

language program. A proposed plan of action has been distributed to all interested parents, teachers and community groups. They have been asked to comment, for example, on training for teachers and on learning materials. The government of Ontario will then draft a new heritage language instruction bill.

Another government initiative is a heritage language institute in western Canada which will enhance the teaching of heritage languages and develop Canadian-oriented teaching materials. The Canadian government is also exploring the possibility of a complementary initiative in Quebec.

This national strategy also includes a major national conference on heritage

berta. Other Alberta ethnic-cultural groups joined the movement and today instruction in many subjects is provided in eight languages: English, French, Ukrainian, German, Hebrew, Cree, Arabic and Chinese (Mandarin).

Conference speakers pointed out that classes in another western province, Manitoba, are conducted in English, French, Ukrainian, German and Hebrew. There are trilingual programs in some centres where Ukrainian and French are both taught as second languages. In Toronto, there is a Chinese-Canadian, bilingual, bicultural school program.

Canada's concern with multicultural education continues beyond elementary and secondary school. The Canadian government has



languages to be hosted by the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education in January 1988. The conference will explore such issues as curriculum development, teacher training and Canadian-produced materials.

In some parts of Canada, ethnic groups represent a significant minority. Out-of-school classes are not considered enough. Speakers at a 1985 conference entitled *Multicultural Education: A Partnership* outlined some of the special programs available across Canada. For example, in 1974, English-Ukrainian bilingual classes were established in Edmonton's two school systems in the western province of Al-

also assisted Canadian universities and ethnic communities in establishing 11 academic chairs in multicultural studies. The most recent additions were a chair in Estonian Studies at the University of Toronto and a chair of Punjabi Language, Literature and Sikh Studies at the University of British Columbia.

Those interested in applying the principles of multiculturalism in the workplace may obtain advanced training and resource materials at the new Institute of Multicultural Resource Development, soon to be housed in Calgary, Alberta. The institute will be funded by both the Alberta and Canadian governments.

## HERITAGE LANGUAGE

Heritage Language classes for elementary school-age children are offered in the following languages, at the locations listed. There is no charge to the participants. For further information or registration, please call the contact person noted.

LANGUAGE	LOCATION	DAY	CONTACT PHONE
Arabic (Egyptian Co-operative School)	Merivale H.S.	Saturday	Dr. Shehata 836-2775
Bengali	West Ottawa & Craig Henry Community Centres	Sunday	Mr. S. Basu 824-9322
Finnish	Merivale H.S.	Saturday	Mrs. L. Rissanen - 722-2019
Gujarati	J.S. Woodsworth S.S.	Saturday	Mr. C. Acharya - 726-0688
Hebrew	Various	Tues. & Sun.	Ms. R. Durocher - 820-9484
Hindi	E.A. Garneau Gloucester H.S. & Merivale H.S.	Saturday	Ms. M. Gupta - 824-5595
Hindi, Sanskrit, Punjabi, & Urdu	J.S. Woodsworth S.S.	Mon. to Sun.	Mrs. I. Venkateswaran - 824-4034
Korean	Sir Robert Borden H.S. & Cairine Wilson S.S.	Saturday	Mrs. C.P. Kohli 723-8571
Malayalam	Bayshore P.S.	Saturday	Dr. R.K. Sahi 824-1710
Pilipino (Filipino)	Hillcrest H.S.	Saturday	Dr. Oh - 829-5145(h)998-2323(b)
Vietnamese (Nguyen-Du School)	Sir Wilfred Laurier H.S.	Saturday	Mr. Joy Philip - 830-0299
Urdu	McNabb Centre	Saturday	Dr. G.B. Calleja - 830-3194
	Sir Robert Borden H.S. & Cairine Wilson S.S.	Thursday	Mr. Ngan L. Tran 230-8282
			Mrs. H. Ansari 825-2704

## Intercultural Training for Police

Policing a community made up of people from very different backgrounds requires special training. The Canadian government has assisted police departments across the country in creating a multiracial, multicultural training program for police officers. The guide, *The Police Intercultural Training Manual*, is available to all police forces.

This training program led to a national symposium where chiefs of police met with minority community leaders. That experience prompted the development of

research into recruitment as well as the training of police officers. In one month alone, Montreal police officers visited more than 40 high schools and community centres as part of a program to recruit more young men and women from visible minority groups to a career in policing.

Recruitment of visible minorities is one way Canadian police forces promote understanding of, and sensitivity to, cultural diversity.

