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Funding for scientific research and development increased

Innovation and technological change are the key determinants of Canadian economic growth, and are the only realistic means of improving the ability of the economy to compete with Canada's trading partners, Minister of State for Science and Technology John Roberts said in a speech to the Canadian Association of University Research Administrators in Ottawa, May 5. Excerpts from the speech, which outlined increased spending for research and development, follow:

The Government has affirmed the importance of research and development for our economy, and has recently reconfirmed the national...target of 1.5 per cent of GNP, to be attained by the mid-Eighties. This is an ambitious target, but its achievement will offer significant benefits. To reach the target will mean a strengthened effort by all sectors performing research and development. Currently, in comparing our situation to that in other countries, the share of research and development performed by Canadian industry is one of the lowest, and thus the need for increased research and development the highest. The Government has developed a number of policies and pro-

grams to aid in this. Also, the Government is developing other industrial policies that should help create opportunities for Canadian industry....

The Government wishes to ensure that the university research sector can fulfill the potentials it offers. It has encouraged the Granting Councils to come forward with five-year plans, and these present an opportunity to provide stability to the research community, to generate the momentum necessary for effective research and to permit researchers to pursue the more long-term, broadly-based studies which tend to be ignored in an uncertain budgetary climate....The Government has affirmed the increase in the 1980-81 budget of the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) of \$41.8 million, raising the budget to a total of \$162.6 million. That is an increase of 35 per cent over last year.

Training programs

...NSERC will be allocating a substantial share of this increase to new training programs to attract the best of our young people into post-graduate research. These new awards will be available in both university and industry and should promote an improved transfer of technology and highly-trained people to industry.

The NSERC funds will support other important objectives as well: they will strengthen the base of research competence...there is provision for replacement of obsolete equipment; and the Council's strategic research programs in areas of national concern will be expanded.

The increase in the 1980-81 budgets of the other two Councils...are: a Medical Research Council (MRC) budget of \$82.2



John Roberts

Sixty-one years ago this week...
The House of Commons adopted a motion prohibiting titles of nobility for Canadians. However, it was not until 1935 that the conferring of titles finally came to an end.

million, which is a rise of 17 per cent, and a Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) budget of \$41.7 million, which is a rise of 16 per cent. The longer term budgets of the three Councils will be assessed in the context of total financial requirements by the Government over the coming years.

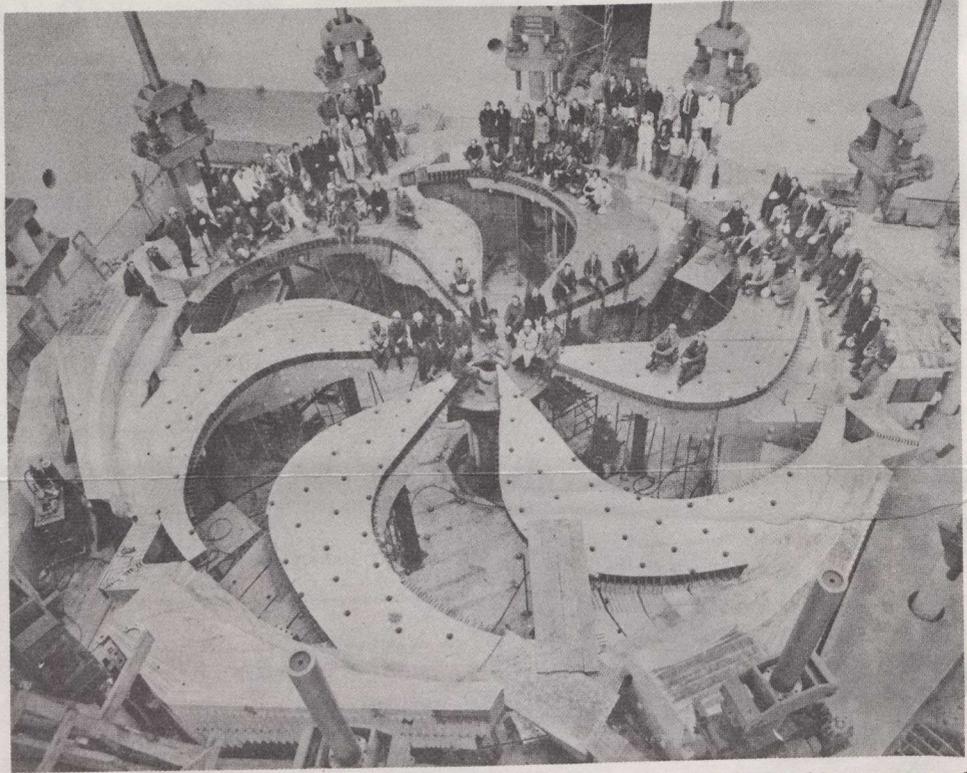
The budget increases for the Councils are only part of the Government's total research and development expenditure increase for 1980-81. The total increase in research and development in the natural sciences, including the NSERC increase, is \$155 million.... Nevertheless I will be working for a greater financial commitment; I believe that an expenditure close to \$190 million would be the appropriate one and I am relatively confident that further increases in the Government's commitment for the year 1980-81 will take place. Some of the highlights of the present increased expenditure commitments in addition to the NSERC increases are: \$9 million for the *Anik-C* and *Anik-D* satellite programs; \$10 million for renewable energy and conservation measures; \$19 million for the Enterprise Development Program of Industry, Trade and Commerce; and \$4 million for the operation of the TRIUMPH facility at the University of British Columbia....

Provincial interest

In the provinces, science and technology is receiving increased attention. Provincial research councils have been created, discovery and other industrial research parks are springing up in several places. Financing is improving through the use of oil and lottery revenues, particularly for medical research. All this points to a marked increase in the provincial participation in research and development and I welcome it.... I believe, though, that it means that we must improve the means for consultation and co-ordination between the two levels of government. I would welcome the opportunity to discuss with my provincial counterparts university research and industrial technological development as they relate to both national and provincial interests.

Highly-qualified manpower

The 1.5 per cent target has significant implications for highly-qualified manpower especially in the applied sciences and engineering as well as business administration and management. Studies by my Ministry suggest that a target of 1.5 per



The Ring

TRIUMF, the large cyclotron facility at the University of British Columbia, was one of the programs given increased funding by the Government during 1980-81.

cent by 1985 would imply a potential shortfall of research-trained personnel of between 3,000 and 4,000, largely in the applied fields of study.

In addition to the research and development thrust, there are other developments in the Canadian economy that will result in increased highly-qualified manpower personnel requirements.... As the level of industrial research and development increases, an employment spin-off effect would occur as new products and processes move through development into production. This will result in additional requirements for high-qualified manpower in the applied sciences, engineering and administration, and will exacerbate the supply shortfall associated with the target....

The Science Council in its report *University Research in Jeopardy* has pointed to real problems of supply. The size of the 18-24 age group will shrink by about 20 per cent by the end of the decade, due to the sharp decline in the birth rate during the 1960s. It is expected that the university age group will not start to increase again until the mid-1990s.... There will likely be fewer students qualified to enter postgraduate study, reduced mobility of faculty, and few new appointments. Budgets will be constrained by

lower enrolments and a more senior academic salary structure.... Thus at a time when there are increasing demands on the universities, the university system is entering a period of instability and restraint....

Opportunities presented

Science and technology are bringing about many changes in Canadian society — our communications system, our food system and our energy supply, for example, are undergoing rapid transformation. Enormous opportunities are also being presented for our creative talent in economic, social and cultural endeavours. The universities educate and train many of these key people and through the five-year plans of the Councils and in other ways the Federal Government will give the encouragement and support that is needed to turnaround our research and development picture.

The Government is committed to raising the research and development consciousness of Canada. It is a time for a concerted effort amongst the policy makers, the scientists, the industrialists, the administrators and the managers to make the right choices about the direction and effectiveness of that increased research and development effort....

Labour information bureau proposed

Labour Minister Gerald Regan has introduced a bill in the House of Commons to establish a Labour Information Bureau, which would be managed by representatives of labour, business and government.

The object of the Bureau is to assist parties in the collective bargaining process throughout Canada by organizing and disseminating economic and compensation data and other labour-related information.

The Bureau would: act as a central clearing house from which existing data could be obtained; establish and maintain liaison with federal, provincial and private agencies that collect and produce economic and compensation data; develop and maintain a data management and information reference system; respond to requests for information from employees, mediators, conciliators and federal and provincial officials; identify gaps and shortcomings in existing data and make recommendations regarding the generation of such additional data; assess federal economic and compensation data collection and dissemination programs; and publish a periodic newsletter. The Bureau would not produce its own data.

The bill would establish the Labour Information Bureau as a Crown Corporation composed of a chairman and not more than 15 other members — at least five to be nominated by unions and at least five by business. The Bureau would report to Parliament through the Minister of Labour.

Export markets for cattle

International demand for Canadian purebred cattle is growing, and the Federal Government is working to help cattlemen make export sales.

A federal government task force was set up in 1978 with Agriculture Canada and Ministry of Industry, Trade and Commerce personnel, to study and implement ways to increase Canada's purebred cattle exports.

Export sales of live animals, frozen semen, and embryos were valued at about \$43 million in 1978. Sales to the United States accounted for about 35 per cent of that total.

Buyers from Italy, Mexico, South Korea, Japan and Spain were also active, but volumes exported overseas were re-

stricted by some practical factors.

"Transportation was a major problem identified by the task force," said Lyall MacLachlan, an Agriculture Canada livestock marketing specialist in Ottawa. "Costs of shipping cattle are high, and aircraft are often hard to obtain for this purpose."

The task force is seeking solutions to this problem through discussions with Air Canada and the livestock industry. The task force recently sponsored a seminar in Winnipeg. It was attended by representatives of Air Canada, Transport Canada, the five provincial western departments of agriculture, the Canadian livestock exporting agencies, as well as representatives from Agriculture Canada and Ministry of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

A priority of the task force is to stress pre-sale and post-sale cattle management services to foreign buyers.

"Canadian management and breed improvement skills are valued in other countries," said Keith McFarlane, of the meat, livestock and poultry division of Industry, Trade and Commerce. "This can be an important factor in the total sales package," he says.

Work camp program set up

The Canadian Bureau for International Education (CBIE), for the first time, is offering a program of international work camps in 16 countries from June through October.

International work camps, operated throughout the world for the past 25 years by national organizations such as CBIE, provide an opportunity for young people to work together in various countries.

The CBIE program is being offered with the assistance of the Danish Association for International Co-operation. Countries in the program include: Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, France, Britain, Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland.

Camps consist of ten to 25 people from various countries who work on manual projects such as constructing playgrounds or agricultural work, or on social projects such as assisting in recreation projects for children.

New hydrofoil service across Lake Ontario



The Princess of the Lakes is one of three hydrofoils being used in a new service which started recently between Toronto and Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. It is the first hydrofoil service to go into operation on the Great Lakes. Each vessel carries a ten-man crew and can carry 255 passengers at speeds up to 45 mph. Journey time across the 30 miles of Lake Ontario is just under 40 minutes — much quicker than by road. The proposed schedule calls for hydrofoils to make four round trips daily, seven days a week, until the end of October. The service is being operated by Royal Hydrofoil Cruisers.

"Yes" vote won't end Canada — "no" vote won't end problem

The following is the text of a speech by Canada's Ambassador to France Gérard Pelletier at a luncheon organized by the Groupe Sénatorial d'Amitié France-Canada in Paris on May 7. Leaving partisan spirit aside, Mr. Pelletier said he wanted to inform his audience, as honestly as possible, about the situation in Canada. Although his speech seeks to provide greater insight into the Quebec referendum, it also considers the position of Quebec within the Canadian confederation and for this reason will be of interest even though the results of the referendum are known.

...To understand the situation [in Quebec], we must first and foremost avoid what I would call catastrophism. The threats to Canadian unity and the cultural anguish felt by numerous Quebecers are very real facts, which I will not describe anew. The referendum in Quebec on sovereignty-association is a political event the importance of which I will certainly not try to underestimate. The democratically-elected government of a Canadian province, the largest in area and the second largest in population within our Federation, is proposing to its citizens a constitutional formula which would lead to secession, combined with a common market and a monetary union. Clearly this is no small event.

However, with this said, the referendum cannot bring any concrete change in the immediate future. Even a resounding "yes" on May 20 would not bring about either the breakup of the Canadian confederation or the emergence of an independent Quebec. Canada would still be there the morning of the 21st, and for a number of years afterward. Nor would a resounding "no" settle anything immediately, since it would still be necessary to sit down at the negotiating table to correct certain shortcomings in the Canadian constitution and adapt our institutions to new situations which arose in the middle of the century. As a former Prime Minister said: a victory of the "yes" vote would not mean the end of Canada; a victory of the "no" would not mean the end of the problem.

And this is how the very people who are holding the referendum would have it. The question being put to the people of Quebec asks them to give their provincial government a mandate to negotiate with the rest of Canada, nothing more. The preamble to the question even stipulates that no change will be made to the current political institutions before a second referendum has been held on the nature of such future changes.

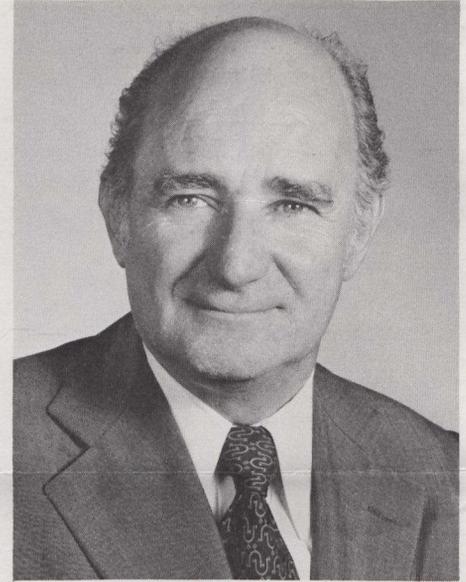
It is therefore clear that the referendum of May 20 is just one step in a long process of which the result, whatever it may be, will not be seen for a long time yet. For the implementation of its secessionist project, the current government of Quebec has chosen a strategy which could be termed "one step at a time".

Political factors

It is interesting to examine the political factors behind this choice. The traditional proponents of sovereignty, throughout world history, have called for more haste, even precipitateness. What, then, has inspired so much restraint and caution?

First, and entirely to their credit, is a clear concern for working democratically. They do not want to force on Quebecers a sovereignty the people do not want. On the other hand, and this is to the credit of their federalist adversaries, the secessionist proposal has never been laid under an interdict. It is perfectly legal in Canada to promote democratically the sovereignty-association set forth by the Parti Québécois, and the only weapons used by those who reject it are those of persuasion. Under these conditions, it is understandable that the Quebec secessionists have opted for a strategy that involves a number of gradual steps in the pursuit of their objective....

If the aim were to break the chains of a people in slavery, victims of a dictatorship, prey to an arbitrary and oppressive system, it would be hard to understand why its liberators were not more impatient. And certainly, the rhetoric of certain Quebec nationalists could lead one to believe that this was exactly the situation. "Slow genocide", "colonialist spoliation", threats to the survival of French-speaking people and many other things have been mentioned. But this was all, as I have said, so much rhetoric. The Quebec Government's White Paper, which started off the referendum campaign, and which is the official manifesto of the



Ambassador Gérard Pelletier

secessionists, deals swift justice on these lyrical exaggerations. Here is how the White Paper describes contemporary Quebec:

"We are a young and educated people. In less than a generation, we have completely transformed our educational system; among the least educated 20 years ago, we are now in the front ranks of the industrialized countries. Today, our colleges and universities produce graduates by the thousands.

"Our work force is competent and efficient. Various studies have shown that the Quebec worker is often prouder and more industrious than other North Americans.

"In science and technology, Quebec has made giant strides thanks to its laboratories and research centres, and many of our consulting engineering firms excel in their field; three of the top ten such firms in the entire world are Quebec enterprises!

"In the past few years, the dynamic progress of our regions and the birth of many new enterprises has given the lie to the old cliché about Quebecers' lack of entrepreneurship; increasingly, our firms have been joining forces so as to make a better contribution to the expansion of our economy.

"Quebecers are well known, too, for their inclination to save, and thanks to their savings, they now have a significant supply of capital; the extraordinary success of our credit and savings co-operatives, as well as our insurance companies, provides eloquent proof of that. The *Caisses populaires Desjardins* (Desjardins credit unions) and the *Caisses d'économie* (savings unions) have more than four million members, and assets of more than

\$10 billion; in 12 years, the total assets of the *Caisses d'entraide économique* (Economic credit unions) went from one million to more than a billion dollars. Moreover, by creating a universal pension plan we have been able to increase our collective savings considerably: the *Caisse de dépôt et de placement* (deposit and investment fund) now ranks among the largest investment companies in Canada in terms of size and the variety of its holdings. As for Hydro-Quebec, its assets make it the biggest firm of any kind in Canada and one of the largest producers and distributors of electricity in North America.

"We are already a rich country. In 1978, our *per capita* Gross Domestic Product ranked Quebec fourteenth among 150 countries in the world.*"

Development not hindered

We Quebecers are therefore not the damned of the earth, even in the eyes of the harshest critics of the present system. Those critics may have denounced the "crimes" committed under federalism, pointed out certain very real cases of injustice of which we were the victims, but they have to admit that we are not emerging from a century of confederal cohabitation with our Anglophone compatriots as an impoverished people — quite the contrary. The White Paper does stress that the situation we find ourselves in is not the result of "some political system". It follows none the less from this description that Canadian federalism, in spite of its faults, has not prevented Quebecers from developing their culture and their economy. That is probably what is making half of them (perhaps more — we will know on May 21) hesitate over the venture being proposed to them.

They know from personal experience that the Canadian federal system is one of the most decentralized in the world and that Quebec enjoys a great deal of autonomy. The government of the province has exclusive powers in some very important areas: it is master in its own house in the area of education, is sole administrator of justice in its own territory, exploits its vast natural resources as it sees fit, has its own police force, is free to raise any kind of loan where it wishes and how it wishes in Canada or abroad without even notifying the Federal Government, legislates in the area of language,

and has a great deal of authority, often the lion's share, in social security and urban development. With the exception of national defence and foreign affairs, there are hardly any areas from which it is excluded. As far as foreign affairs are concerned, it does have general delegations in several countries — France, for example — and is a member of the principal organization of La Francophonie internationale, the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation, as a participating government.

It is therefore not, as people in other countries often tend to believe, an ostracized, powerless Francophone community, paralysed in its development by an oppressive system and unitary institutions which deny it all right to be different, to use an expression in vogue with those who advocate sovereignty. Certain minorities in the Anglophone provinces are probably right in reproaching their provincial governments for not complying with their cultural aspirations. However, it is by virtue of the same exclusive powers which Quebec enjoys that some governments refuse their French-speaking communities certain rights.

Crisis situation

It is obvious that there are serious reasons for discontent, since we are now facing a crisis situation. It would be easier to find the solutions to their problems under renewed federalism than it would be if the proposed secession were to occur.

They reject, for example, the discontinuance of the Federal Government, in which Quebec is very well represented. It is a well-known fact that Canada's Francophone community scored some important points during the past decade as it became aware of its political power. The federal authorities were the first, ahead even of Quebec itself, to pass language legislation to protect and spread the French language throughout Canada. I know that certain commentators in Canada and even in France are quick to say that the official languages policy initiated by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau in 1969 has ended in failure. Many examples can probably be cited in support of that conclusion. The Canadian Government itself, far from hiding the problems, reports on any failures. It was aware from the beginning that its language policy would meet with a great deal of resistance because it constituted a real revolution for English-speaking Canadians and its

application would take years to ensure. It appointed an Official Languages Commissioner, a permanent, strict and uncompromising guardian to report to Parliament on violations to the spirit and the letter of the legislation. Just last week, in the middle of the referendum campaign, the Commissioner publicly and harshly criticized in his annual report the obstinate way in which the application of the Act has been and still is being delayed, neglected and resisted, ten years after the legislation was passed.

Can one really say that the policy has failed? Before answering that question, one has to carefully define what the policy was designed to accomplish. An apparently undying myth, and I say undying because it is still being propagated by responsible journalists, has it that Mr. Trudeau dreamed of transforming 23 million Canadians into perfectly bilingual citizens. If that were really the case, his policy could only have ended in absolute failure. However, there was never any question of undertaking such a project. The objective of the Act and the policy is ambitious, admittedly, but it is also realistic. The goal is to ensure that every Canadian citizen is able to communicate with the central government and receive services from that government in the official language of his choice; to make possible the free use of French and English in the public service and all government agencies. In point of fact, the goal is to gain acceptance for the French language and give it equal status in the enormous state machine which had largely ostracized it for more than a century. It goes without saying that, after ten years, this goal has not yet been realized.

Progress made

However, must we speak of failure and preach surrender when enormous progress has been made? The extension of French radio and television from the Atlantic to the Pacific does not constitute a failure. The simultaneous publishing in French and English of all legislation and of thousands of publications, reports and studies of various kinds is now a reality. The possibility for tens of thousands of Francophone public servants to work in their own language, where they once had to adopt English as their language of work is not an illusion. Nor is the promotion of thousands of Francophones to positions to which, until now, they had

(Continued on P. 8)

*Source: OECD, Main economic indicators, April 1979. These comparisons are based on the National GDP/*per capita* in American dollars.

Sleeping kits for children

Murray Dryden is perhaps best known as the father of former National Hockey League goalies Ken and Dave Dryden.

But the senior Dryden has a goal of his own.

In the nine years since he retired from business, the 68-year-old Dryden has provided bedding and sleepwear to nearly 30,000 children in 15 countries.

It all started as a hobby. Dryden had a special interest in taking photographs of sleeping children.

"Nothing is more beautiful than a sleeping child — and nothing is sadder than a child without somewhere to sleep," he tells service clubs and other organizations to whom he shows slides of small children sleeping naked or in rags on mats and in streets.

He also shows slides of children sleeping in "sleeping kits" provided by his program, called Sleeping Children Around the World.

Each kit contains a mattress, a rubber sheet, two pairs of cotton sheets, two blankets, one pillow, two pillowcases, two pairs of pyjamas and a mosquito net or, in cooler climates, an extra blanket.

A donation of \$20 buys one kit. The name of the donor is printed on a label sewn to each kit. Dryden, who oversees delivery of many of the kits, photographs the kit with the child and forwards a picture to the donor.

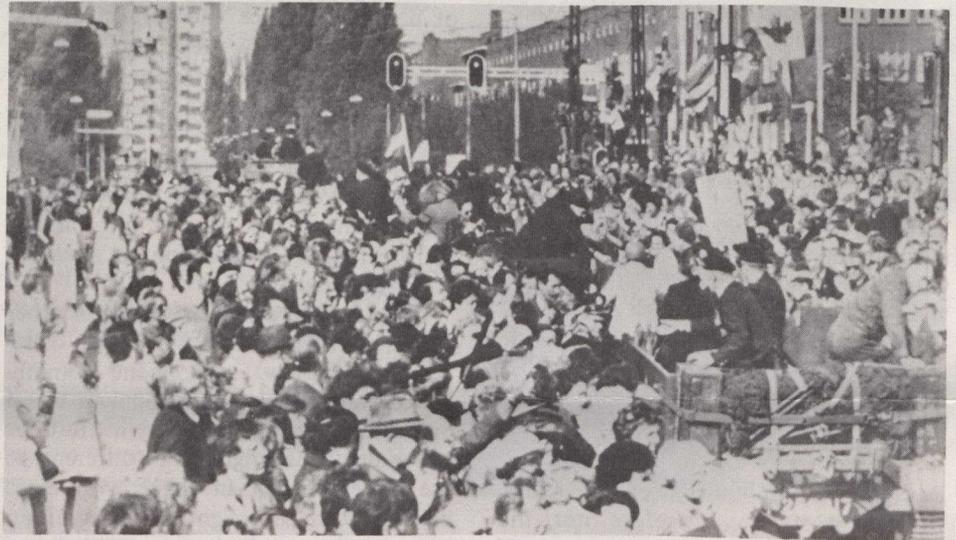
Customs meeting in Canada

The thirteenth biennial meeting of representatives of the Customs Investigations Services was held in Ottawa April 21-25, the first time Canada has ever been the host country.

More than 50 countries participated in the closed meeting, where the main subject of discussion was white-collar customs commercial frauds. Representatives also discussed customs enforcement in general and considered action against narcotics smuggling.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Customs Co-operation Council, an inter-governmental organization of 88 members set up in 1950 to improve customs procedures and make it easier to develop international trade and promote co-operation among customs administrations.

Canadians cheered on anniversary of Dutch liberation



CP Laserphoto

Thousands of Dutch cheer Canadian veterans as they parade through Amsterdam.

Canadian veterans of the Second World War, reconstructing their triumphant procession through Amsterdam were cheered by tens of thousands of people celebrating the thirty-fifth anniversary of the liberation of the Netherlands.

Crowds several deep in places threw flowers at 350 of the original 1,000 Canadians of the 1st Canadian Army who took control of the Dutch capital from the occupying Germans in May 1945, almost 11 months to the day after the Normandy landings.

Every five years, the Netherlands celebrates its liberation with a public holiday. Ten Canadians were invited for each of the 30 years that has passed since the end of the occupation.

Drove through city

The veterans drove through the city to the packed Dam, the city's main square, in an convoy of 85 vehicles used in the war. The procession began at the Berlage Bridge where the Canadians entered Amsterdam.

The veterans, many in khaki uniforms and wearing medals, distributed cigars and chocolate just as they did 35 years ago and gave the V for victory sign to the merry crowd.

The commander of the first Canadian troops to enter Amsterdam, Brigadier-General Henry Bell-Irving, released the first of a flock of white doves to commemorate the liberation.

General Bell-Irving, now lieutenant governor of British Columbia, said the reception given to the troops was even

more enthusiastic than that in 1945, when an estimated half a million people lined Amsterdam's streets.

Other ceremonies

Veterans Affairs Minister Daniel Macdonald lead the official delegation to the Netherlands.

The principal commemorative ceremony was at the Groesbeek Canadian War Ceremony near Nijmegen in southern Holland on May 7. Ceremonies were also held at Canadian war cemeteries, where 7,000 Canadian servicemen, who fell during that campaign, are buried or commemorated. These were cemeteries at Holten and Bergen op Zoom, Holland; Adegem, Belgium; and Reichswald Forest and Rheinberg in West Germany.



UPI

Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands lays a wreath at a Canadian war cemetery.

News of the arts

Canadian firms win awards

Seven Canadian firms were honoured recently in Calgary at the second annual *Financial Post* Awards for Business in the Arts.

The awards are sponsored by the *Financial Post*, in collaboration with the Canadian Conference of the Arts and the Council for Business and the Arts in Canada.

The awards were set up to encourage Canadian companies to involve themselves with the visual and performing arts in this country, and to recognize corporations whose involvement in this area is an example to their peers.

Awards were presented to Imperial Oil Limited for innovative use of corporate support, to Sunwapta Broadcasting of Edmonton for community leadership in the arts, and to Texaco Canada Ltd. for sustained corporate leadership in support of the arts.

Honourable mentions went to Island Farms Dairies Co-op Association of Victoria for innovative involvement in the arts, to American Express Canada and the Friars Cellar restaurant of London, Ontario for community involvement, and to Canadian International Paper Co. of Montreal for sustained involvement.

First cartoon feature film

Drats, a \$5.4-million musical believed to be the first animated feature film ever made in Canada is being produced by Nelvana, a Toronto animation company. It will be the company's first feature film.

Nelvana's past products include television specials: *The Devil and Daniel Mouse*, *A Cosmic Christmas* and *Easter Fever*.

Drats is set in the "medieval future" and "explores allegorically the power of music and the abuses of power". Omar, a young musician, seeks to make his way in a profession dominated by superstar Mok; Omar's quest is aided by lead singer Angel, eventually kidnapped by the evil Mok. On paper, the plot sounds like a combination of Ralph Bakshi's *Wizards* and Brian De Palma's *Phantom of the Paradise*.

Nelvana's future plans encompass another television special *The Day the Earth Made the Playoffs*, an intergalactic baseball film with the voice of Phil Silvers and music by Rick Danko, formerly of The Band.

Publishers receive funds

Financial assistance totalling \$4.5 million is being provided to 60 Canadian publishing firms as part of the Federal Government's \$5.4-million Canadian book publishing program for 1979-80.

Publishers from Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland are included among the beneficiaries. This is the first year of a three-year assistance program.

Under the two major components of the program, sales and marketing incentives, and textbook and related materials assistance, a total of \$4.5 million is being paid out to eligible Canadian firms on a one-time basis for the fiscal year 1979-80.

The most important element in the program is the provision of sales and marketing incentives to eligible book publishers. Canadian publishing firms are being encouraged to mount an aggressive promotion and marketing effort, domestically and abroad, and through the resulting increased sales volumes, these firms can achieve greater cash flow and profitability. Only those firms who have demonstrated staying power in the industry and effectiveness in generating sales of books will receive assistance

under the program.

The remaining \$900,000 being provided in 1979-80 under the Canadian Book Publishing Development Program assists Canadian publishing firms in such areas as foreign rights marketing, evaluation of management and operational systems, project research and implementation, data gathering, and professional development.

CBC awards for young composers

Toronto composer John Burke recently won first prize in the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's fourth biennial National Radio Competition for young composers.

Burke was awarded the \$4,000 first prize for a composition requiring up to 12 performers called *Interface*, which was written for two pianos. He also split the \$3,000 second prize in the *a cappella* choir category with Denis Gougeon of Outremont, Quebec.

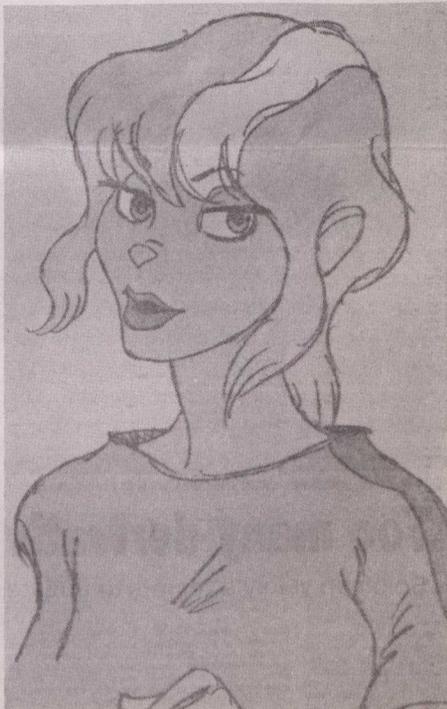
Mark Hand of Winnipeg won the \$3,000 second prize in the category for compositions requiring up to 12 performers. Hand's prize-winning piece, *Soliloquy*, was written for mezzo-soprano, clarinet, glass harmonica and percussion.

First place prizes were awarded in neither the *a cappella* choir division or the electronic music class.

The finals were held at the University of British Columbia's Recital Hall. The panel of judges was made up of three Canadian composers: R. Murray Schafer, Barbara Pentland and Alain Gagnon, with Japanese composer Toru Takemitsu acting as international juror.

Arts brief

Organizers for the Mariposa Folk Festival announced recently that the festival will be presented in a changed format in 1980 to celebrate its twentieth anniversary. The festival will be highlighted by a number of special events throughout the year in co-operation with other arts organizations, a departure from the customary three-day presentation of folk music and crafts held on Toronto Island for the last 12 years. The festival hopes to provide greater public access to folk music by presenting a series of "happenings" throughout Toronto.



Angel in *Drats* is kidnapped by Mok.

Globe & Mail

Speech (Continued from P. 5)

no access. A crushing failure? As the saying goes, give a dog a bad name and hang him. If politics has taught me anything, it is that in that art, all success is relative.

These, then, are a few reasons why many Quebecers have serious doubts about the advisability of saying "yes" to sovereignty-association. And these are not the only reasons. I must mention the one that impresses me personally more than all the others — the danger of breaking the Canadian union, in face of the attraction of such a powerful neighbour. Would a politically isolated Quebec have any chance of resisting eventual assimilation by the United States, even if it remained within the Canadian economic entity? I am not the only one to believe that the secession of Quebec would bring a breaking up of Canada, not into two but into three or four pieces each of which would sooner or later find itself in the American union. This is of course not the worst thing that could happen to a people. But in my opinion, our French-speaking community would lose every chance, not only of developing but of surviving culturally, in such an adventure.

Renewed Canadian institutions

However, let us return to the referendum. It is already well known, because they are not embarrassed to admit it, that many federalists who are opposed to any total or partial secession, will still say "yes" when they go to the polling booth on May 20. How are we to interpret this paradox? An eminent Quebec political scientist has just explained his position publicly. He does not believe in the secessionist proposal. He rejects sovereignty-association. But he wants a renewed federalism according to another formula. He is afraid that by voting "no" he would

be endorsing the *status quo*. He will therefore vote "yes", but only in order to give the federal authorities and the English-speaking provinces a shock sufficient to set in motion serious negotiations towards a radical renewal of Canadian institutions. He will not be the only one. I know some labour militants, former colleagues from the time when I myself was a union worker, who will vote "yes" even though they want to stay in Canada. "It's simple," one of them said to me. "Now that we're into the ultimate blackmail, we'll keep on rolling. Otherwise, we would lose all negotiating power. But you'll see. Everything will work out." Let me add that this worker voted for Mr. Trudeau in the last federal elections, as did 68.3 per cent of the Quebecers who voted that day. Neither his attitude nor that of the political scientist I mentioned earlier, obeys the strictest rules of Carte-

News briefs

The 1980-81 Alberta budget was introduced recently by Treasurer Louis Hyndman. The government will run a \$1.75-billion surplus in the current fiscal year. In addition to the \$6.4 billion the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund already has, it is expected to grow by another \$2.3 billion in 1980-81. There are no new taxes; however, there will be a modest increase in health premiums. Capital projects will receive another \$1 billion, a 31.1 percent increase over 1979. The government also plans to spend \$1.1 billion from this year's surplus to finance public sector pension funds.

Ford Motor Company of Canada Ltd. will spend \$60 million to retool its St. Thomas, Ontario assembly plant for the North American production of sports models of a new small car to be introduced in the coming model year. Company president Roy F. Bennett said anticipated consumer demand in North America for the new *Lynx* and *Escort* front-wheel-drive subcompact vehicles should assure full production at the St. Thomas plant, with its 3,200 workers, for a long time to come.

The Bank of Montreal has reached agreement in principle to buy Banco Brascan de Investimento S.A. of Rio de Janeiro in a transaction valued at about \$73 million (U.S.). The acquisition is expected to complement the Bank's

sian logic, and I have a thousand reservations about these positions. But they are a fact which must be taken into consideration.

If there were a victory of the "yes" side, it would certainly not be devoid of meaning. It would even have a number of meanings, as can already be observed. And if the "no" side won the day, it would represent a refusal of sovereignty-association but certainly not an endorsement of the *status quo*.

Doubtless either verdict, despite its ambiguity, will be in line with a movement that is either secessionist or federalist. But neither verdict will be conclusive.

One thing we can predict with certainty is that Canadian political life is in no danger of falling back into the lethargy that men and women of my generation complained about bitterly when we were twenty.

business in Brazil and help expand trade between Brazil and Canada.

A Canadian consortium led by Canadian Foundation Company Limited has been awarded a \$100-million contract by the Sri Lanka Government to build a reservoir complex in Sri Lanka. The consortium will provide a \$76-million interest-free loan to help pay construction costs. The loan is repayable over 50 years with no payment during the first ten years.

The Manitoba government has earmarked \$382,000 for completion of a special North Dakota-Manitoba joint project which will provide a water supply system at the International Peace Gardens. Under the new agreement, a new water treatment plant and distribution system is being constructed and they should be fully operational this year. The new system will provide Peace Garden facilities, such as the Music Camp and the Canadian Legion Athletic Camp, with a reliable supply of treated water.

Boxer Ian Clyde of Ottawa has won the Canadian flyweight championship for the ninth consecutive year, a record boxing officials suggest might never be broken. Clyde knocked out Pasquale Voulineau of Quebec City, at the 20-second mark of the third round in one of the bouts of the Canadian championship tournament in Halifax. Both Ontario and British Columbia won four gold medals during the tournament.

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