of copyright in section 17(2) but they bear little relevance to musical works. An interesting exception is provided, though, in section 17(3) whereby no church, college or school and no religious charitable or fraternal organization is liable to pay any compensation to a copyright owner by reason of the public performance of any musical work in furtherance of a religious, educational or charitable object. This section does not mean, however, that a work may be performed for the purpose of raising money for a religious, educational or charitable cause. Such a venture would still be an infringement of copyright since section 17(3) only operates to exempt the performance of musical works for purposes which are exclusively religious, educational or charitable (e.g., providing musical entertainment at a hospital). Any duplication of songs from books records or tapes, even for use in a classroom, involves an infringement of copyright but this is virtually impossible to police.

The final question to be considered is that of the remedies available to a copyright holder whose right has been infringed. The speediest remedy is a temporary injunction which is an order of a court directing cessation of the activities which allegedly constitute infringement. It lasts until a full trial of the matter can be heard but it will only be granted if there is an apparent infringement, a likelihood of increased damage and a likelihood that the interests of the person accused will not be prejudiced if the complaint proves to be legally unfounded at trial. If the copyright holder’s case is successful, the injunction might be made permanent. If he has suffered harm to his reputation, he may recover compensatory damages and if he has lost profits the court may order their accounting and recovery from the guilty party. Finally, in addition to these civil remedies, the Act provides for criminal penalties in the form of fines for knowingly copying, selling or importing copies or publicly performing a copyrighted work.

In summary then, one may conclude that although no copyright exists in ideas, the various forms of musical expression give rise to many copyright issues. Those involved in the music field would do well to make themselves aware of the application of copyright law to musical works and to keep abreast of changes to the Copyright Act which will undoubtedly be made as law responds to new developments in music and technology.

On March 18-19 the organizational conference of the Alberta Kodaly Association was held at the University of Calgary. It was organized by an enthusiastic and dedicated group of Kodaly educators and sponsored by the Department of Music, Faculty of Fine Arts and the Faculty of Continuing Education.

The purpose of the conference was two-fold. Firstly, it was intended to provide music educators with an opportunity to further their knowledge and understanding of the Kodaly approach. Secondly, the conference brought into being the Alberta Kodaly Association.

Over the past few years a tremendous amount of work has been going on in Alberta with both French and English adaptations of the Kodaly method—most notably that of Lois Choksy and Sr. Therese Potvin. As a result of this work a need was felt to create a provincial organization which would: (1) help foster and make known Zoltan Kodaly’s philosophy of music education; (2) provide opportunities for communication; (3) enhance professional development of its members; and (4) make known its concerns regarding music education in Canada. The enthusiastic response of over 100 participants confirmed this need and helped launch a healthy and vigorous organization.

The conference involved a keynote address by Richard Johnston, long-time friend of Canadian folk music, pedagogical sessions by Sr. Potvin, Carolyn Steeves and Lois Choksy, demonstrations headed by Sharyn Favreau, Lynn Simpson and Robert Cazabon, presentations by Joan MacLeod and Tim Rogers and a concluding songfest directed by Ron Brown and Sr. Potvin.

Plans are underway for a second conference to be held in Edmonton in March of 1984. The first newsletter should be out at the end of June.

Two important dates should be noted regarding upcoming national conferences of the Kodaly Institute of Canada: 11th Annual Conference, October 21-23, 1983 in Halifax, Nova Scotia and the 12th Annual Conference, October 25-28, 1984 in Banff, Alberta.

Sharyn Favreau