive but a "cultural incentive, a tool for

promoting culture".

"It has become necessary to strike a practical balance between commercial viability and Canadian cultural content," he added.

Beginning next January the "point" system by which the federal government decides whether a film or videotape project qualifies for tax deferral status will require producers to use Canadians in one

New Brunswick museum brings to life sailing past

Visitors to the marine gallery at the New Brunswick Museum in St. John can relive for a few moments their childhood dreams of pirates, hidden treasure, adventures on the high seas and voyages to places known to them only in books.

The museum features a reproduction of the *Marco Polo*. Built in Saint John in 1852, it was the fastest sailing vessel of its time. An intensive campaign begun in the 1930s to obtain models and photographs of ships or other memorabilia used by New Brunswick sailors in the golden age of sail, has resulted in a large marine collection. Some of the artifacts and objects were found in Saint John and in the vicinity of this port city while others come from around the world.

The New Brunswick Museum, which opened in 1842, was the first public museum in North America. The museum, then contained the personal collection of provincial geologist Abraham Gesner. It consisted of rocks, minerals, birds, animals, Indian artifacts and rare objects. Over the years the collection has been expanded by the addition of many pieces

of the two highest paying performing roles as well as either a Canadian director or screen-writer.

Meanwhile, the new \$4-million risk fund for the Canadian Film Development Corporation will enable the Crown corporation to commit more of its budget to higher-risk equity investments including projects other than conventional feature films.

brought in on whalers and other vessels whose home port is Saint John.

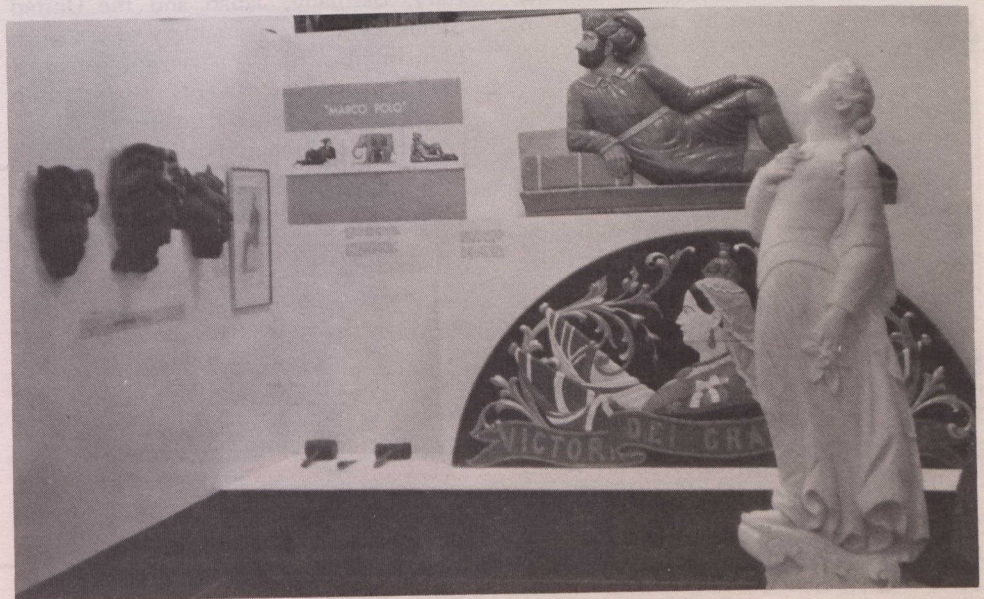
The museum gradually earned an international reputation and in 1862 was annexed to the Museum of Natural History. Today the natural science galleries form an excellent and fascinating part of the museum. The museum also has ethnological exhibits that feature the Indian and Eskimo cultures.

Canadian history

In the Canadiana gallery are several thousand paintings, engravings and prints pertaining to Canadian history.

There is a vast military collection containing the weapons used by the British army in New Brunswick, by the provincial militia and by Second World War units. Among these collections are the colourful uniforms worn by the regional armies of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The museum also has furniture of the Loyalist period and silverware produced by New Brunswick silversmiths at the turn of the century.



Wood sculptures in the marine gallery of the New Brunswick Museum.

Constitution (Continued from P. 2)

up a consensus or what his party would do if a new federal-provincial meeting were to result in another deadlock.

British Columbia Premier William Bennett, in his capacity as chairman of the conference of provincial premiers, responded to the Supreme Court's announcement by saying he planned to travel to all provincial capitals and talk to the premiers in an effort to reach an agreement on the Constitution following what he called the "new climate" created by the decision and the conciliatory remarks made by the Prime Minister. He said Mr. Trudeau's comments "opened many doorways for discussion" and gave him new hope that some resolution of federal-provincial differences over the constitution could be reached.

Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed who was in Baden-Baden, West Germany when the announcement was made, said that he was initially pleased with the Supreme Court ruling. He said, however, that he could not comment further until he had had a chance to study the decision.

In response to the Supreme Court's ruling, Saskatchewan Premier Allan Blakeney said that the provinces and the federal government should return to the bargaining table and at least agree on patriation and an amending formula for the Constitution.

Manitoba Premier Sterling Lyon called on the federal government to accept the dissident premiers' compromise which involved patriation with their own amending formula, leaving such matters as the Charter of Rights and federal-provincial powers to be settled by negotiation in Canada.

Ontario support

Ontario's Intergovernmental Affairs Minister Thomas Wells said, in response to the Court's decision, that the provinces opposing the constitutional resolution should turn to other pressing national concerns because years of attempts have not brought unanimous agreement on constitutional reform. Ontario stood with only New Brunswick in the final months of the constitutional debate in backing the federal government's proposals. Mr. Wells stressed that he regretted not being able to achieve constitutional reform without the consensus of all provinces, but that 54 years of attempting to achieve unanimous consent had failed.

Quebec Premier René Lévesque said

that his province would continue to fight the federal government's constitutional plans. "We are convinced Quebecers will never allow the powers of the National Assembly, the only political powers which really belong to the Quebec people to be limited," he said. Mr. Lévesque said he agreed with other premiers in trying to persuade the federal government not to proceed on what they considered a "narrow legalistic loophole".

New Brunswick Premier Richard Hatfield called for the provinces opposing the constitutional package to end their opposition in light of the Supreme Court decision. He said the Court had cleared the way for the speedy disposal of the constitutional issue once Parliament reconvenes. Mr. Hatfield has been the only Atlantic premier to support Ottawa throughout the constitutional debate.

In Nova Scotia, Premier John Buchanan said he saw the Court decision as a signal for another federal-provincial constitu-

tional conference. He allowed that the judgment appeared to clear the way for the federal government to proceed unilaterally with its patriation plans but he urged the Prime Minister to be cautious of that approach.

Newfoundland Premier Brian Peckford responded to the Supreme Court ruling saying that the federal government was forsaking "the spirit and essence of our federation in favour of narrow legalities". However, he also called for a return to the bargaining table in a spirit of "compromise and conciliation".

Prince Edward Island Premier Angus MacLean, one of the original five premiers who took the federal government to Court on the constitutional issue, said: "The Court's judgment clearly suggests to me that the federal government's process for constitutional change, though technically legal, flies in the face of long established customs and practices in Canada."

News briefs

The federal government has released a report about the state of Canadian studies in Canada and abroad. *Reflection on the Symons Report: The State of Canadian Studies in 1980* indicated that "there have been a number of important advances in teaching, research and publications about Canada since 1976". The report was written by James Page, president of the Association for Canadian Studies, and includes a commentary on the state of Canadian studies in a number of other countries such as Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Japan and the United States, as well as a summary of the work of a number of Canadian governmental agencies and departments interested in encouraging Canadian studies abroad.

Canada's communications ministers met in Winnipeg recently for a two-day federal-provincial conference. The ministers discussed co-operation in space communications, the structure and regulation of the communications industry and co-operation in communications technology and industrial development. The ministers also examined ways of promoting the use of Canadian resources in the communications sector and reviewed the recommendations of the federal-provincial working group on the industrial impact of communication policies.

For the first time Canada hosted the annual meeting of the International

Youth Hostel Federation in Halifax, September 26-October 1. The meeting is a youth travel marketplace for buyers and sellers from 55 countries.

Terry Fox will be saluted in next year's *Book of World Records*, said Guinness sports editor Stan Greenberg in London. "There was a tremendous amount of interest in Britain as well as in Canada, and we decided he certainly belongs in the book," said Mr. Greenberg. Although the book does not have a section to honour accomplishments by the handicapped, its longest-runs section will carry a photo of Fox and information about the one-legged marathoner's attempt to run across Canada to raise money for cancer research.

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