

not unaware of the seriousness of the debate in the Jewish community, among Canadians of Polish, German and other origins, as to where they fit in, with all this emphasis on the founding "partnership". I am also not unaware of the anxiety some have felt over the phrase "the two founding races" that appears in the Order in Council establishing the Royal Commission on Biculturalism and Bilingualism, and that has been used with increasing frequency in the current Canadian dialogue.

CITIZENSHIP NOT GRADED

I would urge you not to regard, as I do not regard, this language as anything more than what it was intended to mean; namely, a recognition of the historical fact that two basic language groups were at the very political foundation of colonial Canada and of Confederation itself. It is unwise not to appreciate fully the historical and political importance of that simple fact. But it does not mean that there are grades of citizenship in Canada, that groups who, because of a different ancestry and a different historical relationship to Canada, should be considered or consider themselves in any way whatever as outside the original partnership. That must not, and will not, happen. For in a very real sense, the partnership of today is a partnership of all Canadians of every origin and racial background. Once a Canadian finds himself to be a member of one of our two historic language groups, his rights and his role become the rights and the role already established for that language group in which he had placed himself. But, I emphasize, within that role, he retains his special feeling for his own particular racial and cultural background. Above it, there is always his proud status as a Canadian. So the idea of partnership, with two founding peoples, possesses no threat to any Canadian. Rather, it is an invitation to share in the concept of Canadian unity which accepts the dual character of our historical origin and our national development.

You ask: What does such a concept do for those cultures that the several minority groups, now fitted into the partnership, have brought with them and which they may wish to preserve in a Canadian setting? I need hardly tell you how deeply I respect the heritage of every Canadian, whatever his language or ethnic origin. I am also acutely aware of the need to give every group incentive and encouragement to fit its heritage into the Anglo-French partnership and environment. It is the duty and the privilege of the two older language groups - French and English - to welcome the newer citizenry and their heritage into the framework of the Canadian society; to enable them to make their own special contribution to that society....

I am confident that the recent demands upon all of us for a re-examination of every aspect of our federation from biculturalism and bilingualism to the constitution, from financial arrangements to the role of other cultural groups - I am confident that all of these challenging dilemmas are an invaluable

exercise to make us ever more deeply aware of what we would lose if Canada were lost.

We do not have to create Canada today. We have it. We must preserve and strengthen it. That is our task. We have a national structure. It may need changes of emphasis and some re-distribution of powers and rights, but the basic facts are deeply and well established; nothing, I repeat, nothing, persuades me that we need fear for the Canadian future....

SENIOR BRITISH OFFICER TO VISIT

Major-General J.F. Worsley, commandant of the Staff College, Camberley, England, will visit Canada from May 17 to 24 to study problems and methods of instruction at the Canadian Army Staff College, Kingston, Ontario, and present silver cups to two Canadian militia regiments.

Arriving in Ottawa by air on May 17, Major-General Worsley will visit the British Defence Liaison Staff, and Canadian Army headquarters on May 19.

On May 20, he will tour installations at Camp Petawawa, Ontario. During his visit to Kingston, on May 21 and 22, he will hold talks with staff-college officials.

General Worsley will present a silver cup to Kingston's Princess of Wales' Own Regiment (militia) and will visit the National Defence College and The Royal Military College.

He will leave Kingston for Kentville, Nova Scotia, where he will make a similar presentation to the West Nova Scotia Regiment (militia) on May 24.

In 1953-55, General Worsley commanded the South Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales' Volunteers), with which the two Canadian militia units are allied.

He will return to Britain on May 24.

FRENCH GIFT TO PORT ROYAL

A collection of 85 items of kitchen and bakeshop furnishings from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries has been donated by the Republic of France for the restoration of rooms in the *Habitation* at Port Royal National Historic Park, near Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia.

A reconstruction of the Champlain *Habitation* of 1603 was completed and opened to the public as a national historic park in 1939-40, but authentic furniture of the period was not installed at that time. The National Parks Branch has begun a programme of furnishing the rooms of the building.

The furnishings, which were located in France by Jean Palardy, an expert on early French-Canadian furniture serving as consultant to the National Parks Branch, were donated by the French Government as a gesture of cultural and historical kinship with the Canadian people.