



Bulletin

Vol. 23, No. 45 November 6, 1968

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES BILL

In a statement to the House of Commons on the resolution before the introduction of the Official Languages Bill, Prime Minister Trudeau said that the most important example of Canada's diversity was the existence of two major language groups, both of which were "strong enough in numbers and in material and intellectual resources to resist the forces of assimilation". "In the past," Mr. Trudeau said, "this underlying reality of our country has not been adequately reflected in many of our public institutions."

Part of the Prime Minister's statement follows:

...Much of our political theory and tradition has been inherited from the major countries of Western Europe. It happens that the majority of these countries are relatively homogeneous in language and culture. It has been practical for many of them to operate on the principle: one state, one language. For Canadian descendants of West Europeans this has often appeared to be the normal situation, subject to a few unimportant exceptions. Even today it is not unknown for a European statesman to offer advice on the future of this country based on such old world ideas.

Looked at from a contemporary world viewpoint, it is the apparently homogeneous states of Western Europe which are the exception. Many Eastern European, Asian and African states contain within a single political unit a great variety of languages, religions and cultures. In many of them this diversity is reflected in a federal system of government and in two or more official languages. In the past, multi-cultural states have often resulted from conquest or colonialism. In the modern world many are based on a conscious appreciation of the facts of history, geography and economics.

CONTENTS

Official Languages Bill	1
Highlights of 1968-69 Budget	3
Arctic Oil Rush	3
Canada's Olympic Showing	3
Flemish Art Exhibition	3
Algeria Irrigation Study	4
Botany Research Grant	4
Conference Ship	4
Costly Cup of Cheer	4
Diplomats Change Posts	5
Progress on Indian Reserves	5
Study of Immigrant Problems	5
Atlantic Salmon Station	5

In Canada, a country blessed with more prosperity and political stability than most, we are making our choices methodically and democratically.

In all parts of the country, within both language groups, there are those who call for uniformity. It will be simpler and cheaper, they argue. In the case of the French minority, isolation is prescribed as necessary for survival. We must never underestimate the strength or the durability of these appeals to profound human emotions.

Surely these arguments are based on fear, on a narrow view of human nature, and on a defeatist appraisal of our capacity to adapt our society and its institutions to the demands of its citizens. Those who argue for separation, in whatever form, are prisoners of past injustice, blind to the possibilities of the future.

We have rejected this view of our country. We believe in two official languages and in a pluralist society not merely as a political necessity but as an enrichment. We want to live in a country in which French Canadians can choose to live among English Canadians and English Canadians can choose to live among French Canadians without abandoning their cultural heritage.

Those of us who have some experience of the difficulties and opportunities of this course are conscious of the risk. But we are convinced that, as

a country and as individuals, we must take it. French Canada can survive not by turning in on itself but by reaching out to claim its full share of every aspect of Canadian life. English Canada should not attempt to crush or expect to absorb French Canada. All Canadians should capitalize on the advantages of living in a country which has learned to speak in two great world languages.

Such a country will be able to make full use of the skills and energy of all its citizens. Such a country will be more interesting, more stimulating and, in many ways, richer than it has ever been. Such a country will be much better equipped to play a useful role in the world of today and tomorrow.

How can we realize these aspirations? We believe that this bill is one step in that direction. It is not the first step, and, to place it in context, I will mention some others which have been taken since the appointment of the Royal Commission under Mr. Dunton and Mr. Laurendeau in 1963.

ACTION ALREADY TAKEN

A programme of language training for federal public servants was started in 1964 and has since been greatly expanded to develop proficiency in both languages in those centres where it is required. The Government recognizes that its objectives in this field cannot be accomplished overnight, and that their fulfilment must not involve any prejudice to the careers of civil servants who are not bilingual and who have devoted many years of their lives to the public service. Nevertheless, substantial progress has been made.

About 5,000 hours of language training a day are now available for public servants. I am happy to note that a number of members of this House have been taking advantage of these facilities.

Because we are engaged in a project that, as far as we know, is unique in the world in both size and scope — the rapid growth of this programme resulted for a period in serious problems of administration. As the demand for training has far exceeded the capacity of the system, priority has been given to training executive and administrative officers. The Government intends to expand the language training resources further over the next four years on a scale sufficient to meet the objectives announced by Mr. Pearson, to which I will refer in a moment. This will require an increase in the number of classrooms from 76 to 133 and an increase in the number of teachers from 175 to 339.

There is no easy way to competence in a second language, but in three and a half years, enough such competence has been acquired by many senior officials to permit both English-speaking and French-speaking participants in conferences and committees to use their mother tongue, confident that they will be understood. We have every assurance from this experience that the objectives of the public service language training programme will be reached.

On April 6, 1966, Mr. Pearson made a policy announcement in this House on bilingualism in the public service of Canada. He stated that the Government "expects that within a reasonable period of

years a state of affairs in the public service will be reached whereby (a) it will be normal practice for oral or written communications within the service to be made in either official language at the option of the person making them... (b) communications with the public will normally be in either language having regard to the person being served".

At that time he announced a number of measures to promote these objectives. I should like to mention the progress to date on three of them.

(1) A salary differential has been paid since 1966 to those holding secretarial, stenographic and typist positions in which both languages are required and where both are used.

(2) A special programme for improving bilingualism among senior executive officers was also begun in 1966. Under this programme each year some 20 English-speaking civil servants with their families spend a year in Quebec City, while some ten French-speaking civil servants and their families spend a year in Toronto.

(3) In 1967, reasonable proficiency in the two official languages, or willingness to acquire it through appropriate training at public expense, became an element of merit in the selection of university graduates recruited for administrative trainee positions where the need for bilingualism exists.

At the end of 1967 the Laurendeau-Dunton Commission issued the first volume of its report which made a number of important recommendations on language rights. The report stated: "we take as a guiding principle the recognition of both official languages, in law and in practice, wherever the minority is numerous enough to be viable as a group".

CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE APPROVAL

At the Constitutional Conference held in February of this year, the Federal Government announced that it accepted the objectives set by the Royal Commission, that it would take steps to implement the proposals applicable to the Federal Government, and that it hoped the provinces would implement those requiring provincial action. We also stated: "the Government of Canada will be prepared to help in the implementation of these proposals if we are asked to do so. We will be glad to join the provincial governments in devising the methods by which our assistance could be made most effective".

During the February meeting the Constitutional Conference reached the following consensus on language rights:

(1) French-speaking Canadians outside Quebec should have the same rights as English-speaking Canadians in Quebec.

(2) Each government should take the necessary actions in this field as speedily as possible, in ways most appropriate to its jurisdiction and without diminishing existing rights recognized by law or usage.

(3) The Conference established a special committee to examine the Report of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism and other matters relating to language rights and their effective provision in practice, and to consult on methods of

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1968-69 BUDGET

A 2 percent Social Development Tax was introduced by Finance Minister E.J. Benson when he presented the budget for 1968-69 to the House of Commons on October 22. The new tax on personal income has a ceiling of \$120 a year and is effective on January 1.

Mr. Benson, who forecast a deficit of \$675 million hoped that there would be a small surplus of \$5 million next year.

Apart from the Social Development Tax, the main changes announced in the budget are as follows:

Corporation income tax will be imposed on life insurance companies, which, up to now, have been virtually exempt from federal taxation. In addition, a tax of 15 per cent will be levied on part of the investment income earned by insurance companies.

Income accruing on life insurance policies will be taxed as personal income when the policy is cashed in or sold by the policy-holder.

Payments of corporation tax will be speeded up by two months.

Tax deductible reserves at present allowed to banks and mortgage companies will be reduced by 50 per cent.

The estate tax has been changed so that a surviving wife or husband will be exempt from it, and an exemption has been set of \$10,000 for each child. Other estate taxes have been increased.

Gifts between husband and wife will be exempt from tax.

Medical bills paid under approved medicare plans will not be accepted as exemptions from income tax.

ARCTIC OIL RUSH

Permits for oil and gas exploration granted since July 1, covering over 70 million acres in the Canadian Arctic, have pushed the petroleum industry's stake in the North to an all-time record. Northern Development Minister Jean Chrétien said recently that, up to July 1, the oil-and-gas industry had held 190 million acres under permit in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

The land rush in the Canadian North, he said, was given an added impetus by the discovery of oil near the coast of Alaska earlier this year. An additional 8.6 million acres of Crown Reserve Lands in the potentially oil-rich Canadian Arctic went on sale in Ottawa at the end of October.

The discovery of oil at Prudhoe Bay in Alaska confirmed the expectations of Arctic geologists. The sedimentary area geologically favoured for oil stretches from Point Barrow in Alaska to Ellesmere Island, and in a southeasterly direction across the northern Yukon and down the MacKenzie through the Northwest Territories.

Exploration permits for a total of 52.3 million acres have been acquired in the high Arctic islands and in the Arctic offshore, where oil-company holdings previously totalled 87 million acres. Holdings in the high Arctic include 44 million acres held by

Panarctic Oils Ltd., which mounted a \$20-million exploration programme this year. Panarctic, which is 45 per cent government-owned, is scheduled to drill its first well on Melville Island early next year. (See also *Canadian Weekly Bulletin*, Vol. 23, No. 33, P. 5 and Vol. 23, No. 34, P. 1.)

CANADA'S OLYMPIC SHOWING

A thrilling performance by riders and horses on the final day brought Canada a gold medal in the nineteenth Olympic Games at Mexico City.

Before a large and enthusiastic crowd in the Olympic Stadium, three Ontario riders, Jim Elder of Aurora, Tom Gayford of Gormley, and Jim Day of King City emerged victorious from a gruelling eight-hour test to win the top honours in the Grand Prix des Nations team-jumping event.

In addition to this gold medal, Canada collected three silver medals and one bronze, all won by the swimming team. Elaine Tanner of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Vancouver, British Columbia, sped to second-place finishes in the 100- and 200-metre backstroke events, and teamed up with Angela Coughlan, of Burlington, Ontario, Marilyn Corson, of Parry Sound, Ontario, and Marion Lay, of Vancouver, for a third-place bronze medal in the women's 400-metre free-style relay. A silver medal was won by Ralph Hutton, of Ocean Falls, B.C., who finished second in the men's 400-metre free-style swim.

FLEMISH ART EXHIBITION

Eighteen countries will contribute a total of 314 works to an art exhibition of the seventeenth-century Flemish painter Jacob Jordaens, which will open in Ottawa at the National Gallery on November 29.

Queen Elizabeth is lending a tapestry from Holyroodhouse in Edinburgh, and the President of Italy is lending three tapestries from the Palazzo Quirinale in Rome as part of a loan from Italy, which includes two paintings and two drawings. The Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, besides sending two paintings and six prints is lending a tapestry, and a sixth is coming from Brussels. The Kunsthistorische Museum in Vienna is sending tapestries, including one after a painting in the collection of the National Gallery of Canada, "Education of a Prince".

Two works are from religious institutions. One, "The Road to Calvary" is being lent by the Society of Jesus from the St. Francis Xavier church in Amsterdam, which was hung in the church in Jordaens' lifetime; the other, a version of "Four Doctors of the Church", is from Stonyhurst College, a Jesuit school in England.

Countries lending works to the exhibition are: Austria (17), Belgium (27), Britain (57), Canada (5), Denmark (7), France (29), Germany (31), Ireland (3), Italy (6), the Netherlands (22), Norway (1), Poland (3), Romania (3), Spain (2), Sweden (6), Switzerland (4), the U.S.A. (78, including 1 from Puerto Rico), and the U.S.S.R. (12).

ALGERIA IRRIGATION STUDY

The possibility of supplying water for irrigation to the Setif region of Algeria will be studied by Tamcon International Limited of Montreal, under a contract with the Canadian International Development Agency.

Such an undertaking would involve construction of canals and pumping-stations to bring water from two hydroelectric reservoirs 36 miles away. The feasibility study is to determine if the project is economically sound as well as define it and determine its cost.

This is one of the projects accepted for study by the recent Canadian mission on aid to French-speaking African countries led by Mr. Lionel Chevrier. The mission has approved for Canadian financing a total of 49 projects in seven countries.

BOTANY RESEARCH GRANT

The University of Alberta has received a grant of \$400,000 from the National Research Council of Canada for the construction of a unique research facility for the study of plants and animals native to the northern region of Canada.

The facility, which is the first of its kind in Canada, will be a special greenhouse in which temperature, humidity and light can be controlled over long periods. It will be one of several controlled-environment facilities built for the university's department of botany at a total cost of over \$1 million. The other facilities include standard greenhouses, environmental growth-chambers for teaching and research, and controlled facilities for seed-germination and plant-propagation.

The first instalment of the grant, amounting to \$350,000, is to be paid in the fiscal year 1968-69. Subject to the availability of funds, the remaining \$50,000 will be paid in 1969-70.

NEW SCIENCE BUILDING

These facilities will be located in a new biological science building to be constructed on the university's Edmonton campus at an estimated cost of \$20 million.

The 1,384-foot square controlled-environment laboratory will be the largest of the facilities and, in effect, will be a giant greenhouse in which the environment of northern areas, including that of the Arctic, can be simulated. The laboratory and some of the growth chambers will be used for long-term ecological and physiological studies of Arctic boreal and alpine plants, and for animal experiments in the field of environmental physiology.

Although much of this research can be carried out using growth-chambers and low-temperature rooms, the construction of a controlled-environment greenhouse will provide a facility with maximum radiation, equivalent to northern sunlight, in which temperatures can be kept constant, if required, as low as 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

The greenhouse will contain a number of rooms in which different northern and mountain environ-

ments can be simulated, permitting a variety of experiments to be conducted simultaneously in different environments.

Few universities or research laboratories in Canada and the United States possess this kind of facility. One of the few comparable greenhouses in the world is located at the University of Copenhagen.

CONFERENCE SHIP

British Columbia Ferries now offer a unique public service — the rental of their flagship, the *Queen of Prince Rupert*, as a floating hotel for seminars and conferences. The idea is based on the premise that shipboard life is relaxing, and that people who are relaxed think better, get along better, and do more work.

The *Queen of Prince Rupert*, one of the company's most modern ferries, cruises between Kelsey Bay on Vancouver Island and Prince Rupert on the mainland, from September to May. Conference facilities on board are offered to groups of from 25 to 125 persons.

A round-trip takes three days and two nights, but a group can arrange for a one-way trip or can extend the time for sightseeing, travelling into the interior of British Columbia for a day or two or even making a quick trip to Alaska.

COSTLY CUP OF CHEER

Federal and provincial governments received revenues of \$715 million from the control and sale of alcoholic beverages in the year ended March 31, 1967, according to a Dominion Bureau of Statistics report, entitled "The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada". This is an increase of \$43 million, or 6 per cent, over the figure for the previous fiscal year. The Federal Government and all provincial governments shared in the higher yield.

The value of sales of alcoholic beverages was \$1,352,000,000 in the current year, an increase of \$87 million from sales in the previous year. The sales figures do not represent final sales to consumers as mark-ups by licencees are not included. Sales by gallon in the current year were: spirits, 21 million; wine, 13 million; beer, 295 million.

The value and volume of exports of alcoholic beverages increased by 7 per cent and 5 per cent from the previous year's figures. The value of imported alcoholic beverages increased by 24 per cent and their volume by 30 per cent.

The report also contains data on production and warehousing transactions; a provincial and territorial government breakdown of revenue, liquor commission assets and liabilities, and value and volume sales by type, Canadian and imported.

According to the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada, 400,000 trees will be needed to make the paper for Bell Canada's 1968-69 directory issue.

DIPLOMATS CHANGE POSTS

The Prime Minister has announced the appointment of Mr. Jules Léger, Canadian Ambassador in Paris, as Under-Secretary of State, effective November 15.

Mr. Trudeau said that the appointment of Mr. Léger, with his long experience in the public service, would give support to the Secretary of State in his efforts to develop new policies and programmes in accordance with the Government's priorities and plans. He paid tribute to the work of the former Under-Secretary of State, Mr. G.G.E. Steele.

Mr. Léger joined the Department of External Affairs in 1940 and served in Canadian diplomatic posts in Santiago and London from 1943-49. After his return to Ottawa in 1949, he served in the Office of the Prime Minister until August 1950. He was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs in 1951, and in 1953 became Ambassador to Mexico. Mr. Léger returned to Ottawa in 1954 and was appointed Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. In 1958 he was appointed Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada to the North Atlantic Council and the Organization for European Economic Co-operation in Paris. In May 1962, he was named Ambassador to Italy and in April 1964, Ambassador to France where he has been serving since that time.

MR. BEAULIEU TO FRANCE

The new Ambassador to France will be Mr. Paul Beaulieu, at present Associate Canadian Permanent Representative and Ambassador to the United Nations.

Mr. Beaulieu, who joined the Department of External Affairs in 1940, has served in Washington, Paris, Boston and London. In 1958, he was appointed Ambassador to Lebanon, and concurrently Ambassador to Iraq, and was later appointed Ambassador to Brazil. Mr. Beaulieu has been Associate Permanent Representative and Ambassador to the UN since June 1967.

PROGRESS ON INDIAN RESERVES

In the four months ending July 31, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development spent \$3,789,393 on improvements to Indian reserves.

Of the total, \$3,114,786 went to assist Indians in building homes in their communities. There were 1,267 houses under construction and completed in the period. Last year, 2,005 houses were completed.

The Indian housing programme also covers the construction of roads; 40.5 miles were completed in the period covered by the report, at a cost of \$217,197.

Under the programme, the Department will assist in bringing electrical services to 2,500 Indian homes during the current fiscal year and will provide pressurized water to 1,207 homes.

Expenditures were highest in Saskatchewan, (\$1,133,050). Other administrative regions and costs

were: Atlantic Provinces, \$105,590; Quebec, \$283,615; Ontario, \$613,814; Manitoba, \$884,705; Alberta, \$265,957 and British Columbia and the Yukon, \$542,662.

The programme is part of a \$112-million investment in reserve communities intended to help Indians to improve their living conditions. The Department gives assistance of up to \$7,000 for each new housing unit. In most reserve communities, the bulk of the labour is provided by the Indian people who thus gain both income and improved housing.

STUDY OF IMMIGRANT PROBLEMS

Manpower and Immigration Minister Allan J. MacEachen has announced that his Department will conduct a long-term study of the problems faced by immigrants in their first years in Canada. The main areas of study will be the movement in Canada and in industry of immigrant workers, their experiences in a working environment and their ability to adapt to Canadian ways. The results will help the Department develop better methods of guiding immigrants in adapting to life in Canada.

"We receive and welcome immigrants, we assist them in adjusting to a new environment, and we encourage them to take advantage of and contribute to the economic growth and cultural development of the country. There is no question that they make such a contribution," Mr. MacEachen declared. "However, although we have a substantial bank of knowledge, we need more definitive and detailed information upon which decisions can be arrived at and improvement of services made. Success of the study will depend to a great degree on the response and co-operation of the immigrants in the sample, and on the maintenance of contact with them."

A cross-section of 10,000 immigrants will be selected each year, for three years, and surveyed at specific intervals during a three-year period, scheduled to begin in January 1969. A control group of 5,000 native Canadians will be selected and surveyed for comparative study.

ATLANTIC SALMON STATION

The world's largest station for rearing Atlantic salmon was opened recently by Mr. Jack Davis, the federal Minister of Fisheries, and Mr. H. Graham Crocker, Chairman of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission. The station, which was constructed by the Electric Power Commission at a cost of \$3.5 million, was officially turned over to the Department of Fisheries by Mr. Crocker representing the government of New Brunswick and the EPC.

The Mactaquac Fish Culture Station is situated on the St. John River just below the site of the Mactaquac hydroelectric development about 13 miles from Fredericton.

Construction of the 600,000-kilowatt Mactaquac power dam will interfere with the natural migration of the salmon both ways on the St. John River. Mr.

