

In regard to the third point in the suggested terms of reference, I would mention that Manitoba has already taken steps to improve and extend the teaching of French in our public schools. While the educational aspect of bilingualism is of first importance, I doubt that this can usefully be separated from its constitutional implications. It is for this reason that I suggest that, as a matter of procedure, while the royal commission may seek information from the provinces and make recommendations thereon, the consideration of this subject should be a matter for intergovernmental discussion rather than of discussion between the royal commission and provincial governments.

I am taking the liberty of making this letter public as of Monday, the 3rd of June.

Yours sincerely,

Duff Roblin.

The Rt. Hon. L. B. Pearson P.C., M.P.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
East Block,
Ottawa 4, Ontario.

OFFICE OF THE PREMIER
Victoria, British Columbia

May 31st, 1963.

The Right Honourable L. B. Pearson,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

In the absence of the premier, I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 15, and enclosure, re commission of inquiry on bilingualism and biculturalism.

Yours faithfully,

(Mrs.) K. R. Mylrea,
Secretary to the premier.

PREMIER'S OFFICE
Regina,

June 7th, 1963.

The Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson,
Office of the Prime Minister,
Ottawa, Ontario.
My dear Prime Minister:

With further reference to your letter dated May 15, 1963 regarding a possible royal commission on bilingualism and biculturalism, I now wish to advise that the province of Saskatchewan will be pleased to take advantage of any opportunities to discuss with the commission problems related to biculturalism.

In the meantime my colleagues and I are discussing ways in which we can best make a contribution to the commission's inquiry and how best to undertake appropriate provincial studies.

Yours sincerely,
W. S. Lloyd
