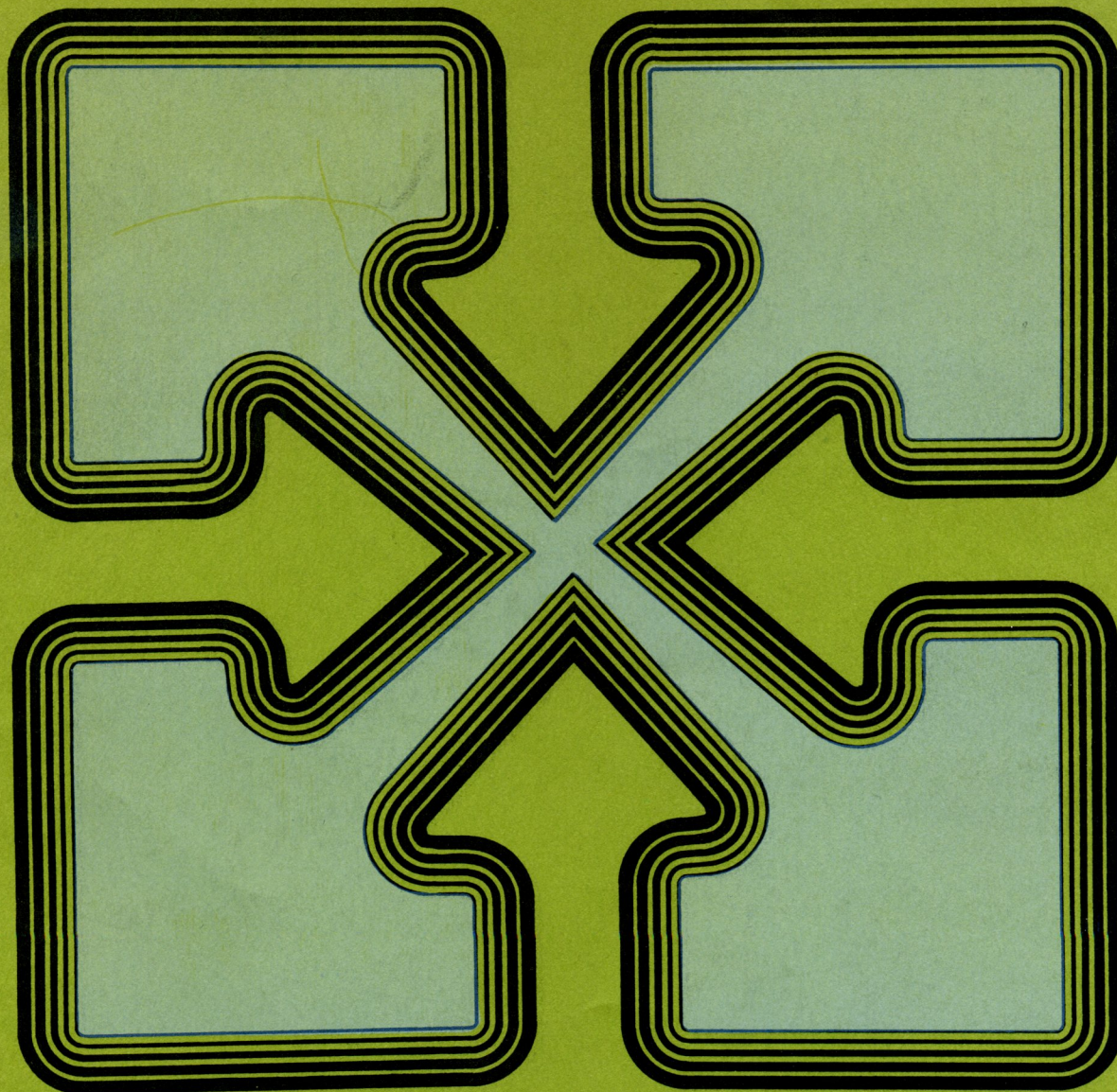


# Synthesis

A Review of Events Reported in the Canadian Press



## HIGHLIGHTS:

Trade Figures Wrong

Inco Strike Ends

Tories Win Minority

Vol. 7 No. 5

\$1.00

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# Canadian News Synthesis Project

The **Canadian News Synthesis Project** is a voluntary, non-profit collective working to synthesize and analyze current news coverage of the most important economic, political and cultural forces in Canadian Society, using major newspapers from across the country.

## Clipping Service

All clippings are kept on file and are available at a nominal cost to individuals and groups wishing to do research.

## NEWSPAPERS USED

<i>Halifax Chronicle Herald</i>	HCH
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<i>Le Devoir</i>	LD
<i>Financial Times of Canada</i>	FTC
<i>Financial Post</i>	FP
<i>Globe and Mail</i>	GM
<i>Toronto Star</i>	TS
<i>Winnipeg Free Press</i>	WFP
<i>Edmonton Journal</i>	EJ
<i>Ottawa Citizen</i>	OC

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## An Open Letter to Our Readers

It's not unusual for Synthesis to be in a bind for cash. But this year, because of a gradual erosion in grants from our institutional sponsors, we are at a critical stage in the life of the Canadian News Synthesis Project.

Frankly, unless we can raise \$3,000 in donations over the summer, we will have to cease publishing. We don't want to do that. And we hope you feel the same way. We need your support. If you can afford to give five, ten, fifteen dollars or more, do it. It's that straightforward.

CNSP has been around now for seven years. It's been a time of ferment and change in Canada. And we've changed too. Families and babies now vie with the Globe and Mail and the Edmonton Journal. Our publication, Synthesis, has evolved considerably from a hand-stapled, gestetnered pamphlet to a full-fledged offset magazine.

Our skills have improved as has our understanding of the social, economic and political powers that mould this country. Our subscribers have increased from literally a few dozen to nearly 700. But we need to double that if we're to become self-financing. In fact, new subscriptions are perhaps more important than donations.

We hope that you, our readers, find our work valuable and worthwhile. Despite its importance to us as members of the collective, the value of Synthesis is diminished unless it finds some use "out there."

Meanwhile, this will be the last issue of Synthesis until the autumn. We'll keep in touch.

For the CNSP collective,

Sincerely,

*Murray MacAdam*

Murray MacAdam

*P.S. Just a final note. Cheques should be made out to the Canadian News Synthesis Project. Your contributions are tax deductible, make sure your name and address are enclosed, and we'll send you an official receipt for income tax purposes.*

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# THE ECONOMY

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## TRADE

### CANADA'S TRADE SITUATION WORSENS

Statistics Canada has revised downward its trade figures for the first quarter of 1979 in a move that has weakened the Canadian dollar and generated concern for the year-end trade balance.

The agency reports that the actual trade surplus registered by Canada in April was only \$12 million and that an earlier reported March surplus of \$150 million must now be recorded as a \$16 million deficit. The new figures shatter predictions of a year-end merchandise trade surplus of more than \$3 billion, as in 1978. New estimates put the year-end balance as low as \$1.3 billion.

The figures show that despite the devaluation of the Canadian dollar, Canada has failed to improve its export earnings. The critical factor continues to be the strength or weakness of the U.S. market for Canadian products. Signs of weakness are growing as the U.S. appears to be entering a new recession.

The Canadian dollar dipped to 85 cents U.S. following news that the Bank of Canada had spent more than \$1 billion in early May to support the currency because of poor trade figures registered in April.

A lower 1979 year-end trade surplus will mean a substantially higher current account deficit. While Canada's deficit in service payments will grow during the year, especially due to rising interest payments on the Canadian debt, our trade surplus will be lower. The result could be a \$7 billion current account deficit, up from 1978's deficit of \$5.2 billion.  
GM 5/6/79 p.B1 and B2.

### WHEAT EXPORTERS CO-ORDINATE PRODUCTION

Meeting in Saskatoon, representatives of the world's major wheat-exporting nations



have pledged co-operation on production and marketing objectives. The four nations--Canada, the United States, Argentina and Australia--account for about 85 per cent of the world's wheat trade.

In committing themselves to mutual consultation before implementing future domestic policies, they hope "to avoid a disastrous price war" which would hurt their farmers and agricultural corporations. Although the meeting's purpose was to reach a pricing accord, the participants insisted they are not trying to form a wheat cartel. Efforts towards a new international wheat agreement (an earlier agreement had broken down) involving importing countries will continue, they said.  
GM 12/5/79 p.B14; WFP 10/5/79 p.46.

### CANADA'S EDC OFFERS CHINA \$2 BILLION CREDIT

The Crown-owned Export Development Corporation has extended to China a \$2 billion line of credit to buy Canadian goods and services. EDC officials hope the credit will spur exports for China's new program of industrialization. As yet, no Canadian companies have made major deals with China, and Canada's \$503 million of exports in 1978 to China mostly involved wheat. Among companies eager to break into the China market are Northern Telecom, Massey-Ferguson, Wright Engineering, SNC-Geco Canada

Ltd, MLW-Bombadier, Inco and Alcan.

Meanwhile, the EDC's annual report says the agency's volume of business more than doubled in 1978 to more than \$6 billion from \$2.6 billion in 1977. The agency claims that its financing was responsible for about 50 per cent of the export of capital goods and services outside North America. The EDC says it raises capital through its own borrowing, largely abroad, and does not now require funding from government. The EDC's new \$1 million advertising campaign on television has been suspended during the federal elections following charges that the ads favoured the Liberal Party.

GM 19/5/79 p.1; FP 5/5/79 p.10;

FTC 7/5/79 p.17; EDC press releases.



## FORESTRY

### FORESTRY COMPANIES GET MORE STATE AID

Three provincial governments have announced million dollar subsidy programs for forestry companies, even though the industry is enjoying record profits.

Ontario and Quebec are joining the federal government, which earlier announced a \$235 million subsidy program (see Synthesis Vol.7 No.2), in providing \$484 million to pulp and paper and forestry industries. The Ontario program, designed to encourage modernization and expansion, amounts to \$150 million of which Ottawa will pay \$50 million. Participating companies must invest

\$3 for every \$1 of government funds.

The Quebec program is divided between a similar \$150 million subsidy for modernization and \$184 million in federal-provincial aid towards reforestation and construction of access roads. Saskatchewan has announced forestry subsidy programs, also in conjunction with Ottawa, worth \$46 million for forest management, reforestation and the construction of forest access roads.

These support programs are in addition to ongoing regional development grants for the industry, a federally-sponsored \$143 million energy conservation program, and tax concessions granted in 1978 to stimulate investment and pollution abatement. FTC 21/5/79 p.11; GM 18/5/79 p.B4; Dept. of Regional Economic Expansion, "Principal Elements of a National Development Policy in Support of Canadian Forest Industries", February, 1979.



"A \$250 million grant to the pulp and paper industry? Who says money doesn't grow on trees!"

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# THE ECONOMY

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## OIL AND GAS

*INTRODUCTION: Prime Minister Joe Clark says Petro-Canada is still on the block, but there are indications that drilling in the Atlantic and in the Arctic Ocean may be finally bearing fruit. Dome Petroleum is adopting a higher profile in the Canadian energy industry with a bid for greater interest in Transcanada Pipelines. In Ontario, the anti-nuclear movement has been given a boost by the much-publicized Three Mile Island incident in combination with an accident at the Bruce Point reactor and criticism by former employees.*

### ALCAN PIPELINE DEALT SETBACK

A study commissioned by the Alaskan government has concluded that the \$14-billion Alcan Pipeline is not "viable" without federal government financial guarantees from both the U.S. and Canadian governments. The project has already been delayed 20 months from its original planned 1983 start-up date.

Meanwhile, the decision of Pan-Alberta Gas and Transcanada Pipelines to join forces in a bid to export surplus Alberta gas south, combined with a pre-build scheme for the southern portions of the Alcan line, has reportedly given the pipeline a shot in the arm. A spokesman for the Northern Pipeline Agency says the alliance could aid negotiations between U.S. shippers and producers.

FP 5/5/79 p.42; FTC 7/5/79 p.40.

### PETRO-CANADA HITS GAS

A consortium led by Petro-Canada has hit gas near Sable Island off the coast of Nova Scotia. Talk of marketable gas is still premature, although discoveries could bring the total near the three trillion cubic feet threshold needed to justify commercial production.

FP 19/5/79 p.13.

### OIL INDUSTRY ENTICES FOREIGN CAPITAL

The petroleum industry is beginning to broadcast what it sees as a growing need for foreign investment capital. Government and industry representatives told 250 investors in London that they should not be scared away by the Foreign Investment Review Agency. Japan was wooed by businessmen at a conference at York University in Toronto. Foreign capital is needed, they say, if Canada is again to enjoy a "high degree of energy security."

GM 16/5/79 p.1; GM 11/5/79 p.B3.

### DOMESTIC PETROLEUM WANTS MORE TCPL

Dome Petroleum wants to increase its ownership of TransCanada Pipelines to 49 per cent. Dome's interest in the monopoly national gas carrier has grown from zero to 22.5 per cent in less than a year. Dome spokesmen say they would direct TCPL into a different growth area, notably "the transportation of oil and gas from the Beaufort Sea by pipeline or tanker."

Dome is also resurrecting the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline as competition to the proposed Dempster Spur line from the Mackenzie Delta. It sees TCPL's support as vital in that proposal.

GM 10/5/79 p.B1.

# THE ECONOMY



## "MAJOR" GAS DISCOVERY SHRINKS

The "major" natural gas discovery by Petro-Canada in the Arctic Islands announced by Prime Minister Trudeau during the election campaign has turned out far smaller than first thought. There is no way of knowing the exact amount of gas in the Whitefish well. However Panarctic, in which Petrocan has a 45 per cent interest, believes the commercial threshold for the Arctic Islands is 15 tcf. About 9.5 tcf have been confirmed to date.

If the Arctic Pilot LNG project proposed by Petro-Canada proceeds, reserves will be reduced by 2.5 tcf. Since the Whitefish well would require an expensive underwater gathering system, the minimum threshold would then likely jump to nearly 17 tcf, according to Panarctic.

GM 18/5/79 p.B14.

## IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE

Energy department officials say Canadians are unlikely to experience the same kind of gasoline shortages now common in the U.S. However, there is some danger that increased sales to American tourists this summer could stimulate tight supplies to certain regions.

WFP 10/5/79 p.18.

## HEATING OIL SHORTAGE POSSIBLE

Eastern Canada could experience shortages of heating oil next winter due to lower-than-normal stocks of crude oil. Imported oil cutbacks, unusually cold weather or refinery problems could lead to the possible shortage. A recent National Energy Board decision to stop swaps of Alberta crude with the U.S. confirms that Canada does not have enough extra crude to handle another lengthy disruption in foreign supplies.

Although there is an unused oil production capacity of 400,000 barrels a day in the west, most of it is locked in tar sands and other inaccessible sources. Actual supplies are only 40,000 barrels a day, not enough to make good an unexpected shortfall given current consumption patterns.

GM 16/5/79 p.B1.

## NUCLEAR ENERGY

### NUCLEAR POWER UNDER ATTACK IN ONTARIO

Ontario Hydro, Canada's largest producer of nuclear energy, has run into increasing criticism regarding the safety of its Candu reactors in the wake of the aborted nuclear disaster at Three Mile Island. Due to the U.S. incident, the Canadian anti-nuclear movement has picked up tremendous public support. The public outcry has grown as a result of:

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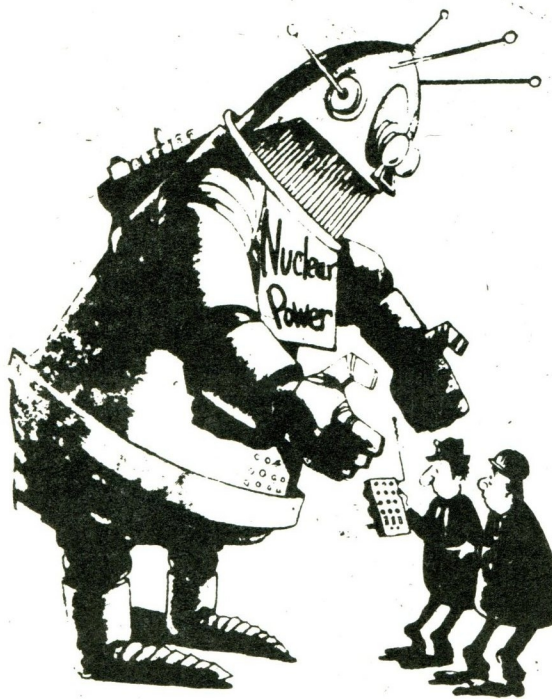
# THE ECONOMY

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--disgruntled employees of Ontario Hydro leaking information to the government and the press about potential safety problems  
--jammed fuel rods in the Bruce Point reactor which led to three workers suffering dangerous levels of radiation exposure  
--close questioning by the Ontario Legislature's select Committee on Hydro Affairs

about Hydro's multiple "fail-safe" system  
--escalating electricity rates, with a planned increase of 18 per cent in the next year, due to inaccurate demand estimates and over-building.

GM 16/5/79 p.5,p.1; GM 30/4/79 p.12;  
TS 3/5/79 p.A13; TS 12/5/79 p.B6;  
TS 26/5/79 p.A1.



"And he's absolutely harmless, as long as you push the right buttons."

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## GENERAL

### NO GENUINE UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA?

An American job-finding expert working as a consultant to Manpower Temporary Services (Ont.) Ltd. claims there is no genuine unemployment in Canada--only 976,000 wasted opportunities. Thomas Jackson thinks it is up to the unemployed to discover and create jobs based on the understanding that "any employer will hire any individual so long as the employer is convinced he will bring more value than he costs."

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate remains at 7.9 per cent for Canada, according to Statistics Canada. The number of people actively looking for work in April was officially 943,000. Canadian rates of unemployment compare unfavourably with other industrialized nations: U.S. 5.8 per cent unemployment; France 6.1; Japan 1.9; West Germany 3.9; Britain 5.5. GM 10/5/79 p.B2; GM 16/5/79 p.B6.

### WAGE GAINS DOWN THIS YEAR

First quarter wage increases for Canadian workers have fallen to 7 per cent from 7.7 per cent in the last quarter of 1978. The 7 per cent increase is the average annual compound wage increase of 208,000 workers in 112 contracts involving 500 or more employees. Wage increases for 1978 for each quarter were 6.6, 6.5, 6.9 and 7.7 per cent respectively. FTC 14/5/79 p.46.

### CANADIANS UNEMPLOYED; WORKERS IMPORTED

The Ontario government's Ministry of Industry and Tourism is helping seven companies find and hire a total of 395 workers from outside the country. These workers are both skilled tradespeople and university graduates which the companies say they cannot find in Canada, although 319,000 people

are officially unemployed in Ontario.

One of the companies, General Motors Ltd., is hiring 95 workers. The millwrights' and electricians' unions say they have qualified unemployed members who could fill the positions, but they weren't told of the openings.

Various government and industry studies report that the shortage in skilled workers, particularly among machinists, tool and die makers, mould makers and industrial mechanics, will be critical by 1980. The shortage is forecast, despite Ontario government programs aimed at training workers to meet industrial needs.

GM 1/5/79 p.6; GM 3/5/79 p.5;  
GM 5/5/79 p.B1.



### BID TO END WORKPLACE SURVEILLANCE

Tony Lupusella, NDP MPP for Dovercourt, has presented a private member's bill in the Ontario legislature calling for the abolition of harassment of workers by use of electronic surveillance in the workplace. The bill would permit the use of surveillance equipment only if the em-

# LABOUR

ployer could prove that it was required for the safety and protection of the workers. Labour Minister Robert Elgie says his ministry is preparing a position paper on the subject.

EJ 19/5/79 p.A6.

## UAW SEEKS BETTER QUALITY OF WORK LIFE

The United Auto Workers' Canadian bargaining convention passed a motion endorsing union bargaining to gain a greater say in the method and organization of production to increase quality of life for employees.

However, the strategy was clarified by a set of priorities and the explicit assumption that the program should be aimed at "fundamentally changing the work life of employees rather than focusing on improving productivity." Some feel that the policies in this direction pursued by the UAW in the U.S., and endorsed by vice-president Irving Bluestone, result in collaboration with the company in undermining the union. GM 21/5/79 p.B5.

## WORKERS GET HIGH RADIATION DOSES

Radiation detectors worn by Ontario Hydro employees at the Bruce nuclear generating plant failed to register overdoses of radiation received by two workers. A report revealed to the Select Committee on Hydro Affairs by William Taves, a first operator at the Bruce station, documented a fuel washout accident at the plant in May, 1979.

Workers were called in clean up following the accident. Although their dosimeters registered only 4 and 4.5 rems of radioactivity (the Atomic Energy Control Board limit is 5 rems), two men tested with more sophisticated equipment were found to have 8 and 5.5 rem levels of exposure. The workers were in a highly radioactive area for eight to ten minutes.

Donald Watson, Ontario Hydro's manager of health physics, told the committee that radiation doses of 25 rems lead to no immediate detectable health effects. He reported that during 16 years, 16 instances of exposures above the five rem limit and 32 instances of exposures over three rems for a three-month period have occurred. Lorne

Connell, Hydro vice-president of operations and engineering, asked the committee to keep in mind the good safety record at the Bruce plant and the fact that so far no incident requiring a worker to take time off has occurred.

William Taves, an Ontario Hydro worker for 12 years, revealed the documents about safety-related accidents because he believes that Hydro had misled the public concerning the vulnerability of its nuclear power plants relative to the incident at Three Mile Island in the U.S. He wants public hearings on safety conditions and feels that Hydro blames its employees for accidents which are in fact caused by the desire to get the cheapest possible power.

GM 8/5/79 p.7; GM 8/5/79 p.5; GM 4/5/79 p.1.



## MAN DYING OF RADIOACTIVE POISONING?

Horace McInnes, a former Hydro foreman who worked with line linkage repair crews at the Bruce nuclear generating station, is dying in hospital. His wife and daughter say he's dying of radiation poisoning which he received while working at the Bruce station.

McInnes had said, when he first became ill, that the pipes he had worked on were leaking radioactivity and were making him ill. Doctors have not come to a conclusion on the nature of the cause of McInnes' condition. But a University of Toronto specialist in radiology thinks it is very unlikely that he is suffering from radiation poisoning.

GM 8/5/79 p.7.

## AIB AIDED CORPORATE PROFITS

A recent Conference Board of Canada study has revealed that the Anti-Inflation Board's cutbacks reduced wages, increased corporate profits and had little effect on prices. Its study revealed that without the AIB wages would have been 7.7 per cent higher, corporate profits nine per cent lower and prices only two per cent higher. The total effect of the cutbacks since 1976 was a 25 per cent drop in the unit labour cost relative to the United States.  
GM 18/5/79 p.8.

## REPORTED PAY INCREASES MISLEADING

The customary way of reporting wage increases overstates the gains made by unions and the costs incurred by employers. The method of calculation and reporting assumes that the final rate of pay is paid throughout the life of the agreement, instead of being implemented in stages, as is common.

For example: if an employee, earning \$6 an hour, or \$12,480 a year gets a 10 per cent increase for each year of a three-year contract, she reportedly gets a 33 per cent wage increase. The worker would receive an additional \$3,744 over the three years from the first-year increase, \$2745 more from the second-year increase and another \$1518 in the third year.

With no pay increases in these three years the worker would receive \$37,440. With the raises she would get \$45,448, an additional \$8,008. This is 21.4 per cent of \$37,440, or little more than seven per cent annually, much less than the reported 33 per cent figure would indicate.  
TS 30/4/79 p.B10.

## WORKERS' STRUGGLES

### JAILING OF PARROT ANGERS POSTAL WORKERS

Postal workers across Canada protested the jailing of their union leader, Jean-Claude

Parrot, in early May. Parrot, president of the Canadian Union of Postal Workers, was sentenced to three months in jail and 18 months probation for defying Parliament's back-to-work order to his union last fall (see Synthesis Vol.6 No.7).

In passing the sentence, Chief Justice Gregory Evans told the union leader it was not Parrot's job to decide whether the law was fair. "If you don't like the law, protest peacefully against it, seek to have it amended or revoked, but obey it."



**JEAN-CLAUDE PARROT**  
...sentenced to three months in prison.

Grace Hartman, president of the Canadian Union of Public Employees, said Parrot's sentence was "a government attack on the rights of all trade unionists, especially in the public sector. The injustice is compounded because the government had changed the rules in the middle of the game by revoking the postal union's right to strike. It leaves one with a scary feeling because at any moment the government can turn around and take away an existing right to strike."

Canadian Labour Congress president Dennis McDermott said the court action was one more step in a continuous process of provocative action by the government against the postal union.

Parrot was released on \$250 bail pending the outcome of an appeal against the conviction. Four other members of the CUPW

# LABOUR

national executive still have to go on trial for the same charges.

TS 8/5/79 p.A1; GM 8/5/79 p.1;

WFP 9/5/79 p.1; Labour's Side 1/5/79 p.5.

CNSP NOTE: Since being forced to end their strike last October, postal workers have launched a National Programme of Action under the slogan "The Struggle Continues." Their aim is to tell other trade unionists the real story of their negotiations with the Post Office, of trying for 18 months to get a contract with an employer that refused to even negotiate.

Supervisory harassment has increased since last fall with more than 1,000 suspensions handed out, a dozen firings of

shop stewards and union executive members, and thousands of discipline letters sent out to union members.

Now an arbitrator has imposed a new contract on the postal workers that takes back many of the gains made in their past contract. The wage increase is lower than the Post Office's original offer. Their cost of living allowance will be lost and management will now have the right to install TV cameras to monitor workers on the job.

The government's success against the postal workers in October was only possible because of a long campaign waged by them to discredit CUPW.



**"Faced with the alternative of struggle or capitulation we have no choice but to continue to struggle." J.C. Parrot.**

## BITTER INCO STRIKE FINALLY ENDS

After nearly nine months, the strike of the United Steelworkers of America against Inco in Sudbury is over. The striking workers voted 67.7 per cent in favour of the latest contract offer.

The settlement includes a \$4.07-an-hour increase in wages, a 30 years-and-out pen-

sion of \$600 per month, a supplemental unemployment benefit of \$40 a week for laid-off workers, a \$300 lump sum payment for returning to work and a co-operative wage study programme.

Dave Patterson, president of Local 6500 of the USWA, called the final settlement a breakthrough that will set the pattern for other unions in Canada. "The



determination to win certainly paid dividends."

The union membership had voted several weeks earlier by a 57.3 per cent majority to reject a company offer recommended to them by the union bargaining committee. The offer wasn't enough for the length of time the workers had been out on strike and it included a pension agreement of only 35 years-and-out.

The bitterness still lingers for many of the 11,700 Inco workers. They lost an average of \$10,000 in wages and went through thousands of dollars in savings during the strike. In the Sudbury region, welfare rolls increased by 22 per cent, the population dropped by 10,000 and small businesses faced near-bankruptcy.

Inco maintained a strong position for the eight months because of the huge stockpiles of nickel it had on hand. However its larder of various grades of refined

and other nickel products was declining to dangerous levels in the face of heavy demand bolstered by rising prices. The company sought to make up for the depleted stockpiles by increasing production at its operations in Indonesia and Guatemala.

Dropping stockpiles coupled with the continuing support for the strikers from the trade union movement put pressure on the multinational to come up with its latest offer.

TS 7/5/79 p.A1; FP 12/5/79;  
FP 14/5/79 p.11; TS 4/6/79 p.A1

## IMMIGRATION

### REFUGEE LIMIT ATTACKED AS TOO LOW

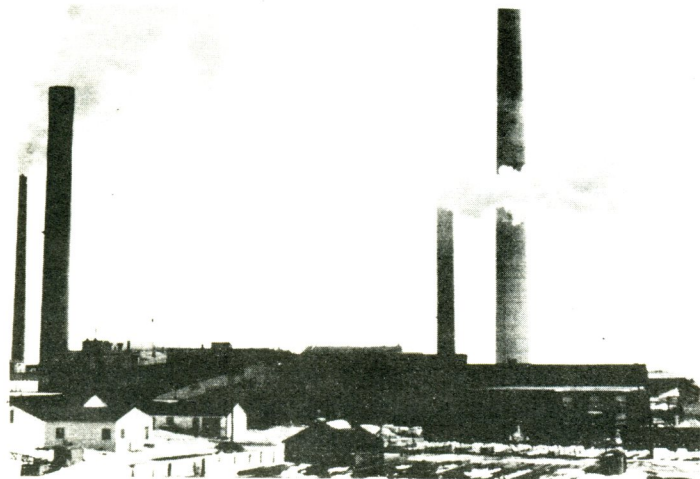
The federal and provincial governments have agreed to admit 10,000 government-sponsored refugees this year. The 10,000 limit, set within a 100,000 total 1979 immigration level established earlier, will apply to refugees the two levels of government are jointly responsible for helping.

Their help includes loans to refugees to travel to Canada, financial help until the refugee finds work, home-finding help, language and job training, counselling, medical and other social services:

Privately-sponsored refugees in which church and other groups provide services to refugees will not be counted in the 10,000 government limit but will be counted in the 100,000 total, reducing the number of regular immigrants granted entry.

At least half of the 10,000 will come from Indochinese countries such as Vietnam. The limit also includes 2,300 Eastern Europeans, 500 Latin Americans, 200 from other countries and a contingency of 2,000 in case of unexpected world events.

Human rights spokesmen criticized the limit of 10,000 refugees. George Cram, chairman of the Toronto-based Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in Latin America, said the 10,000 limit should be doubled.



## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

### CONSERVATIVES WIN MINORITY GOVERNMENT

Canadians voted in a Progressive Conservative minority government on May 22 after 16 consecutive years of Liberal rule. The final results saw 136 Conservatives, 114 Liberals, 26 New Democrats and six Social Crediters elected.

An overwhelming Tory vote in Ontario and western Canada saw no fewer than 13 Liberal cabinet ministers go down to defeat. The eleven-year-old Liberal regime of Pierre Trudeau conceded the government to Albertan Joe Clark.

The election left Canada split along linguistic and geographical lines, with the Tories holding only two seats in Quebec. They won 57 of Ontario's 95 seats and 57 of the West's 77 seats. The Liberals won virtually all the French-speaking ridings, not only in Quebec, but in northern Ontario, northern New Brunswick and in the Manitoba riding of St. Boniface. The Liberals won only one seat west of the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border.

In the popular vote, the Liberals polled 4,503,923 votes or about 40 per cent of the total; the Conservatives 4,067,572 for about 36 per cent of the total; and the NDP 2,024,452 or about 18 per cent of the total.

During the campaign, Trudeau successfully developed the issues of strong central government and Joe Clark's inability to run the country. But he committed major blunders by attacking popular premiers, shouting at hecklers, and musing about staying in office with fewer seats than the Conservatives. The Tories kept Clark tightly controlled and secured their minority with Clark's mortgage deduction proposal.

The NDP made a strong showing in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, where Ed Broadbent won 17 of his 26 seats. Despite support from the Canadian Labour Congress, the party failed to pick up seats in industrial Ontario and only won one seat in Toronto. The party fell short of its all-

time high of 31 seats, although it had never been better prepared for an election.

As the campaign indicated, it was not so much what people were for as what they were against that made the difference in the election results. As the Edmonton Journal commented, "Mr. Clark won less because Canadians chose him than because Canadians rejected Pierre Trudeau."

### Up and down the razor blade

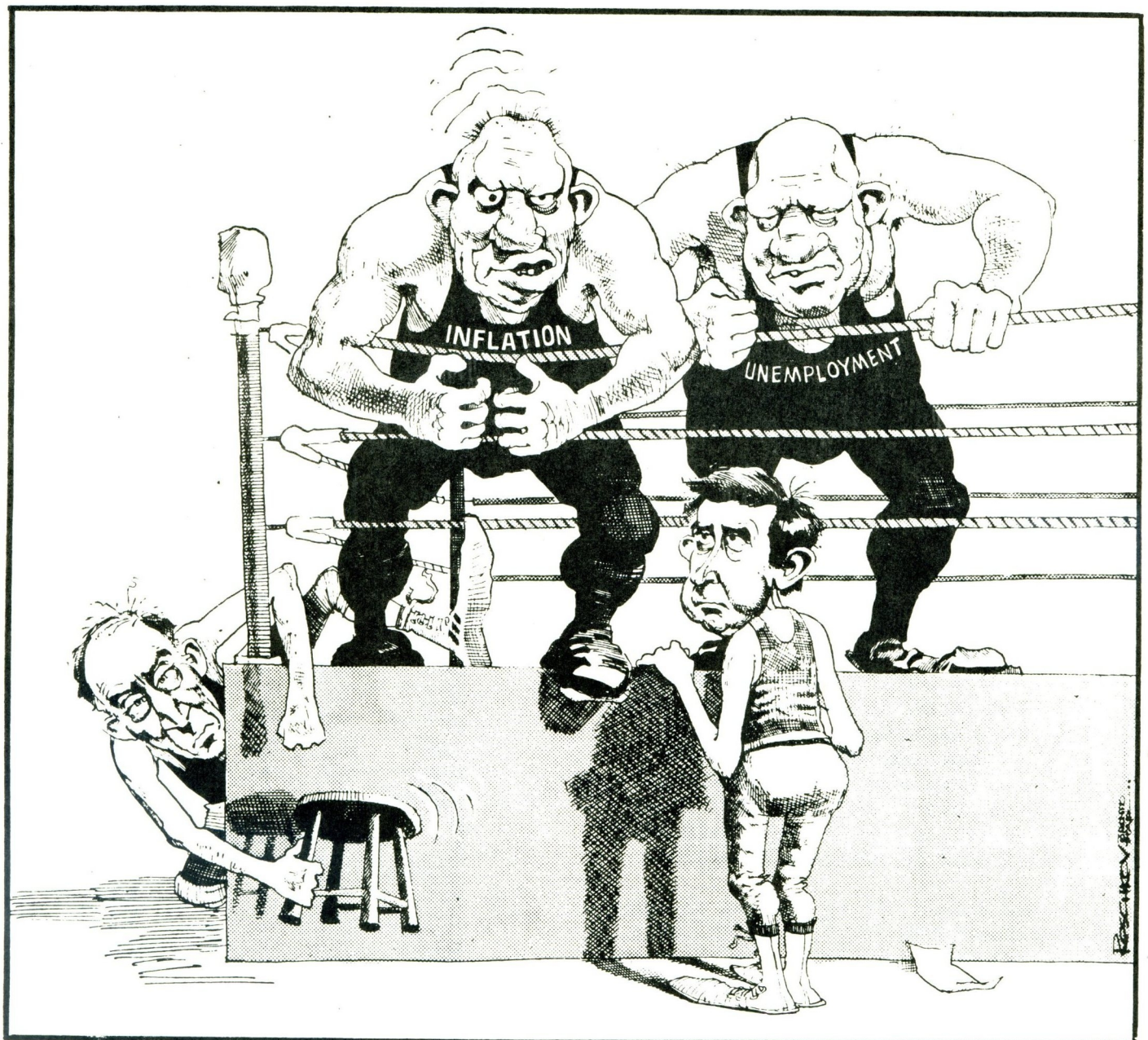
	1979		1974	
	% of pop. vote	seats	% of pop. vote	seats
<b>Tories</b>				
Yukon }		1	—	1
N.W.T. }	37	1	—	0
B.C.	44.6	20	41.9	12
Alta.	66.5	21	61.0	19
Sask.	42.2	10	36.3	8
Man.	43.5	7	47.5	9
Ont.	41.8	57	35.0	25
Que.	13.2	2	20.1	3
N.B.	39.9	4	32.8	3
N.S.	45.3	7	47.3	8
P.E.I.	52.6	4	48.7	3
Nfld.	30.8	2	43.2	3
<b>Liberals</b>				
Yukon }	32.6	0	—	0
N.W.T. }				
B.C.	23	1	33.3	8
Alta.	20.7	0	24.7	0
Sask.	19.9	0	30.6	3
Man.	23.5	2	27.3	2
Ont.	36.6	32	44.9	55
Que.	61.9	67	51.3	60
N.B.	44.7	6	46.9	6
N.S.	35.5	3	40.6	2
P.E.I.	40.3	0	45.9	1
Nfld.	37.8	4	46.3	4
<b>New Democratic Party</b>				
Yukon	29.4	0	—	1
N.W.T.	29.4	1	—	1
B.C.	31.6	8	22.8	2
Alta.	10.3	0	9.2	0
Sask.	36.6	4	31.5	2
Man.	32.5	5	23.4	2
Ont.	20.9	6	19.0	8
Que.	5.1	0	6.3	0
N.B.	15.3	0	8.6	0
N.S.	18.8	1	11.1	1
P.E.I.	7.0	0	4.6	0
Nfld.	31.4	1	9.4	0

# POLITICAL

Joe Clark becomes Canada's sixteenth and youngest (at 39) prime minister; he's also the first Canadian leader born in the West. The political problems facing him are great: holding a country together with almost no base in Quebec, facing a minority Parliament in the fall, delivering on costly campaign promises, forming a cabinet, recruiting staff, reorganizing the bureaucracy and briefing himself on governing a

land divided by parties on linguistic grounds.

Newspapers across the country speculated on the future plans of Pierre Trudeau. After conceding the result of the election, Trudeau told his supporters that he would remain in Parliament as Leader of the Official Opposition. The media are convinced that he will remain through Quebec's referendum and perhaps through the next



“NEXT!”

election.

TS 23/5/69 p.A1; TS 24/5/79 p.A1,A14,A8;  
TS 25/5/79 p.A1; TS 26/5/79 p.A11.

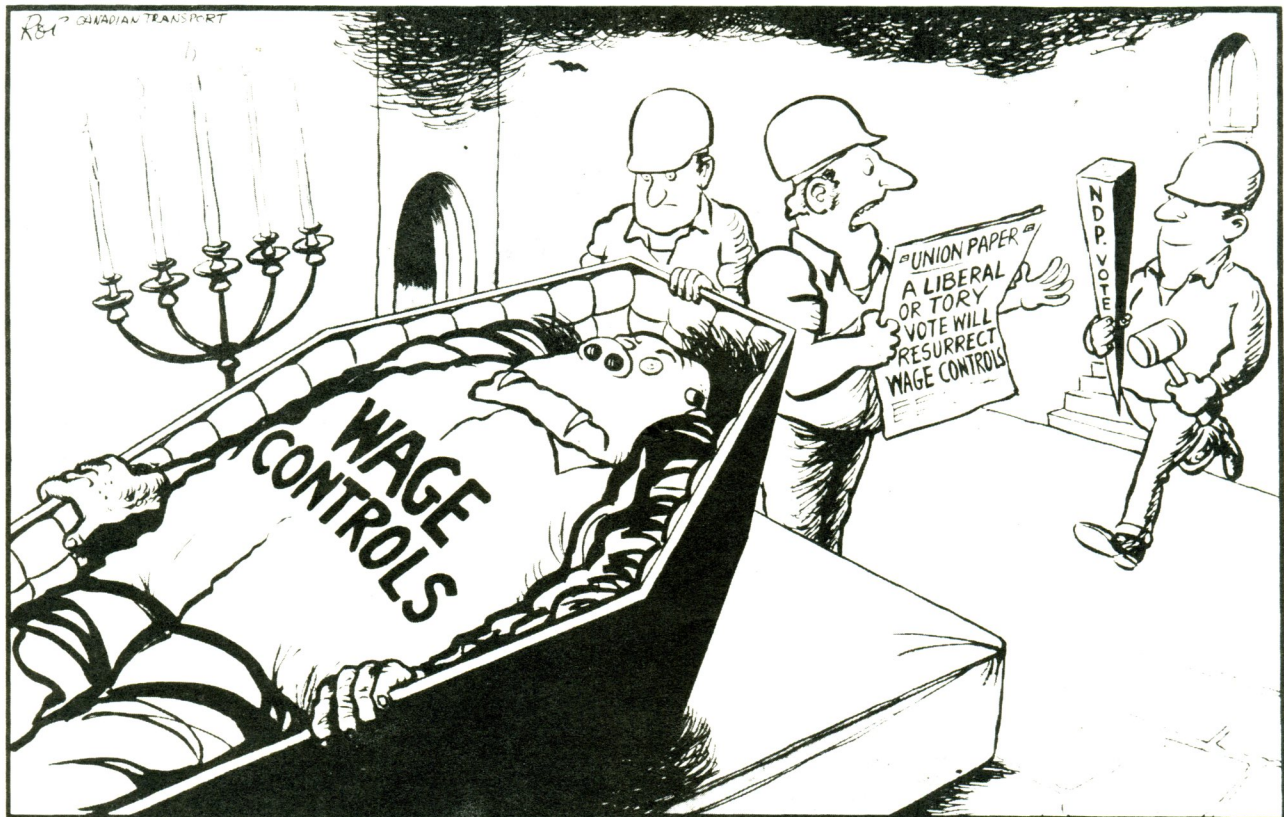
**CNSP NOTE:** It seems clear that this was an anti-Trudeau campaign climaxed by an anti-Trudeau vote. Both the Tory and Liberal campaigns made certain that the prime minister would be the dominant, if not the only, issue of the election. The Liberals were not defeated as a party so much as their leader, P. E. Trudeau, was repudiated.

It can be said that Trudeau encouraged the predominance of the prime minister's political role and the sublimation of that of the cabinet during his years in office. In a country as large and diverse as Canada, the natural tensions between the provinces and Ottawa have been exacerbated by the magnification of the role and authority of the prime minister in a federal system.

The *Toronto Star* editorialized that Ontario turned its back on Quebec and cast its lot with English Canada in this election. The coalition of economic interests and ethnic identity has been the key to federal power in Canada. Historically, the Liberals have been the ones to capitalize on it. That Ontarians were willing to take a chance with the West and the Conservatives underlines their disaffection with Trudeau.

The perception of the majority of Canadians was that the prime minister was the source of all problems and only by getting rid of him could any of them be resolved.

Both Pierre Trudeau and Joe Clark failed to address themselves effectively to the most glaring issues of concern to Canadians: the desperate plight of our million-plus unemployed and the fact that spiralling prices on basic necessities pro-



"DRIVE IT HOME!"

Despite an intense campaign in the labour press supporting the NDP, the party was not able to substantially increase its vote among union members.



# POLITICAL

duce a real crisis in daily living for the average Canadian family. Ed Broadbent won lots of praise for addressing the issues. But the NDP nevertheless failed to win as many seats as it had hoped to, despite the CLC's support and changes in the Election Expenses Act which helped the party financially.

The NDP and the CLC will now have to examine their shaky alliance. Criticism has been levelled against the "parallel election campaign" of the NDP and the CLC. Some observers think that workers resented being told by union bureaucrats how to vote, and that the strategy was heavy-handed and did not constitute real political education.

*Next Year Country* criticized the joint strategy because it undermined independent political action "by workers around the crucial issues facing Canadians. "What...(it is) is not a move by the NDP to identify itself with the interests of the working class. The 'Perfect Union' NDP election buttons refer to a marriage between business unionism and the NDP's conservative brand of social democracy."

## PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

### SOCREDS RETAIN POWER IN CLOSE VOTE

The Social Credit Party retained power in the British Columbia election May 10, but with a reduced majority. The Socreds won 31 seats to the NDP's 26. The popular vote went 48 per cent to Social Credit and 46 per cent to the NDP. It was the first time ever that the NDP had won more than 40 per cent of the popular vote in B.C.

At dissolution the standings in the B.C. Legislature were: Social Credit 34; NDP 18; Conservative one; vacant, two. The new legislature has 67 members because of a recent redistribution, said to favour the Socreds.

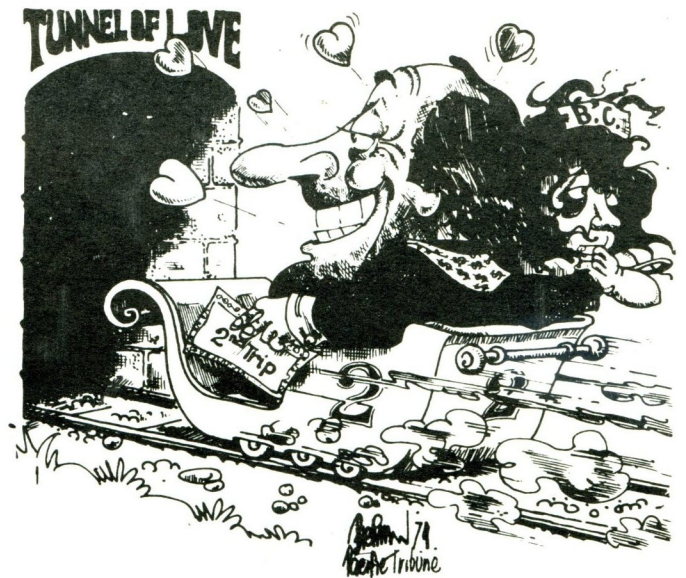
The NDP failed to make headway in the metropolitan Vancouver area. It was hit

there with the loss of two seats, attributed to redistribution.

NDP leader Dave Barrett predicted his party would soon form the government in B.C., despite its defeat by Social Credit. "We did very well and are going to remain in the forefront of B.C. politics and will be back soon."

In 1975 the NDP polled 39 per cent of the vote, only a fraction of a point below the share that made it the government in 1972. It was the collapse of the Liberals and Conservatives that made the difference in the Socreds' 1975 victory.

TS 4/4/79 p.A1; GM 5/4/79 p.10 R. Williamson; WFP 11/5/79 p.7; GM 11/5/79 p.A1.



## NATIVE PEOPLE

### ABORIGINAL RIGHTS MOVEMENT GROWS

The movement across Canada of native groups rediscovering their aboriginal rights and demanding that their land claims be settled is steadily growing.

The federal government would like to

# POLITICAL



see the James Bay settlement as a model. Last Oct. 31 the Committee for Original People's Entitlement (COPE) signed a land claims agreement-in-principle with the government on behalf of the Western Arctic Inuvialuit (native people). COPE asked for 168,000 square miles of land. It got title including subsurface rights to only 5,000 square miles. The rest of the land will go to oil companies.

The Inuit Tapriisat (ITC), the Council for Yukon Indians (CYI) and the Dene Nation of the Northwest Territories all expressed displeasure with the COPE agreement and feel it has caused a split among native groups. The Dene Nation describes the agreement as a "bad business deal", contradicting the most fundamental bases of the Dene claims position.

The agreement refers only to land rights and makes no mention of the fundamental political rights that all aboriginal nations possess. Those rights are extinguished in exchange for specific benefits and compensation.

The Inuit of Baker Lake went to court in February to obtain a freeze on mineral exploration and development in the Keewatin area of the N.W.T. until aboriginal rights issues are settled. The federal court granted a temporary injunction last spring on the grounds that mining and oil exploration were causing a decline in local caribou herds, a major source of food for Baker Lake residents.

The ITC, representing Inuit from six regions, Labrador, Quebec, Baffin Island, Keewatin, the Central Arctic and Western Arctic, were unhappy with the slowness of negotiations on land claims. The group

abolished its land claims commission in February and embarked on a massive re-organization.

The plans for settling Inuit land claims provide for strengthened regional input and for increased political and constitutional rights for the Inuit in Keewatin, and the Central Arctic and Baffin regions. Negotiations will take place in four phases with each region negotiating their priorities first.

The Council for Yukon Indians has the threat of the Alaska natural gas pipeline hanging over its head. The federal government wants a settlement before construction begins, but discussions with the Northern Pipeline Agency have shown the council that the government only wants to expedite construction. The CYI has set up a negotiating department made of representatives from each village to protect community interests.

The major block in the Dene Nation negotiations is the federal government's refusal to negotiate until the Dene and the Metis Association agree on a joint negotiating procedure.

A Northern Native Rights Campaign was carried out in March. Taking part were the Council of Yukon Indians, the Dene Nation and Inuit Tapiristat of Canada in co-operation with the Labrador Inuit Association and the Nishga Tribal Council of Northwest British Columbia. Leaders of these groups travelled across southern Canada, visiting more than 60 communities.

The long-range goals of participating groups include full recognition of aboriginal nationhood and acceptance of this in the current constitutional debate. The campaign also strove to mobilise public oppo-

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# POLITICAL

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*OF COURSE NATIVE RIGHTS IS TOP PRIORITY!...  
WHY IT'S HOLDING UP ALL THE OTHER BUSINESS!!*

sition to the Alaska Highway natural gas pipeline in the Yukon and to support the general resource freeze in the N.W.T. as demanded by the Dene and Inuit peoples. Southern audiences were challenged to exert more control over their own lives.

Native people are demanding that two basic guarantees be written into Canada's constitution: a formal recognition that they are Canada's original people and government protection of their right to continued existence.

In the spirit of Louis Riel, Metis protesters in April staged a sit-in by occupying a downtown Canada Manpower office in Winnipeg to demonstrate against high unemployment. Between 66 and 90 per cent of Manitoba's 120,000 Metis are out of work. The provincial Tory government is being accused of cutting a long list of NDP job assistance programs and abandoning northerners to welfare, violence and hopelessness.

Native Press 13/4/79, 16/3/79;

EJ 14/3/79 p.B6; OC 15/3/79 p.11;

GM 16/3/79, Jeffrey Simpson and Yves Lavigne; WFP 11/4/79, p.4

WFP 18/4/79, John Sullivan; Project North Newsletter, December 1978, January, February and April, 1979.

## MEDIA

### COURT THROWS OUT CHARGES AGAINST SUN

Dismissal of charges that the Toronto Sun and two of its executives violated the Official Secrets Act are being seen by some as a major triumph for a free press in Canada.

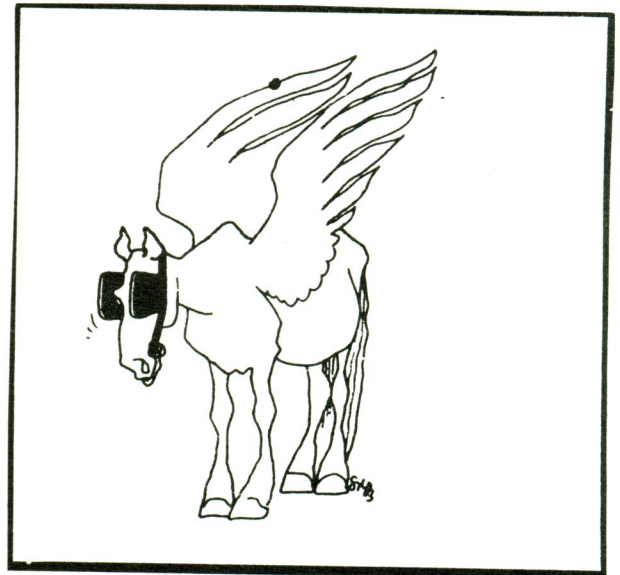
The Sun, publisher Douglas Creighton and editor-in-chief Peter Worthington were charged in March, 1978, with violating the Official Secrets Act by receiving and publishing information from a confidential RCMP report on Soviet intelligence activity in Canada. The case involved Canada's first prosecution of journalists under the Act.

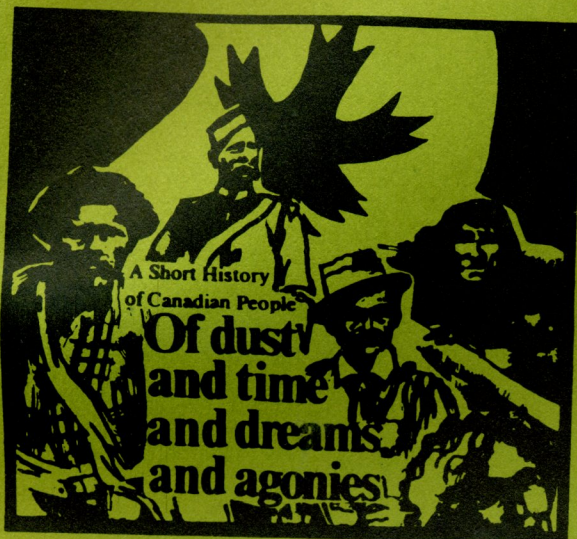
The government charged that on March 7, 1978, the Sun published details of alleged spying in Canada by the KGB (Soviet secret police) and GRU (military intelligence). The government did not claim that the Sun story actually harmed national security.

In making his decision, Ontario Provincial Court Judge Carl Waisberg noted that before the Sun article appeared, the RCMP report on which it was based had been publicized in a CTV broadcast and in speeches in the House of Commons. That, and the internal distribution of the report to 67 officials, meant that by the time the Sun article appeared, the report was no longer "secret" within the meaning of the Official Secrets Act.

The Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association accused the government of

discrimination for charging only the Sun, although other media and Conservative M.P. Tom Cossitt had released similar information. "There is no doubt that...The Sun has been singled out as the target merely because...it is anti-Trudeau", said Edmonton Journal publisher J.P.O'Callaghan. The publishers urged the federal government to modify the Official Secrets Act.  
EJ 21/4/79 p.A10; GM 21/4/78 p.4;  
GM 8/4/78 p.5; FP 28/4/79 p.6.





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*By Pat Bird*

*Illustrated by Yvonne Slipka*

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