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## Time for action towards renewal of the Canadian Federation

*A new affirmation of the Canadian identity; a new definition of the principles which underlie the Federation; a new approach to co-operation among provincial governments; and a new Constitution are the specified requirements for a renewal of the Canadian Federation announced by the Federal Government on June 12.*

*In a document entitled A Time for Action Towards the Renewal of the Canadian Federation, presented to the House of Commons by the Prime Minister, the Government said it had launched a new and intensive effort in this regard. Highlights follow:*

### Affirmation of Canadian identity

Canada has made us what we are today and it has made us more alike than we may think. We share a history, a vast territory, a North American spirit, a sense of national solidarity, and the same democratic values. Other values should be brought into this consensus: linguistic equality, cultural diversity, the dignity of native peoples, and the self-development of the regions. We must not only accept that other groups in Canada may be different from our own, but also respect them for what they are. Friendship, solidarity and mutual respect among groups that wish to maintain their character are essential elements of the Canadian identity.

Our identity should therefore be based on respect for these differences and on the recognition that the principle of unity in no way implies uniformity.

### Principles of renewal

The great debate on national unity has clearly indicated that most Canadians understand the need for renewal and are determined to carry it out. "In every generation, Canadians have had to rework the miracle of their political existence," said historian Arthur Lower; and so it is now, with our generation. This renewal must be built on fundamental principles reflecting the basic realities of Canada. The Government proposes the following guiding principles:

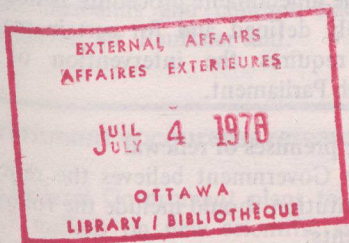
- The renewal of the Federation must confirm the pre-eminence of citizens over institutions, guarantee their rights and freedoms and ensure that these rights and

freedoms are inalienable.

- The renewal of the Federation must fully respect the legitimate rights of the native peoples, recognize their rightful place in the Canadian mosaic as the first inhabitants of the country, and give them the means of enjoying full equality of opportunity.
- The renewal of the Federation must guarantee the linguistic equality of its two major communities, the English-speaking and the French-speaking, and assure that Canadian institutions exist to help each group to prosper.

The Minister of Justice, Ron Basford, visited Queen Elizabeth in London on June 15 to tell her of the Government's proposals for changes to the Constitution. Mr. Basford was accompanied by Donald Thorson, the Prime Minister's constitutional adviser.

- The renewal of the Federation must lead to respect for cultural diversity and for the right of every citizen, regardless of ethnic origin, to equal opportunity. Every cultural community should be able to rely on the support of governments in preserving its own cultural heritage and in discovering and appreciating those of other communities.
- The renewal of the Federation must, in all fields, promote the self-development of regions by avoiding excessive centralization.
- The renewal of the Federation must lead to closer economic integration of the



*Thirty-five years ago tomorrow...*  
Princess Margriet of the Netherlands was baptized in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, by Rev. Winfield Burggraaff, a Canadian of Dutch descent.

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regions of the country and make it possible for all to share its benefits more equally.

- The renewal of the Federation must extend and strengthen solidarity among citizens of all regions and communities of the country.

- The renewal of the Federation must establish clearly the authority and role of the federal and provincial orders of government, recognizing their interdependence and sharing of internal sovereignty, with each order of government equally subject to the Constitution.

- The renewal of the Federation must produce a Canada that has the strong support of all Canadians and to which their loyalties can and will be firmly attached. A Canada strong in such support and loyalty will be best able to serve the interests of Canadians.

### Renewal of federalism

Federalism is the only form of government consistent with the realities of Canada: it is neither too centralized nor too loose a union. The character of Canadian federalism has varied with time, so that today the federal and provincial governments are more interdependent than at any point in our history.

The Federal Government proposes the following objectives so that this interdependence may operate effectively while permitting each order of government to serve its citizens as well as possible:

- to bring about a less contentious federal-provincial relationship;
- to make the process of consultation more expeditious and less demanding of time and other resources;
- to ensure the greatest degree of freedom of action for each government to fulfil its constitutional responsibilities, including access to necessary financial resources through its own taxation or equalization payments;
- to permit greater accountability of each government to its legislature, and to its electorate;
- to enable the intergovernmental process to be better understood by taxpayers, by citizens and by those engaged in it;
- to eliminate wasteful duplication of legislation, regulation, policies, programs or services, and generally to make the effective provision of services by governments less costly.

The Federal Government commits itself to work with the provincial governments to achieve these objectives. In particular, it undertakes the following:

- To take deliberate steps to ensure that, for its part, the Federal Government takes fully into account the constitutional responsibilities and priorities of provincial governments, by consulting the provinces when preparing a legislative proposal, formulating a policy, or designing a program that is in an area of shared jurisdiction or that could have a significant effect – financial or other – on an area of provincial responsibility or an activity within that area.

- To request that the provinces, in the same spirit, consult the Federal Government when preparing legislative proposals, formulating policies, or designing programs that are in areas of shared jurisdiction or could have a significant effect – financial or other – on an area of federal responsibility or an activity within that area.

- To develop with the provinces ways to make the federal-provincial consultative process more expeditious and more effective.

- To clarify with the provinces existing responsibilities, on a sector-by-sector basis and to the extent possible, so that governments, legislators, public servants and, most important of all, the public will have a much clearer knowledge of where responsibilities lie.

- To study jointly with the provinces, as a matter of high priority, ways in which wasteful duplication of activities between the two orders of government can be eliminated or avoided, including the possibility, in appropriate cases, of providing programs or services through jointly-sponsored agencies.

### New Constitution

The Government has resolved to provide Canada with a new Constitution by the end of 1981.

To do this it will use all of the powers at its disposal and, in doing so, will consult the governments of the provinces.

It urges the provinces to co-operate with it in order to renew the constitutional provisions which cannot be amended without their co-operation.

The Government sets only two conditions for the renewal of the Constitution.

The first is that Canada continue to be a genuine Federation, that is, a state in which the Constitution establishes a federal Parliament with real powers which apply to all parts of the country, and provincial legislatures with equally real powers within their respective territories.

The second is that a Charter of Basic

Rights and Freedoms be included in the new Constitution and that it apply equally to both orders of government.

### Deficiencies of present Constitution

We need only regard the remarkable progress of Canada in 110 years to realize that our Constitution has generally served us well. Nonetheless, our present Constitution has a number of deficiencies:

- It is based largely on acts of the British Parliament and has not yet been properly rooted in Canada.

- Its provisions are scattered through a large number of statutes, many of which are unknown to the general public.

- It has no preamble or statement of principles; its language is obscure, its style plodding and uninspiring.

- It has little educative value and Canadians find in it little which inspires patriotism.

- It makes no mention of basic rights or freedoms, and it is inadequate to protect language rights.

- Its division of legislative powers between the federal and provincial governments is neither as precise nor as functional as might be wished.

- The character of the Senate provides only limited capacity for the expression of regional and provincial concerns.

- The status of the Supreme Court is not set forth in the Constitution but is defined by a simple act of Parliament. This and the exclusive responsibility of the federal executive for appointing judges to the Supreme Court have sometimes detracted from the Court's standing as the ultimate interpreter of the Constitution.

- The amendment procedure is not adequately defined and for certain matters still requires the intervention of the British Parliament.

### Major premises of renewal

...The Government believes the renewed Constitution should include the following elements:

- A Statement of Aims, designed to reflect what Canada means to us all. The Government will put forward a Statement to help in the search for the ideal words that will express what is in our hearts.

- The Government will propose a Charter which would embrace political and legal rights and freedoms, many of which have already been recognized in various federal and provincial statutes, as

(Continued on P. 8)



## Proposed changes in Indian Act help women's cause

Indian Affairs Minister Hugh Faulkner said on June 12 that he would ask Parliament to eliminate discrimination against Indian women in the Indian Act.

Mr. Faulkner made the statement at a news conference after he and five other ministers met representatives of Indian Rights for Indian Women, the Advisory Council on the Status of Women and the National Indian Brotherhood.

Section 12 (1) (b) of the act, which Mr. Faulkner promised to eliminate, currently removes Indian status from women who marry non-Indian men. Such women are often evicted from reserves, must dispose of property, are barred from band business, cannot be buried on the reserve and their children do not get Indian status.

No penalties are imposed on Indian men who marry non-Indian women. Their wives and children get full Indian rights and status.

Mr. Faulkner said he would ask Parliament to remove the penalties on women even if there is not widespread Indian support for the idea, although he "would prefer to do it on behalf of the Indian people".

The amendment, probably to be proposed in the next Parliament, will not be retroactive.

There is a strong degree of resistance in the Indian community, particularly among male elders, to removing the discriminatory clause. They fear an influx of formerly-evicted women, their non-Indian husbands and children back to the reserves, Mr. Faulkner said.

## Government encourages research

The Federal Government plans to spend \$28.7 million on new scientific and industrial research this year, increasing its current spending on research and development from about 0.9 per cent of gross domestic product to 1.36 per cent by 1983.

"The new national priority" for scientific and technological development will also include an increase in tax breaks for industrial science spending, a \$3-million increase for a program which allows scientists and technicians to do research projects in universities at the request of

firms, and \$5 million to "open up" federal laboratories to industry to encourage more technology exchange.

Science Minister Judd Buchanan also announced plans to spend \$6.8 million on developing "regional centres of excellence" to allow better integration of government, university and industrial research activities. An example is the new National Research Council (NRC) ice tank to be located in St. John's, Newfoundland as an addition to the existing cold water engineering facilities.

About \$2 million has been set aside for five university-based "industrial research and innovation centres", which are expected to help industry, particularly small businesses and private inventors, in the development of new products or ideas.

The department will also supplement the budgets of the three university research-granting councils by \$10 million.

Private industry will have greater access to federal laboratories through the \$5.35-million expansion of the NRC's program of industry-laboratory projects. And \$350,000 has been allocated to expand the Council's technical information services for small businesses.

While the largest impact of the announcements will be felt by industrial development of new products and technology, priorities for university and pure researchers are focused on energy, toxicology and oceanography.

## Specialty cheeses in New York

Federal Government marketing specialists and cheese industry leaders will hold a mini cheese fair on July 11 at the Canadian Consulate in New York, as part of a campaign to sell an additional two million pounds of specialty cheeses to the existing American market. About half of the 67 varieties of specialty cheeses produced in Canada will be on display.

If the New York promotion proves successful, similar campaigns will be launched in Chicago, Detroit, and Los Angeles.

Already Canada ships about one million pounds of aged cheddar cheese to the U.S. annually, 400,000 pounds of non-aged cheddar, and about one million pounds of specialty and processed cheese. Sales for an additional two million pounds of cheese would create a market for 20 million pounds of Canadian milk. Rather than viewing Canadian specialty

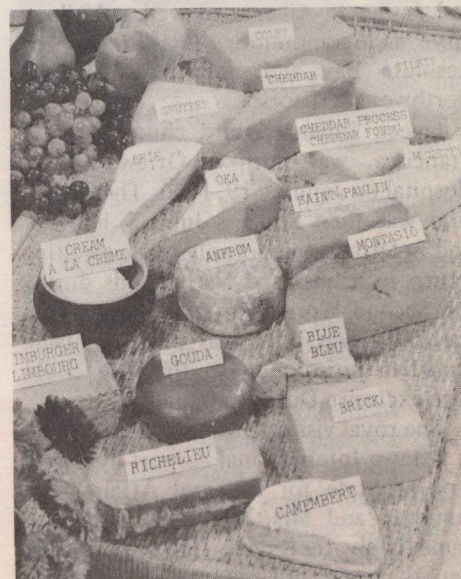
## Pension debate overlooks women

The Canadian Council on Social Development has called on the private pension industry to move towards full indexing of pension benefits, and it says government support may be needed for them to achieve this.

The Council, a non-profit, non-government organization, puts forward its case for indexing in a 254-page report entitled, *Women and Pensions* which says women have not been given enough attention in the "great pension debate". It also says women particularly suffer when pensions are not indexed because they usually live longer than men.

Private pension plans should move towards "immediate vesting" of pension contributions, says the report. This would mean that an employee would not lose the contribution the employer made towards his or her position by changing jobs. Under most existing arrangements, an employee has to stay with the present employer for a long time before having a right to the employer's contribution.

The Council says women take a big beating under the present system because of their high job-turnover rate. They wind up frequently subsidizing private plans because all they get back are their own contributions, often without interest, when they leave their jobs.



cheese as a threat to their market, U.S. processors and wholesalers generally see the imports as complementing their own lines.



## Canada welcomes home Princess Margriet of the Netherlands



*Governor-General Jules Léger and Mrs. Léger (right) welcome the visitors from the Netherlands to Rideau Hall, where they stayed during their first three days in Canada.*

Princess Margriet of the Netherlands and her husband Mr. Pieter van Vollenhoven arrived in Ottawa, the city of her birth, on June 7, for a ten-day stay in Canada. While the princess had returned twice to this country — in 1968 and 1970 — since leaving at the age of two, this was her first official visit.

The royal couple spent three days in the capital before leaving for Edmonton and Jasper in Alberta, as well as Yellowknife and communities in the region of Resolute Bay and Fort Smith in the Northwest Territories.

Queen Juliana's third child, Margriet Francisca, was born in Ottawa's Civic Hospital on January 19, 1943. The Queen, who was then Princess Juliana, had settled in Ottawa temporarily while awaiting return to a liberated Netherlands during the Second World War. The room where the child was born was placed outside Canadian jurisdiction so that she could have exclusive Dutch nationality.

The royal visitors, who were welcomed at Ottawa International Airport by Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson and Mrs. Jamieson, proceeded immediately to Rideau Hall, where they were the guests of Governor-General Jules Léger and Mrs. Léger.

The following day, the royal couple visited the National Museum of Man, toured the National Aeronautical Collec-

tion at Rockcliffe Airport and saw a performance of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Musical Ride. In the evening, they attended a dinner and dance with over 100 guests, including Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, given by the



*Nurse Gladys Moorhead (above) holds Princess Margriet of the Netherlands a few days after she was born in Ottawa in 1943. "Everyone at the hospital wanted to see her," says Miss Moorhead, "she was a beautiful baby."*

Governor General and his wife at Government House.

On June 9, Princess Margriet, who has been active for several years on the executive committee of the Netherlands Red Cross, visited the Ottawa Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, while her husband met officials of the Transport Department. They later were guests at a reception given by Chargé d'Affaires, a.i. A.C. Donker van Heel, of the Netherlands Embassy, and Mrs. Donker van Heel, where they met prominent members of the Dutch community in Canada.

### Alberta and the North

The visitors left for Edmonton, Alberta on June 10, where they were the guests of honour at the twenty-seventh Dominion Convention of the Royal Canadian Legion and where the princess addressed the delegates. The Legion is honorary godfather of her fourth son, Prince Floris. The royal couple were also received by Lieutenant-Governor Ralph Steinhauer of Alberta.

Following a short stay in Jasper, Princess Margriet and her husband toured communities in the Northwest Territories as guests of the territorial government. After a welcome by Commissioner Stuart M. Hodgson of the Northwest Territories at Yellowknife, their program included visits to city hall, and to the ceremonial opening of the Vincent Massey Branch of the Royal Canadian Legion.

In the Resolute Bay region, the itinerary included the unveiling of a plaque and placing of mementos at a commemorative cairn, an excursion by dog team and lunch with personnel of the Dew Line at Gladan Point.

The royal couple's busy program ended with a visit to Wood Buffalo National Park in the Fort Smith area. They then boarded a plane for Edmonton from where they departed for Amsterdam on June 18.

### Canada/Netherlands relations

The official Canadian presence in the Netherlands dates back to 1922 when a trade office was opened in Rotterdam. This mission remained active until 1940. In 1938 a legation was established in The Hague. It was the fourth diplomatic mission opened by Canada — the others being in Washington, Tokyo, and Paris. The legation was closed during the war, but was reactivated in 1945 and operated out of a hotel in The Hague. The fol-



Following year the mission became an embassy.

Co-operation between the two countries covers many areas. Cultural and commercial exchanges, especially the latter, are numerous and constantly growing in quantity and scope. Immigration has traditionally played an important role. In fact, there are today some 500,000 Canadians of Dutch origin, many of whom attach importance to maintaining links with the mother country.

In various international forums such as the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, an excellent spirit of co-operation has always existed between the Dutch and Canadian delegations. The Dutch are often seen as privileged interlocutors, and furthermore have been very receptive to Canada's desire for discussions and a contractual link with the European Communities.

In May 1975, Prime Minister Joop den Uyl visited Canada. The most recent visits of Dutch dignitaries occurred in May 1976 when Prime Minister Andreas A.M. van Agt (then Minister of Justice) was in Canada, and in July 1976 when Minister of Foreign Affairs van der Stoep came to Canada for the signing of the contractual link between Canada and the European Communities. Prime Minister Trudeau visited the Netherlands in March 1975 during his tour of western European capitals. In April 1971 Canadian Governor-General Roland Michener and Mrs. Michener went to the Netherlands with Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs Mitchell Sharp. Queen Juliana has made a number of private visits to Canada in recent years, and in 1967 officially attended Expo '67, in Montreal.

**Trade and economic relations**

Total trade between Canada and the Netherlands was \$702 million in 1977, over twice as much as the \$349 million level reached in 1972.

Traditionally this trade has resulted in a Canadian surplus with the Netherlands for well over a decade. This surplus has increased from \$266 million in 1976 to \$323 million in 1977, reflecting an increase in Canadian exports to the Netherlands.

**Exports**

Canadian exports to the Netherlands reached \$510.8 million in 1977, an increase of almost \$65 million over the 1976 level. Canadian exports to the



Max Koot

*Princess Margriet, Pieter van Vollenhoven and their four sons, Prince Maurits, Prince Bernhard, Prince Pieter-Christiaan and Prince Floris.*

Netherlands consist mainly of agricultural products (wheat, rapeseed), industrial materials (iron ores, primary iron and steel, asbestos), forest products (wood-pulp, lumber, plywood) and chemicals. Transit shipments through the port of Rotterdam to other countries, mainly in Europe, account for part of this trade.

Exports of fully manufactured goods to the Netherlands in 1977 amounted to almost \$41 million and accounted for 7.9 per cent of total Canadian exports to that country. Leading items include: aircraft parts, office machines, chain saws, automobiles, telecommunication equipment, apparel and footwear.

**Imports**

Canadian imports from the Netherlands reached \$191 million in 1977, an increase

Canada/Netherlands trade (in millions of dollars)		
	Canadian exports	Canadian imports
1968	178.8	69.1
1969	185.0	78.7
1970	277.2	78.9
1971	234.0	76.4
1972	257.5	91.7
1973	281.6	118.1
1974	383.7	163.1
1975	471.5	158.3
1976	446.9	181.3
1977	511.8 (+14.5%)	190.5 (+5.0%)

of \$10 million over the figure in 1976. They consisted mainly of food and agricultural products (cocoa and chocolate preparations, cheese, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, trees and plants), chemicals (herbicides, alcohol and their derivatives) and end products (office machines, electrical equipment, parts and accessories for ships and boats).

**Bilateral investment**

Netherlands direct investments in Canada amounted to \$678 million at the end of 1975. The Netherlands had the third largest direct investments in Canada, after the U.S.A. and Britain. These investments are in food products, tobacco, mining and petroleum operations, construction materials, electrical and electronics, etc.

The value of Canadian direct investments in the Netherlands is by comparison relatively small - \$72 million (end of 1975). Major Canadian investors in the Netherlands are: MacMillan Bloedel Ltd., Massey-Ferguson Ltd., Polysar Ltd., Campeau Corporation Ltd., Captain Int'l Industries Ltd., Dustbane Enterprises Ltd.

Princess Margriet's first official public appearance was on June 14, 1955, when she laid the foundation stone of the new Canadian Embassy in The Hague. She was 12 years old.

**Cultural relations**

While there are no formal cultural agreements between Canada and the Netherlands, cultural relations have continued to thrive, a highlight being the visit this month of the National Ballet of Canada during the Holland Festival. Performances were planned in Utrecht, The Hague and Amsterdam. (The Dutch National Ballet has made two visits to Canada since 1975.) Princess Margriet and her husband were scheduled to attend the opening performance in The Hague.

Another important occasion is the visit to Canada in late June of a Dutch delegation for discussions with their Canadian counterparts on cultural matters of interest to the two countries.

Several Canadian exhibitions have been mounted during the past year or so, including the "Hard Edge" exhibition of Canadian paintings at several major Dutch centres, and the Bata Eskimo Art Exhibition, attended by Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard, which was held at the Ambassador's residence. Next year there will be an exhibit of West Coast Indian art and artifacts in Rotterdam and Zwolle.



## Relief worker honoured by Koreans

During her twenty-sixth and final visit to Korea in April, founder and executive director of the Unitarian Service Committee (USC), Dr. Lotta Hitschmanova, was presented with the nation's highest award, the Order of Civil Merit, Camellia Medal, by Minister of Health and Social Affairs Dr. Shin, Hyon Hwack, on behalf of President Park, Chung-Hee.

Speaking in Vancouver, where she arrived May 9 after a four-month inspection of USC projects, Dr. Hitschmanova said, "Since 1952 it has been our privilege to assist Korea in its struggle for relief and rehabilitation and I am happy indeed that our USC pilot projects in the fields of child welfare, aid to the handicapped and the launching of new, imaginative approaches in the social field, have borne far reaching fruit."



*Dr. Lotta Hitschmanova — Korea will always have a special place in her heart.*

"The USC has been incorporated as a completely Korean entity," said Dr. Hitschmanova, "and from the beginning of next year all running expenses will come from Korean sources. Although I will never return, Korea will always have a special place in my heart, for I deeply admire the courage, hard work and vision of her people."

Dr. Hitschmanova was the first Canadian relief worker to be invited to war-torn Korea by the United Nations in 1952, and in the past 26 years the USC has contributed \$13,280,104 in funds and gifts-in-kind.

## Prodigal Prince returns

Four years after the Wright family lost their dog, they noticed a muddy, shivering animal crawling up the path of their home in Lac La Hache, British Columbia.

"He was absolutely exhausted," said Mrs. Wright. "I don't think he could have walked another inch. He was shivering and shaking and just lay down to rest." She carried the dog inside, fed him some milk and petted him.

"He began to get his strength back and, suddenly, despite all the mud and dirt I realized it was Prince." Four years earlier, Prince, then seven, had disappeared from the Wrights' 500-acre ranch.

"Highway 97 runs right through our ranch and we feared he'd been hit by a car," said Mrs. Wright. "We searched everywhere and asked everyone we knew for miles around."

Her husband, Wilf, recognized Prince immediately. When he shouted the dog's name Prince ran to him and raised a paw in greeting.

His wife says Prince is "older, quieter, thinner and greyer", and insists on sleeping inside the house. The dog is in good condition after his absence, indicating that someone has cared for him.

"We can only think he was picked up by someone in a car on the highway. But how far was he taken? How did he get back to us? I don't suppose we'll ever know."

## Regional consumer price indexes

From March to April, consumer price indexes rose in 11 regional cities and declined in three others. Movements ranged from a 0.5 percent decline in Winnipeg to a 0.6 percent increase in Regina and Edmonton. Higher food prices, notably for beef, other meat, chicken and fresh produce were largely responsible for the advances. Also having a notable impact were higher postal rates, air fares, automobile labour repair charges and, in many provinces, increased prices for tobacco and alcohol products. These increases were partially (in some cases, more than) offset by the varying provincial sales tax reductions effected in the earlier half of the month of April.

*St. John's, Newfoundland* — All items: March to April 1978, up 0.5 per cent; April 1977 to April 1978, up 7.8 per cent.

*Halifax, Nova Scotia* — All items: March to April 1978, up 0.5 per cent; April 1977 to April 1978, up 7.1 per cent.

*Saint John, New Brunswick* — All items: March to April 1978, up 0.6 per cent; April 1977 to April 1978, up 7.5 per cent.

*Quebec City, Quebec* — All items: March to April 1978, down 0.1 per cent; April 1977 to April 1978, up 7.8 per cent.

*Montreal, Quebec* — All items: March to April 1978, down 0.2 per cent; April 1977 to April 1978, up 8.1 per cent.

*Ottawa, Ontario* — All items: March to April 1978, up 0.2 per cent; April 1977 to April 1978, up 8.0 per cent.

*Toronto, Ontario* — All items: March to April 1978, up 0.3 per cent; April 1977 to April 1978, up 7.9 per cent.

*Thunder Bay, Ontario* — All items: March to April 1978, up 0.3 per cent; April 1977 to April 1978, up 7.7 per cent.

*Winnipeg, Manitoba* — All items: March to April 1978, down 0.5 per cent; April 1977 to April 1978, up 7.6 per cent.

*Saskatoon, Saskatchewan* — All items: March to April 1978, up 0.5 per cent; April 1977 to April 1978, up 7.9 per cent.

*Regina, Saskatchewan* — All items: March to April 1978, up 0.6 per cent; April 1977 to April 1978, up 9.5 per cent.

*Edmonton, Alberta* — All items: March to April 1978, up 0.6 per cent; April 1977 to April 1978, up 8.8 per cent.

*Calgary, Alberta* — All items: March to April 1978, up 0.3 per cent; April 1977 to April 1978, up 7.9 per cent.

*Vancouver, British Columbia* — All items: March to April 1978, up 0.4 per cent; April 1977 to April 1978, up 7.3 per cent.

A public information program designed to change Canadians' attitudes towards handicapped people recently began. Announcing a \$300,000 contract signed with the Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled (CRCDD), Health and Welfare Minister Monique Bégin said, "A lot of the problems handicapped people face stem from other people's attitudes towards them. Working with the Council, we want to help change those attitudes and preconceived ideas about what handicapped people can do." The 1980 World Congress of Rehabilitation International will be held in Winnipeg. 1981 has been designated International Year of the Handicapped.



# News of the arts

## Last of the Seven still active

A.J. Casson, sole surviving member of the Group of Seven, recently attended the opening of a special collection of 87 of his works at the Art Gallery of Windsor, Ontario. The opening marked Casson's eightieth birthday.

The artist, known as the pictorial biographer of the small communities of Ontario, inherited from his older colleague, Franklin Carmichael, a high regard for craftsmanship. There are no accidents or meaningless flourishes in his creative vocabulary, and his stylistic evolution has been a gradual one, free of sudden leaps into new techniques or thematic novelties.

Casson's independence and regard for tradition brought him the respect of a wide spectrum of artists and allowed him to be a president of the Royal Canadian Academy as well as a member of the path-finding Group of Seven and the Canadian Group of Painters.

For many years, he joined his career as a painter with that of a designer and executive for Sampson-Matthews Limited, a Toronto printing house, where Carmichael and other distinguished Canadian painters were employed. There, Casson created some of the most outstanding commercial art ever produced in Canada.



Casson painted Pike Lake in 1929.

As one of the finest water-colourists in Canadian art, Casson learned his technique from Carmichael and, with him, was a founding member of the Canadian

Society of Painters in Water Colour.

Casson is represented in the McMichael Canadian Collection by half-a-century of his art.

## Inquiry into theatre training

A comprehensive study on theatre training in Canada notes basic differences in the situation and needs of English- and French-language theatre training in Canada and recommends several means of redefining and improving training in all the theatre arts: acting, directing, design, production, administration and artistic direction.

The 164-page report is the work of a committee of five independent specialists set up by the Canada Council in September 1976. Having noted that "there are far too many anglophone acting schools" in Canada, the committee recommends that their number be reduced to four, and that each school have a distinctive and possibly regional character. An effort towards regionalization is also urged for Quebec, where it is suggested that the theatre options currently offered by two Montreal area community colleges be transplanted to Sherbrooke and the Lac St-Jean region.

Across the country, most of the schools, universities and conservatories are asked to clarify their role and objectives and to institute pedagogical reforms. In particular, they should desegregate the teaching of the various theatre crafts and assume responsibility for the retraining of teachers and theatre artists. The authors of the report also suggest that experienced theatre professionals take more interest in the training and career of younger artists, and they urge greater co-operation between the universities and the professional theatre.

The committee has recommended that the National Theatre School of Canada promote "shared cultural experiences" between its francophone and anglophone students. The English-language section of the school is encouraged to "improve its national profile", at the same time maintaining the international dimension of the training offered. It has advised the Montreal Conservatory to provide apprenticeship in theatre and related media, and the conservatory in Quebec City to work

towards the development of regional theatre.

In the course of its inquiry, the committee sent questionnaires and held public meetings and personal interviews with practitioners of the various theatre arts as well as with representatives of theatre companies, schools, unions, and professional associations.

## Arts brief

The National Ballet of Canada was compared favourably with the world's leading ensembles in a review by Roland Langer in the *Frankfurter Rundschau* newspaper, recently. Said Langer, "It becomes clear that the Canadian National Ballet is on par with such excellent ensembles as the Moscow Bolshoi Theatre and the London Royal Ballet." The company toured Germany and The Netherlands before returning to Canada earlier this month.



## New Constitution (Cont'd from P. 2)

well as measures for establishing new rights for Canadian citizens, to live and work wherever they wish in Canada, and new protection for minority language rights, such as the right of English or French language minorities to receive basic services from governments and schooling for their children in their language.

The Government believes legislative powers should be distributed between the federal and provincial governments to ensure an effective functioning of governments in the service of the people. Canada is already a very decentralized Federation so the solution will not lie in a massive shift of powers from the Federal Government to the provinces. Rather, the Government anticipates a judicious combination of changes, with some give-and-take between governments.

\* \* \* \*

At present, a number of important principles and institutions are touched on only very indirectly, or not at all, in our written Constitution. It seems appropriate for the Constitution to say something about such institutions and principles, and the Government will make proposals to this effect.

### Senate replacement

A House of the Federation would replace the Senate. It would provide a role for the provinces in the selection of its members, and for a proportionately greater representation to the eastern and especially to the western parts of the country.

The Supreme Court, a pillar of our system, should be provided for in the Constitution. It seems appropriate that the provincial governments should have a voice when appointments to the Court are

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made by the Government of Canada.

Agreement should be reached to enable us to amend all aspects of our Constitution.

\* \* \* \*

### Timetable and process

*Phase I* — of the process should cover those matters upon which Parliament can legislate on its own authority. These include the Supreme Court, the House of the Federation, the federal executive, the Statement of Aims and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. This phase should be completed and legislation passed by July 1, 1979.

*Phase II* — of the process should cover those matters whose amendment requires the co-operation of federal and provincial authorities. The Federal Government would like to see this phase completed so

that we might proclaim the new Constitution of Canada before July 1, 1981.

In 1981, we shall mark the fiftieth anniversary of Canada's accession, by the Statute of Westminster, to formal independence and international sovereignty. It would be desirable to celebrate that anniversary by proclaiming our new Constitution.

The Government will soon be informing Parliament and all Canadians of the details of its proposals under Phase I of constitutional renewal. There is no expectation that these proposals would be passed in this session or without change. They should form a basis for a wide discussion. From this, a final version should result which can provide the first step towards constitutional renewal.

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### News briefs

The Quebec government will soon begin a program to assist French-speaking minorities in other provinces, according to Claude Morin, Intergovernmental Affairs Minister. About \$500,000 has been set aside to help finance projects submitted by French-speaking minority groups in various provinces. Though it has no political responsibility for the groups, the government feels an obligation of another order. "We believe that we have a sort of moral responsibility towards French-speaking persons outside Quebec," said the minister.

Methods to reduce high mercury levels in the English-Wabigoon river system in northwest Ontario will be evaluated over a year in a \$100,000 federal-provincial project to begin immediately. Indian bands affected by the poisoning of fish in the region will be kept informed of the work's progress and will be involved in the field work.

Sales of North American-built cars rose 9.2 per cent in May to a total of 91,970 units, compared with 84,204 units in May 1977 according to figures released by the auto makers. Sales of trucks, mostly vans and light-duty pickup trucks, rose 21.3 per cent to 38,973 units, compared with 32,119 in the previous May. Combined sales of cars and trucks totalled 130,943 units, up 12.6 per cent from 116,323 in May last year. The rise in car sales marked the second conse-

cutive month of increases, reversing a downward trend in sales that began in November last year.

Exploration in the Arctic islands has resulted in the discovery of seven natural gas fields with marketable pipeline reserves of 12.7 trillion cubic feet, Pan-arctic Oils Ltd. says in its annual report.

The federal and Ontario governments have agreed to launch the first phase of a 25-year nuclear-waste management development program that should lead to the construction of an underground storage facility capable of holding all the accumulated spent nuclear fuel to the turn of the century.

In-shore fishermen in the Atlantic groundfish industry will continue to receive special assistance payments until October 1, with no application of countervailing duties by the U.S. Because of improvements in resources, market returns and prices to fishermen, the payments for the groundfish fishery will not be necessary beyond that date.

At the newly-opened UNESCO Pavilion at Man and His World, the site of Expo '67 in Montreal, Quebec, the International Civil Aviation Organization is marking the seventy-fifth anniversary of Wilbur and Orville Wright's historical flight in December 1903. ICAO is sponsoring an international children's contest on the theme, "A World that Moves on Wings", stressing safety in the air, and has arranged displays of historic aeroplanes and a preview of future aircraft.