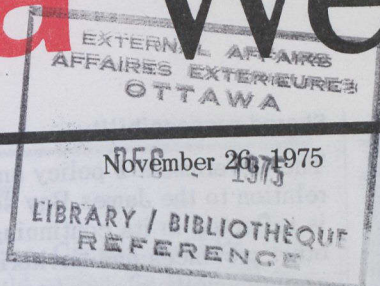


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James Bay development project – settlement of native land rights

Native communities affected by the James Bay hydro-electric power project in northern Quebec will receive \$225 million during the next 20 years – \$150 million in cash and the remainder in non-transferable government bonds – with the signing of the final agreement at midnight on November 11 settling their land claims.

Signatories to the agreement, which took place in Quebec City, were the federal Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, Judd Buchanan, the Premier of Quebec, Robert Bourassa, the president of the James Bay Energy Corporation, Robert A. Boyd, the president of the James Bay Development Corporation, Charles Boulva, commissioner Yvon de Guise of Quebec Hydro, head of the Northern Quebec Inuit Association, Charles W. Watt and several native chiefs of the Grand Council of the Cree Indians of Quebec.

Also under the agreement, the 6,500 Cree have exclusive rights to 2,158 square miles of land and a monopoly on hunting, fishing and trapping on another 25,130 square miles; the 4,000 Eskimo receive exclusive rights to 3,250 square miles and sole rights to hunting, fishing and trapping on another 35,000 square miles.

The mammoth program, which was estimated last year at \$12 billion, involves the diversion of three rivers, construction of four dams, power-houses, three airports and 600 miles of highway to harness the energy of La Grande River flowing into James Bay. Natives in the area objected on the grounds that it was damaging the ecology, curtailing their hunting and fishing sources and violating property rights (see issues of Canada Weekly dated November 28, December 5, 1973, January 9 and December 11, 1974).

Passages from Mr. Buchanan's address at the signing ceremony follow:

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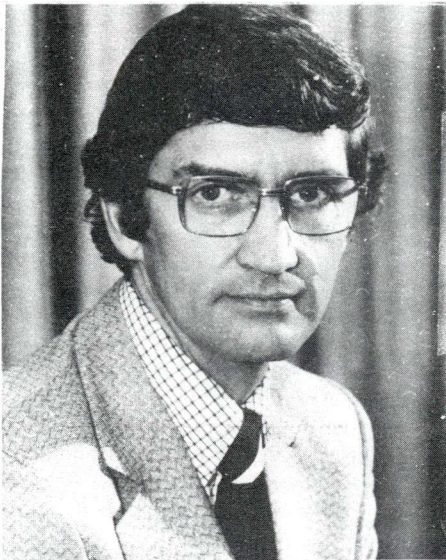
During the past year negotiations in detail, involving the Federal Government and the six other signatories to the agreement in principle, have taken place. The result is the final agreement signed today, which for implementation will require complementary legislation by the Parliament of Canada and the National Assembly of Quebec, and supportive action by the two governments.

The James Bay agreement is a complicated and far-reaching document dealing with the whole range of issues raised in comprehensive claims from native groups. Far from wiping out the rights of the Indian and Inuit people concerned, and the responsibilities governments have for their future well-being and role in Canadian society, it establishes specific rights and régimes, defines institutional relationships and functions, and provides substantial re-

sources to ensure and strengthen native involvement in local administration and socio-economic development.

Foundation for the future

The Government firmly believes that a satisfactory settlement of land claims along these lines will assist the native people to overcome past disadvantages and barriers that prevent them from participating in and benefiting from the larger society of which they are a part. A just land settlement, which satisfies the particular needs and aspirations of native people in the area concerned, can lay the foundation for a future in which the native people have economic self-reliance, pride and self-respect, a solid stake and their own role in the social and economic evolution of the region in which they reside. For participation in and benefit from such development is part of what native claimants are seeking in areas where comprehen-



Indian and Northern Affairs Minister Judd Buchanan.

sive claims arise – not to block development.

At the same time, no land-claims settlement is going to solve all the problems of the native people, nor wipe out their dependence upon the larger society overnight. The experience in southern Canada suggests that problems persist even in situations where Indian people possess important land holdings and other substantial assets. This is why negotiated land-claims settlement must be viewed in the context of other policies and programs, pursued by governments concerned, that open economic opportunities for the native people, encourage them to develop their own social and cultural institutions, and provide facilities for education and training, managerial and administrative experience. The continuation of such policies is envisaged in the James Bay agreement.

All these policies are part of a conviction that the native people of Canada can and will find their own place and way in Canadian society, without giving up cultural values which they wish to preserve. This is why the Federal Government has sought in the James Bay situation to achieve a coordinated, co-operative settlement with the Indian and Inuit people concerned and involving the provincial government. Native people in all parts of Canada must have their place and role in the society where they belong, in the economy of the province where they reside.

Shared responsibility

The Government's policy and action in relation to the James Bay settlement is reflected in its continuing efforts in other provinces and territories where comprehensive claims have arisen. Through the James Bay agreement the governments concerned at federal and provincial level have accepted a share of the responsibility for ensuring a just settlement. They now assume a full commitment to work co-operatively with the Indian and Inuit people concerned until that responsibility has been fully discharged.

* * * *

The Government has for some time recognized that in each area the comprehensive land claims raise particular questions, in some cases unique ones, deriving from the situation in that area; and that such variations should and would be reflected in the Government's position on claims settlement. At the same time there is bound to be, as there should be for the sake of fundamental equity, threads of commonality in the components of settlement.

It is for emphasis here that while the James Bay agreement is not regarded by the Government as an exact precedent for negotiated settlements in other areas – any more than the Alaska settlement has been for James Bay – the solution to the James Bay issues flows from Canadian experience in these matters, including the Federal

Government's policy on comprehensive claims, and does provide broad lines of approach. In that sense it will have influence on negotiations now under way, or envisaged shortly, concerning comprehensive claims in other parts of Canada.

Legal claims invited

The Government is prepared to be sensitive, flexible and imaginative in its response to legitimate native proposals. As it has done in the case of James Bay, the Government wishes to hear from native claimants in other areas specific suggestions and proposals for the satisfactory settlement of their comprehensive claims. The possibilities for ensuring that result will be fully explored, painstakingly and patiently, through examination of concrete measures.

The Federal Government bears the main brunt of the anxiety and irritation of which is frequently expressed by the Indian and Inuit people about their land claims. It has constitutional responsibility for their well-being founded in provisions of the British North America Act of 1867. It is on that foundation that the Federal Government has shaped its special relationship with the Indian and Inuit people. It is a dynamic relationship that continues to be reinforced today through negotiated agreements which are mutually satisfactory.

Role of Federal Government in James Bay development project

The Quebec Boundaries Extension Act of 1912 extended the northern Quebec boundary of that time (East-main River) to its present limits with the proviso that the Quebec government recognize the rights of native people in this territory "and will obtain surrenders of such rights in the same manner as the Government of Canada has heretofore recognized such rights and has obtained surrender thereof, and the said province shall bear and satisfy all charges and expenditures in connection with or arising out of such surrenders...."

With the major exceptions of Indian reserves and national parks, the Federal Government has no constitutional authority under the British North America Act over the lands and resources of any province and cannot,

generally speaking, pass legislation which would be contrary to provincial options in the area of resource development.

When it became apparent that resource development in the James Bay area was about to take place, native people, determined to safeguard their rights, appealed to the Federal Government for support.

The Federal Government's interest and efforts in the James Bay Development Project since its inception have been directed toward attaining a just and equitable settlement for native people in the area; getting the involved parties to the negotiating table; and providing the requested financial and other forms of support to Quebec native people in their fight for recognition of their rights.

House condemns United Nations anti-Zionist resolution

The House of Commons voted unanimously on November 12 to condemn the passage by the United Nations General Assembly of a resolution linking Zionism to racism.

At the UN General Assembly, November 10, Canada strongly opposed the resolution, approved by 72 to 35, with 32 abstentions, that defined Zionism "as a form of racism and racial discrimination".

The House of Commons and also the Senate, passed without a dissenting vote the motion which branded the UN resolution as "iniquitous" and "ganging up" of countries, particularly from Africa, to force through unacceptable resolutions.

Following the passage of the motion, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan MacEachen, stated that Canada might, as a result of the UN resolution, withdraw its support from an anti-racial congress to be held in Ghana in 1977 and from an "anti-racism decade", sponsored by the

United Nations. Canada, said Mr. MacEachen, would review its position on the two events in light of the UN resolution. It would be impossible for Canada to play a role in any activity where Zionism was the object of attack, he said.

Mr. MacEachen commented later that the UN resolution denied the presumption of innocence and said that no evidence could be found to support its contents.

Former Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp, now President of the Privy Council, described the UN resolution as "infamous" in a speech in Ottawa on November 12. "It is incredulous to me that such a resolution would be proposed, let alone passed by a majority of the nations," he said. "It is a sad comment on the state of the United Nations, an organization in which we trust, that reason and good should have fallen to the politics of expediency and the force of the petrodollar," said Mr. Sharp.

Statement on Angola

Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen, issued the following statement on November 13 regarding the independence of Angola from Portugal:

Canada has consistently supported the right of colonized peoples to self-determination and independence, and we have accordingly taken note and welcomed Angola's independence from Portugal which took place on November 11. However, the political and security situations there are extremely confused, and we are not at present in a position to recognize or enter into relations with any group which may claim to govern the country.

It is established Canadian policy to recognize governments that are in control of their country and that are able to answer to their international obligations. When the situation in Angola is clarified sufficiently in this direction, we will then be in a position to pronounce further on our relations with it.

The Children of the Raven – Museum of Man's new hall

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau opened the National Museum of Man's new West Coast hall entitled The Children of the Raven, November 5. Museum director, Dr. William E. Taylor, Jr., was host to the distinguished guests, including several West Coast Indian artists and Professor Claude Lévi-Strauss, member of the Académie Française, noted social anthropologist, leading exponent of structuralism and a student of Canada's West Coast Indians.

The following evening, Professor Lévi-Strauss gave a lecture, "L'importance du détail dans l'analyse des mythes" in the Museum auditorium. He recently published a book, *The Naked*



Flying frog wooden headpiece, collected in nineteenth century from Kitwanoon Tsimshian tribe.

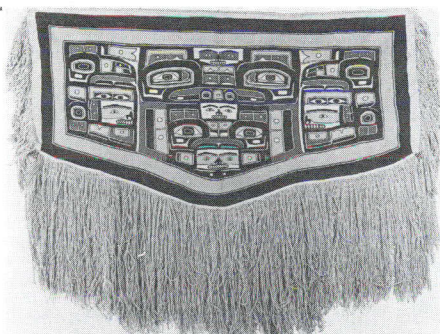
Man, in Geneva on the Pacific Coast cultures following on his structural analysis of West Coast mythology.

The Children of the Raven hall presents a series of ancient, complex and

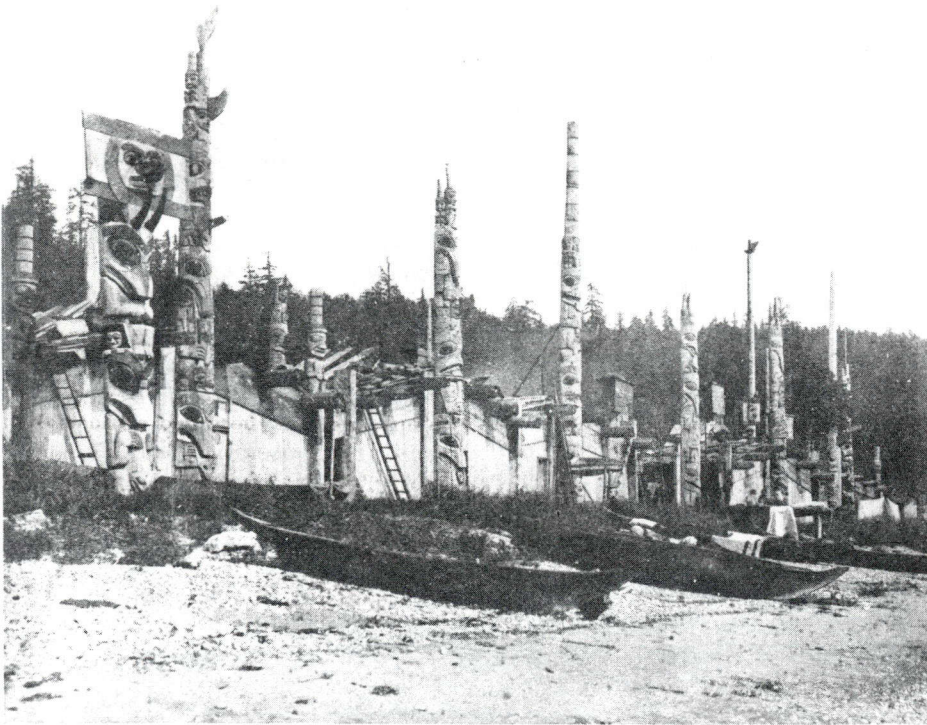


Head plaque, which would have been worn by a member of the Eagle clan.

sophisticated cultures from the Pacific Coast. Tlingit, Haida, Tsimshian, Kwakiutl, Bella Coola, Nootka and the Coast Salish people traditionally held territories from British Columbia's northern coastal regions to southeastern Vancouver Island. The remarkable cultural diversity found in the Pacific Coast area makes the new hall a multi-faceted exhibition illustrating



A Tlingit Chilkat blanket woven in intricate patterns of black, yellow, blue and natural from mountain goat wool. It was collected about 1900.



Skidegate village, 1878. Photo taken for the Geological Survey of Canada.

a distinctive cultural environment.

The new Pacific Coast hall opens the entire third floor of the museum to the public. On one wall, a photo-mural, 56 feet long and a model, show a typical nineteenth century Haida village named Skidegate. The hall's central space is treated as a platform on which

a feast is staged in front of the village.

The opening of the Children of the Raven hall by the Prime Minister marks the first anniversary of the renovated National Museum of Man. It is housed in the Victoria Memorial building, Metcalfe Street, Ottawa. (Photos courtesy of the National Museum of Man.)

Children of the Raven – historical background

For many centuries the native people inhabiting the narrow shores and rugged valleys along the Pacific Coast of Canada were among the wealthiest of North American Indians. Each village and area was independent and flourished in a different manner. Yet the people, sharing a common world, based on the same fundamental cosmology, were all dependent on a fishing economy, and had similar preoccupations with rank, social status and a continuation of ancestral ties.

With the Europeans came diseases and catastrophic epidemics which swept through the villages between 1750 and 1910. In some areas this resulted in the death of more than 80 per cent of the inhabitants. The native coastal population slowly regained its strength. By 1973 it numbered about 35,000 on the reserves

alone and is increasing steadily. Today the boundaries delimiting each family or village territory have been encroached upon and displaced by the settlements, towns and roadways of white people, leaving only the reserve land for the native people.

Despite continuing cultural changes, assimilation has not taken place. Inter-tribal organization is now based on "brotherhoods" that have had a strong impact on administration from both the federal and provincial points of view. This new social system conflicts with traditional ranks and titles but the old cosmology is still expressed through many feasts and ceremonies, and in the work of internationally-famous native artists, carvers, jewellers and craftsmen. Thus... "In spite of everything that has passed the Children of the Raven still follow the ways of their ancestors."

Gift of books to Mauritius for deposit in Port Louis University

Jean Marchand, Minister without Portfolio and head of the Canadian delegation to the General Conference of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation presented to Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of Mauritius, on November 11, 150 Canadian books and other works, which will be deposited in the Library of Port Louis University, Mauritius.

"Like Canada, Mauritius is at one and the same time a member of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation and a member of the Commonwealth; moreover, the majority of Mauritians speak either French or English. We wanted to underline by this gift of books the cultural links which unite our two countries within these two international institutions," declared Mr. Marchand. "We wanted as well to give some tangible recognition by all Canadians to the numerous Mauritians who have established themselves in Canada in the last few years, particularly in Quebec."

The works, half of which are in English and half in French, are samples of the latest Canadian work in novels, poetry, history, arts and culture, politics, economy, environment and geography.

The gift falls within the framework of the Department of External Affairs' program of cultural relations abroad.

Delegates to Food and Agriculture Conference

The Canadian delegation to the eighteenth session of the Conference of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), taking place in Rome, from November 8 to 27, is led by the Minister of Agriculture, Eugene Whelan, and includes the Minister of Agriculture from the province of Saskatchewan, Edgar Kaeding.

Among the issues at the Conference is the election of a new director general to replace outgoing Addeke Boerma of the Netherlands. Dr. W. David Hopper, president of the International Development Research Centre, is among the six candidates for the position.

Olympic Games uniforms

Four Montreal designers, Léo Chevalier, Marielle Fleury, Michel Robichaud and John Warden, have designed the distinctive uniforms which will be worn by 20,000 people doing 39 different jobs at the 1976 Olympic Games.

Their ideas include, T-shirts, shirt jackets, cardigans and blazers. The six major job categories, from top officials to Olympic Flame runners, had to be recognizable by the kind of uniform worn, with the colour indicating the actual area of responsibility.



Personnel involved with medal-presentation ceremonies will wear the uniform shown at left. Ushers, ticket collectors, night watchmen, timers, technicians and auxiliary personnel will be clad in the uniforms shown centre and right.

Red denotes an official function; blue indicates a press function; grey is used as a complementary colour for trousers and skirts; green shows an Olympic Village function; orange, a service function; yellow, a technological function; purple, a culture and protocol function; and magenta, a youth-camp function. Beige, although not an official colour, is used to designate the organizing committee sports personnel.

Hosts and hostesses, for example, the most visible of all Games personnel, will be in red. The men's jackets are shirts cut with open col-

lars; the women's are semi-cardigans with round necklines.

Olympic Flame runners will wear red and white cotton T-shirts and polyester-cotton shorts will be topped off by striped headbands in eight colours.

Canadian surgery success on Australian giant

Dallas Presser, a young Australian, seven feet tall at age 14, came to Montreal recently from his own country to undergo surgery to arrest his growth. Doctor Jules Hardy, neurosurgeon at Notre Dame Hospital, carried out the operation.

A tumor

As a result of a tumor of the pituitary gland, the boy was already six feet three inches at the age of 12 and had grown more than ten inches in two years. If he had not undergone the operation, he might have resembled the famous Quebec giant, Edouard Beaupré, who died at the age of 23 more than 70 years ago eight-and-a-half feet tall and weighing 367 pounds.

Frequently these giants die rather young, as did Beaupré, because they suffer from heart, lung, liver and kidney ailments, or from diabetes, as their organs cannot manage the task of functioning for such a large person.

Successful operation

In the case of Dallas Presser, the operation was a complete success, and he was able to return to his father's sheep ranch. He had already lost 12 pounds in eight days. Doctor Hardy expects that he will not grow any more, will suffer no secondary effects and will not even have to take hormones.

Dallas Presser had grown at a normal rate until he was eight. Then he began to shoot upwards. He outgrew his shoes at least three times a year, and soon had to stoop to go through doors. His mother had to spend a good part of her time making his clothes.

Excess hormone production

Since the pituitary gland governs growth, excessive activity of the gland, often as in the present case because of a tumor, and the excess hormone produced, cause this type of gigantism.

Sometimes doctors prescribe endo-

crine treatment to attempt to re-establish the balance between the various types of hormone. In the case of the young Australian, this did not keep him from growing, and he was sent by his endocrinologist to see a neurosurgeon.

Until recently it was sometimes necessary to completely remove the pituitary gland and the attached tumor in attempts to remedy this disorder.

Classical technique

The classical method was to open the skull to get at the gland or tumor. It was a risky operation and there was always the possibility that the pituitary would be damaged or have to be completely removed. The Australian neurosurgeon advised the boy's father to contact Doctor Jules Hardy of Montreal, who had perfected a better surgical technique.

Scientific articles

Doctor Hardy, known internationally for his articles in medical journals, and author of a book on gigantism and acromegaly, is head of a team of neurosurgeons at Notre Dame Hospital.

His procedure for reaching the pituitary gland at the base of the brain without cutting into the skull is to make a small incision under the upper lip and go below the nose and through the sinuses, using tiny instruments and a small microscope. He can remove any tumor less than ten millimetres in diameter. He has already performed 80 operations of this kind.

Commemoration of North America's first French-speaking university

The unveiling of a plaque last month honoured the establishment in 1852 of Quebec City's University of Laval, the first French-speaking university in North America and one of the oldest in the western hemisphere.

Jean Marchand, Minister without Portfolio, who represented Indian and Northern Affairs Minister Judd Buchanan at the ceremony, described the program under which historic sites, persons and important national events were honoured:

"These plaques, which are erected upon the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of

Canada, are but one of the ways in which Parks Canada commemorates our country's history. We have a system of 52 national historic parks spread across Canada and there are two fine examples right here in Quebec City. I'm speaking of Artillery Park and Cartier-Brébeuf Park. Together, these two national historic parks were visited by almost 80,000 people this year and the public interest is growing every year...."

Mr. Marchand stated that only the universities of Lima, Mexico and Harvard were older than Laval, the origins of which, he said, dated from 1663. That year Monseigneur François de Laval, first bishop of New France, founded the Seminary of Quebec, which received a royal charter in 1852 giving it the status of a university. With the acquisition of an area of over 400 acres in 1948 on the borders of three cities — Quebec, Sillery and Ste. Foy — a new phase of expansion began for the university which today is attended by over 19,000 full-time students.

Bikeway design contest

A competition on the design of bicycle routes, the "Canadian Urban Bikeway Design Contest", which is part of a research project headed by the forestry faculty of the University of Toronto and a group called the Ontario Bikeway Coalition, is nearing completion, with the receipt of more than 60 entries from individuals, citizens' groups, professional urban-planners, municipalities and provinces.

The Ministry of State for Urban Affairs has contributed \$26,000 to the project for the preparation of a "Canadian Bicycle Facilities Planning Compendium". The compendium will include entries from the competition with evaluations, case studies of

bicycle-path networks in Toronto, Ottawa, Edmonton and Vancouver and a bikeway-design manual recommending ways and means to plan bikeways in urban areas. The compendium, to be submitted to the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, will identify problems in planning and implementation and will suggest approaches to urban bikeways.

Cycling on the increase

One of the major observations by the researchers is that large urban areas have begun to consider bicycling as a means of transportation with significant potential. According to the researchers, this is due largely to the efforts of many environment-conscious groups and others in their participation in the early stages of bikeway planning. Despite the increasing consideration given by urban planners to bicycling facilities, the researchers noted a lack of data regarding street bicycling facilities compared to those on recreational lands. The lack of data, they said, discouraged municipalities and provinces from making financial commitments to the implementation of bicycle routes. The compendium will contain material that will help make up for the lack of information.

In consultation with groups involved in the promotion of bicycling, the researchers hope to provide governments with suggested ways of responding to the increasing number of bicycle users in the most economical way.

Consumer price movements

The consumer price index (CPI) for Canada (1971 = 100) advanced 0.9 per cent to 142.8 in October from 141.5 in September with higher charges for housing accounting for half of the increase. The food index rose 0.4 per cent, while the index for all items excluding food moved up 1.1 per cent. In the 12 months from October 1974 to October 1975, the total CPI increased 10.6 per cent.

Higher beef prices and, to a lesser extent, those for pork, were major contributing factors to the 0.4 per cent rise in the food index. Increases in the price of fresh vegetables, coffee, canned salmon and restaurant meals also contributed to this advance.

Seasonally lower quotations for fresh fruit partly offset these rises, as did lower prices for sugar. Fats and oils products, including margarine, declined in price for the sixth consecutive month.

Higher home-ownership charges, largely owing to an average rise of over 13 per cent in annual residential property taxes, were mainly responsible for the 1.1 per cent increase in the index for all items excluding food. Other notable contributors to this advance included increased local transit fares in Montreal, higher water rates in several municipalities and increased charges for dental care. The price of alcoholic beverages for home consumption was also higher in a number of provinces.

In terms of goods and services, the price level of goods was up 0.3 per cent while that for services increased 2.0 per cent. On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the all-items CPI advanced 1.1 per cent from September to October. This comprised a 1.4 per cent increase in the food index, substantially higher than its 0.4 per cent rise on the unadjusted basis, and a 1.0 per cent advance for all items excluding food.

In October, the current annual rate of change in the CPI based on the seasonally-adjusted movement since three months earlier, was 10.7 per cent, which was slightly higher than the September percentage.

Strike pay for postal workers

The Canadian Union of Postal Workers announced on November 17 that it would give its 22,000 members strike pay of \$40 a week beginning November 21, the thirty-second day of the work stoppage. Although there have been other strikes since the union was formed in 1968 (1968, 1970 and 1974), this is the first time members have received strike pay.

The Commons held an emergency debate, November 16, but is reluctant to legislate employees back to work. On November 17, an estimated 1,500 postal workers had returned to the job at 115 post offices — mainly in small centres.

The union is seeking \$2.73 an hour increase over 27 months. The Government has offered \$1.70 an hour more over 30 months. The top rate at present is \$4.59.

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