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Canada halts shipments of nuclear material to India

After 18 years of close co-operation with India, Canada has suspended all shipments to that country of nuclear equipment and material and is ending co-operation on nuclear-reactor projects and technological exchanges, following the announcement that India had exploded a nuclear device.

In a statement on May 22, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, reiterated his remarks of May 18 that Canada was consistently opposed to all forms of nuclear testing and considered it "most regrettable that yet another country has now conducted a nuclear explosion". Mr. Sharp said that this action represented a severe setback to international efforts being made to prevent all nuclear testing and to inhibit the proliferation of nuclear-explosion technology.

Canada's long-standing co-operation with India in the field of nuclear energy had been for peaceful purposes only and had been accepted by India on that basis, stated Mr. Sharp, and although the Indian Government had declared that the recent explosion was for research purposes, Canada saw no distinction between the development of nuclear explosions for "so-called" peaceful purposes and those for military purposes.

Minister's statement

The remarks on May 22 of the Secretary of State for External Affairs follow:

* * * *

"Our concern is related to two important aspects. First, we are concerned as to the effect that India's action, whatever its motivation, will have on international efforts, to which Canada has been an active party, to limit and control the proliferation of nuclear-explosion technology for which there can be no distinction between peaceful and potential military application. For all intents and purposes, therefore, India now has developed the capability of producing a nuclear weapon. Many years ago Canada could have developed a similar capability but we chose not to do so because of

our view that the dubious advantages of having our own explosive device were far outweighed by the dangers to world peace and security. The development of this technology by India is bound to have serious and widespread repercussions throughout Asia and the world.

"Secondly, we are very distressed and concerned that this latest member of the nuclear club should be a country with which successive Canadian Governments have carried on over the past two decades extensive co-operation in the nuclear-energy field. This long-standing co-operation with India in the nuclear-energy field has involved the gift, under the Colombo Plan, of a nuclear-research reactor; the provision of credit, expertise, materials and fuel for two electric-generating reactors, and a variety of technical exchanges and training of personnel, etc. All of this assistance was intended to help India in meeting the critical energy needs of the Indian people and was provided to, and accepted by, India on the basis that it would be used for peaceful purposes only. We have made it clear in international discussions and in bilateral exchanges with India that the creation of a nuclear explosion for so-called peaceful purposes could not be considered as a peaceful purpose within the meaning of our co-operative arrangements.

"Canada continues to attach great importance to its general relations with India and remains anxious to contribute to the economic and social progress of the Indian people. It fully respects India's sovereignty and independence in all matters. It cannot, however, be expected to assist and subsidize, directly or indirectly, a nuclear program which, in a key respect, undermines the position which Canada has for a long time been firmly convinced is best for world peace and security.

Reassessment necessary

"In view of the serious implications internationally and for our bilateral relations resulting from India's explo-

sion of a nuclear device, Canada intends to reassess its nuclear co-operation with India as the Prime Minister had warned the Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, would be done if India developed such a device. We are seeking information from India on the source of the plutonium used in the explosion and on the specific ways in which they expect this nuclear-explosion technique will benefit Indian economic development commensurate with the costs involved. Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd has recalled for discussions Mr. Morrow, its resident representative in Bombay. The Canadian Government has suspended shipments to India of nuclear equipment and material and has instructed AECL, pending clarification of the situation, to suspend its co-operation with India regarding nuclear-reactor projects and the more general technological-exchange arrangements which it has with the Indian Atomic Energy Commission.

Discussions soon

"Canada will propose early discussions with India on future relations between our two countries, including, in particular, a discussion on the implications of this latest development for India's economic priorities. Canada

is conscious of the very large costs involved in the normal development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and we have an appreciation of the substantial additional resources, material, managerial and technical, which must be devoted to the development of explosive devices. Canada does not intend to share the burden of relieving such costs. As a result, the Canadian Government is not prepared at this time to agree to any rollover of India's commercial debt to Canada, which is largely related to India's nuclear-energy program. The Canadian Government, however, does not plan to interrupt its continuing program of food and agricultural aid to the sub-continent although it will be reviewing other elements in the aid program in consultation with the Indian authorities.

"I am informing the Indian High Commissioner of the steps outlined above.

"With regard to the broad international implication of India's nuclear explosion, Cabinet has directed that officials enter into immediate consultations with a number of other governments, including those which have been involved in India's nuclear-development program, signatories to the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and other members of the International Atomic Energy Agency."

"Judgments pronounced in English in the courts are to be translated into French.

"A nine-member language board will be established to oversee application of the language policy."

Federal Government statement

Prime Minister Trudeau's office issued the following statement on May 23 concerning the new language legislation in Quebec:

"In view of the widespread interest throughout Canada caused by the first reading of the language legislation introduced by the Quebec government, the Government of Canada wishes to reiterate its position on this matter.

In 1969, the Parliament of Canada adopted the Official Languages Act. In passing this Act, the constitutionality of which was recently affirmed by the Supreme Court of Canada, Parliament recognized the existence of two official languages in Canada for all activities of the Federal Government and those of its institutions and agencies.

"Parliament also recognized the right of each and every Canadian to communicate with the Federal Government, its institutions and agencies in the official language of his or her choice. As a result all documents emanating from the Government of Canada are published in the two official languages. Travellers using national transportation facilities and visitors to Canadian offices abroad are entitled to service in either one of the two official languages.

"In those parts of Canada where one or other of the two main linguistic groups constitute an important segment of the population, all principal offices of the Federal Government must be in a position to communicate with Canadians in one or other of the official languages as the case may be.

"This legislation has been in effect for five years now and is applicable to all citizens and in all provinces and territories of the country.

"Furthermore, in the document entitled 'A Canadian Bill of Rights', published in 1968, the Government of Canada states its position in respect to the question of language rights and education by calling for the guarantee of the right of the individual to education in institutions using as a medium of instruction the official language of her choice.

French to be the official language of Province of Quebec

Under legislation tabled in the National Assembly of the Province of Quebec on May 21, French is to be the sole official language of that province.

Previous legislation that allowed parents to choose the language of education for their children is repealed and only children who already speak adequate English will be allowed to attend English schools. Children speaking neither French nor English, including those of immigrants, must attend French schools.

Highlights of new bill

The Montreal *Gazette* of May 22 listed as follows the highlights of the new bill, which will probably take about six months to pass:

"French is the official language of the province but individuals can deal with the government in either French or English.

"Tests will be administered by school boards to determine whether a child is

to be placed in the English-language or French-language schools. Provision is made for appeals on test results.

"Bill 63 which provided freedom-of-choice in the language of instruction is repealed.

"All contracts with the government and para-governmental bodies must be written in French if contracted totally in Quebec and in French and another language if contracted elsewhere.

"French is to be the official language of the public service and no one is to be admitted to an administrative office in the public service unless his knowledge of the official language is 'appropriate' to the employment sought.

"Government contracts will be awarded under a preferential system to companies favouring the use of French.

"The government is to provide grants and teaching assistance to businesses wishing to comply with guidelines on the use of French.

Music of immigrants well preserved in Ottawa

The alouette is a bird which sings while in flight. No alouette has ever flown or sung in Canada. The bird is European and the song of the same name, which is as tightly identified with French Canada as the bagpipe is with Nova Scotia, came with the first French immigrants to land in Quebec 300 years ago. Today some 1,400 different French songs of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries which have survived as folk music in Canada are recorded at the Canadian Centre for Folk Culture Studies in Ottawa. Dr. Roxane Carlisle, head of the ethnomusicology section, has compiled the essential facts of Canada's multi-tonal past and archival present for Canada Today/D'Aujourd'hui, published by the Canadian Embassy in Washington. They are reprinted below:

The French connection

Today's six million-plus French Canadians are descended from some 6,700 immigrants who arrived before 1675 when such immigration ceased. Most came from rural parts in the north or west of France and they brought with them thousands of songs and dance tunes, some already centuries old. The 14,000 now on file show that at least two old songs came over for every man, woman and child among the original immigrants. The old songs often refer to places, people or events in France and very often to La Rochelle, the principal port of departure.

The persistence of the songs can be accounted for by not only by the isolation and nostalgia of the settlers but by the way they proved strikingly appropriate to the new environment; the strong rhythms were, for example, easily converted into paddling songs for the early voyageurs. The French immigrants also brought a wide variety of dance tunes built around the fiddle which are still being danced to today.

The British inspiration

The early British settlers were very often discharged soldiers and the early British songs very often had a military tune. The bandsmen (and the songs) might be Scottish, English, Irish or Hessian. Ballads from English broadsheets and the gentler strains of nursery lullabies and children's songs were other major sources. Since British immigration continued and increased (while French diminished), the British songs on record at the Centre are from a much broader time span. Military bands from Britain would remain on garrison duty for just a few years and their replacements would bring new tunes from the old sod to play in the

town squares of Kingston or York on summer evenings. By 1800 every village in Upper Canada (Ontario) had its fiddler and many had bagpipers as well. The fiddlers played at indoor dances in warm farm kitchens (there were no barn dances in cold Ontario) and the pipers played for outdoor summer dancing. The Welsh brought penillion singing – a singer entered and improvised a set of variations on a melody first stated by a harp (or today, by a piano, a violin or a guitar).

The continental tradition

By the middle of the nineteenth century Canada began receiving immigrants from central and eastern Europe. The Ukrainian Canadians brought a strong tradition of group singing of great variety: kolomyjka couplets, bandura lute music and winter song cycles which combined traditional elements with episodes from the immigrants' travels and the pioneering on the Prairies. The Doukhobor communities in British Columbia and the Prairies gathered together to sing spontaneously in polyphonic style, without instrumental accompaniment. Lithuanians brought sutartines or choral songs, often old and beautiful pre-nuptial and wedding songs. The Bulgars brought old work songs, sung in close harmony that was often a series of parallel seconds. The Poles brought music for the mazanki, a three-string fiddle, and the sierszenki bagpipe.

There are many other strains still audible in Canada: Icelandic, Asiatic, Afro-Canadian. It is remarkable how many have survived today, though there are obvious explanations. Canada was and is a vast land with isolated groups. In the nineteenth century whole villages would move to the New World as a

cohesive group.

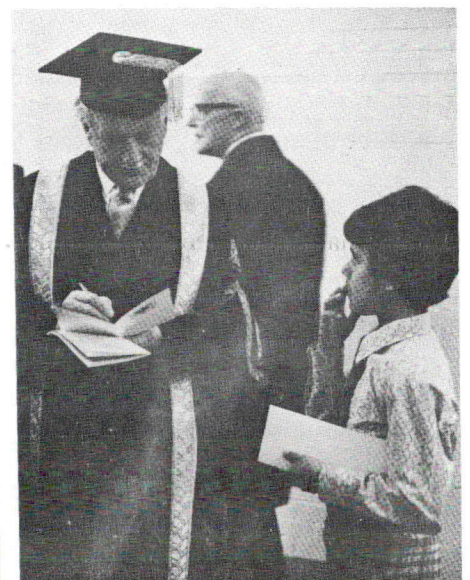
As Dr. Carlisle says: "Do not believe anyone who tells you that folk music is dying out in Canada. On the contrary, Canada's musical heritage is a fugue of many traditions and precisely because Canadians preserve a flourishing and vital multiple tradition, we can witness its continuing development."

Scholars, musicians and others with an interest may get specific information on the collection from the Canadian Centre for Folk Culture Studies, National Museum of Man, National Museums of Canada, Ottawa K1A 0M8, Canada.

Chancellor Roland Michener donates books to Queen's University

Queen's new chancellor, former Governor-General Roland Michener, has not only given Kingston's university the benefit of a distinguished and varied career, but has also donated a number of volumes to the university library.

The 375-book collection reflects his career, his travels and the many special occasions he attended as Governor General. The collection also



More than 1,000 members and friends of the Queen's community saw Roland Michener installed as the university's ninth chancellor on April 5 and some, with a small amount of back-door manoeuvring, sent an admiring emissary to record the historic day for their scrapbooks.

includes books presented by friends.

Some of the volumes record special interests of the chancellor: a number of gothic novels signed by their authors and one set – the *Horrid Novels of Jane Austen* – sent by the author, Dr. D.P. Varma, as “a sampling of the light-reading of ‘our’ ancestors”. There are also books on Canadian history.

One book in the collection commemorates the chancellor’s installation. Given by the author, the book, *Maritain on the Nature of Man in a Christian Democracy*, bears the inscription: “For the Library of Queen’s University, on the occasion of my husband becoming Chancellor.” It is signed, “Norah Willis Michener”.

New stamps honour postal employees

Six new stamps marking the centenary of letter-carrier service in Canada and honouring postal employees will be issued on June 11.

The new stamps depict a letter carrier, a rural mail courier, a mail-service courier, a postmaster, a mail-handler and postal clerks, including a supervisor.



In announcing the new issue, Postmaster General André Ouellet stated: “The issue of these six stamps is an occasion for all of us to remember 100 years of dedicated, important service to the Canadian public by letter carriers. But more than that, the issue gives us a chance to remember not just the postman who makes the daily rounds, but the thousands of men and women throughout the postal service who serve the public every day....”

History of postal system
Canada’s first unofficial letter carriers were the Indian runners who carried

messages between neighbouring tribes. The official runner of the Iroquois tribe carried a string of white wampum beads if the message was of peace, prosperity for goodwill, and blue heads for war, disaster or death.

During the days of the fur trade, voyageurs, *coureurs de bois*, and Indian couriers carried mail and messages to the settlers, officials and missionaries in outlying areas. Jean de Brébeuf, a Jesuit missionary at Huronia on Georgian Bay, wrote in his journals (1625-39) of an Indian courier who memorized 20 business trans-



actions in detail. The courier, arriving in Montreal, transmitted the transactions, and at the end of the 800-mile round trip, gave Brébeuf the answers he received on each transaction.

The first official letter carrier in Canada appointed in 1705, was a Portuguese, Pedro da Silva, who was commissioned to carry official dispatches between Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal. He bolstered his salary by carrying private letters at a fee based on distance travelled.

A friendly service
Before a postal system was available, anyone in New France who wished to send mail to Europe arranged with friends in Quebec to take their letters



to the captain of an outgoing ship. Friends would also pick up incoming letters and arrange for their delivery by da Silva or some other hired person.

In 1851, the provinces of British North America took over from Britain responsibility for administering the postal service. In that same year, the first Canadian stamps for prepayment of postage were issued.

With Confederation in 1867 the Canada Post Office was formed and took over the responsibility of the provinces in postal matters.

At the time of Confederation, letter-carrier delivery service was available in certain large cities, but in addition to the postage paid by the sender, the recipient had to pay a fee upon delivery. The only exception to this was Halifax, Nova Scotia, where free letter-carrier delivery service had been established in 1851.

On October 1, 1874, free letter-carrier delivery service was introduced by the Canada Post Office in Montreal. The following year Toronto, Quebec, Ottawa and Hamilton, Ontario also received this service.

Today some 13,000 letter carriers in Canada serve over five million points of call in more than 260 communities. A total of 52,000 men and women are employed by the Canada Post Office.

Marks & Sparks – Canadian style

One of Britain’s most well known chain stores, Marks & Spencer’s, has opened its first store in Toronto (in addition to the number of small shops it already has in the city) and a recent issue of *Canada-United Kingdom Trade News* wonders how soon it will be before “Marks and Sparks” becomes as much a part of the Canadian way of life as it is of the British.

Another full-scale store is planned for Toronto and there will also be three in Montreal and one each in Ottawa, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria. Most of them will be in operation by autumn.

The British company has a tradition of success – indeed, it is now almost a legend with its classic story of a business that began as a one-man band in the last century and developed to its present size of over 250 stores in Britain.

Canada's contribution to UNRWA

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mitchell Sharp, announced on May 21 that a cheque for \$1,150,000 comprising the largest part of Canada's contribution to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) had been handed over to the United Nations. Canada's total contribution for the financial year 1974-75 will amount to \$2,050,000, of which \$900,000 will be provided in flour and the balance in cash. Since UNRWA began its relief, health and education programs in 1950, the Canadian Government has contributed over \$30 million, an amount which ranks Canada as the third largest contributor to the fund.

National petroleum company

The Federal Government hopes to establish a national petroleum corporation with an authorized capital of \$500 million and with provisions for the Government to guarantee up to \$1-billion worth of securities issued by the company. The corporation will be known as Petrocan and will have a 15-member board of directors. The \$500-million authorized capital will be divided into 100 common shares, each worth \$5 million and with provision "for the Minister of Finance to subscribe for same with payments out of the consolidated revenue fund". There is also provision for the authorized capital to be increased. The legislation will make provision for Petrocan to buy any part of the capital stock of Panarctic Oils Ltd, now held by the Government.

Steel prices inquiry

The Prime Minister announced on May 22 the appointment of Justice Willard Z. Estey of the Ontario Court of Appeals as a Commissioner of Inquiry to inquire into and report on recent price increases for steel products.

Justice Estey is asked to inquire into price increases put into effect on May 15 by the Steel Company of Canada and any other increases that may be announced by other primary iron and steel producers.

He is asked to report on whether producers of primary iron and steel are exacting profit margins that are greater than they would customarily obtain, and whether producers are withholding abnormally large inventories from market in order to realize abnormal profit margins.

The Prime Minister noted that earlier last month he had asked Alastair Gillespie, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, to meet with the president of the Steel Company of Canada, Peter Gordon, following the company's announcement of planned price increases for some of its products. At that meeting on May 13, Mr. Gillespie asked Mr. Gordon to defer the price increases pending the findings of an inquiry but the company would not agree to do so.

The Prime Minister said that if Justice Estey's report indicated there had been profiteering, it would be the intention of a Liberal Government to ask Parliament to pass legislation that would empower the government to roll back prices.

Film on consular assistance

The Department of External Affairs has just released a film entitled *In Distress* concerning consular assistance for Canadians abroad.

The safety and welfare of Canadian citizens travelling or living out of the country, is a concern of the Department's consular offices, which provide help to Canadians who encounter difficulties. There are over two million valid Canadian passports in circulation, and it is expected that another half million will be issued this year.

This year, when tens of thousands of Canadians are travelling abroad, some will encounter difficulties because of passports or money lost or stolen, because of sickness or injury, or for some other reason. Consular officers in Canadian embassies, high commissions and consulates abroad are there to help them in these difficulties. Sometimes family and friends have urgent need to contact Canadians travelling abroad and if such travellers register with offices abroad they can be located more quickly in such emergencies.

In Distress is now available as a public service for showing on television and to audiences in schools, social

groups and theatres. The situations it describes are actual and involve real people; its message is straightforward and simple — "When you are in distress abroad help is available, but don't put yourself beyond help!" The Department hopes that as many Canadians as possible will see the film before they embark on their travels.

Agricultural manpower and workers from abroad

Canadians will have priority this year over foreign temporary workers who supplement the agricultural labour force, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras stated recently.

"However, when Canadian workers are not available, second choice will be given to those workers who are part of organized and approved movements such as the Caribbean seasonal workers program," said Mr. Andras.

"As a third choice, and only as a last resort, we will allow individual foreign workers with the proper employment visas to take work in cases where neither Canadian workers nor workers from the approved movements are available," the Minister declared.

"These workers will be subject to the same working conditions as apply to the Caribbean program."

Special arrangements with countries traditionally supplying seasonal agricultural workers will assure Canadian employers of seasonal farm workers when Canadians are not available. These programs, which offer a labour supply that is virtually unlimited, can respond quickly to sudden changes in labour market demand. Workers can be transferred readily between employers subscribing to the program as demand dictates. The programs also provide safeguards preventing foreign temporary workers from being employed under unacceptable conditions.

"The movement of foreign temporary workers to Canada for the harvesting of farm crops will be closely controlled this summer," said Mr. Andras. "This will be done to avoid disruptive effects on the orderly management of national agricultural manpower programs in the 1974 harvest season."

"We will also do our utmost to protect those foreign seasonal workers, who are admitted into Canada, from

abuses or from difficulties resulting from their employment in Canada during the harvesting season," added Mr. Andras.

Temporary workers from abroad require an employment visa when they arrive at a port of entry. Farmers employing foreign workers who are in Canada illegally will be subject to prosecution."

Children's car seats regulations

The Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs announced in May the promulgation of new regulations under the Hazardous Products Act, which strengthen safety standards for children's car seats and harnesses. The new requirements will be phased in over 18 months so that industry will have time to develop and market seats that meet the new standards.

Any seat manufactured after July 31, 1974 and any seat sold after October 31, 1974 regardless of when manufactured, must comply with the first stage of the new regulations. This stage is directed toward further reducing the likelihood of internal injuries and providing better protection under frontal crash conditions at the earliest possible date by reducing movement of the test body used in the static test from 12 inches to 6 inches.

Any seat sold after October 31, 1975 will be subject to additional standards required by the second stage of the new regulations. These include requirements based on tests to simulate crash conditions under frontal, rear and side impacts. A new rule is that seats must be labelled as complying with safety standards required by the Children's Car Seats and Harnesses Regulations, effective November 1, 1974.

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Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre Hebdo Canada.

Algunos números de esta publicación aparecen también en español bajo el título Noticiario de Canadá.

Ähnliche Ausgaben dieses Informationsblatts erscheinen auch in deutscher Sprache unter dem Titel Profil Kanada.

Indiana concrete canoe races

Two female civil engineering students helped University of Toronto engineers win an over-all first place in the international concrete canoe championships at Notre Dame University, Indiana, U.S. last month. Nora Stewart and Debbie Goodings came first of a fleet of ten. Departmental chairman Professor T. Cameron Kenney and Professor Kenneth Selby came first in the faculty race.

In the three races for male students, Vic Uzumeri and Greg Harrison secured a first; Bob Montjoy and Lawrie Simon gained a second and so did Jim Butler and Brett Charlton, despite a temperature of 103 degrees Fahrenheit. There were 29 schools competing in the event. The over-all first was computed on a points basis.

The U of T teams were using a concrete canoe, built at the university, which was reinforced with a fibrous material developed at the U of T and patented. Thanks to this special reinforcement, the weight of the canoe was kept down to 76 pounds, compared to 73 pounds for a good birch canoe and about 80 pounds for one made of fibreglass.

April labour force

Estimated employment moved up to 9.09 million in April from 9.06 million in March, on a seasonally-adjusted basis, while unemployment dropped to 508,000 from 514,000, giving an unemployment rate of 5.3 per cent, compared to 5.4 per cent in March. In April 1973, there were 8.7 million employed and 509,000 unemployed for a rate of 5.5 per cent.

The total work force was estimated at 9.59 million in April, up from 9.57 million in March. The participation rate, percentage of the population counted in the work force, edged up to 58.4 per cent from the level of 58.3 per cent maintained through February and March.

The adjusted employment level for male full-time workers declined slightly in April, down 3,000 from that of March, but there was a substantial increase of 22,000 in the level for full-time female workers.

Regionally, the adjusted unemployment rate decreased for the Atlantic

area, Ontario and the Prairies and rose slightly in Quebec and British Columbia. April rates, with March in brackets were: Atlantic 9.2 per cent (9.3 per cent); Quebec 7.4 per cent (7.3 per cent); Ontario 3.6 per cent (4.2 per cent); Prairies 2.9 per cent (3.0 per cent); British Columbia 5.7 per cent (5.5 per cent).

Without adjustment, there were an estimated 8.87 million employed and 568,000 unemployed in April, for an unemployment rate of 6.0 per cent. In March, there were 8.73 million employed and 599,000 unemployed for a rate of 6.4 per cent. In April 1973, there were 8.53 million employed and 570,000 unemployed for a rate of 6.3 per cent.

French official language of Quebec

(Continued from P. 2)

"Accordingly, it has never been Federal Government policy to impose the use of one or other of the official languages on anyone in Canada. On the contrary, it has left each person the free choice of which official language he or she wishes to use.

"With this in mind, the Government of Canada made available to all provinces, substantial financial assistance for the teaching of English in those parts of the country where English is a minority language, and French in those parts of the country where French is a minority language, and for the teaching of the two official languages, as second languages in all provinces of Canada.

"The Federal Government understands the concern of the Quebec authorities with the protection and promotion of French as a part of their over-all policy framework.

"The Government of Canada is studying in detail the contents of the Language Bill which has just recently been made public. It is pleased to note that Premier Bourassa has invited all Quebecers to make known their views on this proposed piece of legislation before proceeding any further on it, and that Mr. Bourassa has stated clearly that he is willing to receive any suggestions which will be made.

"Sensitive to the position of all minorities in this country, the Federal Government has confidence that the minority groups in Quebec will continue to enjoy the equitable and generous treatment that they have always enjoyed in that province."