



Minister of State
Multiculturalism

Ministre d'Etat
Multiculturalisme

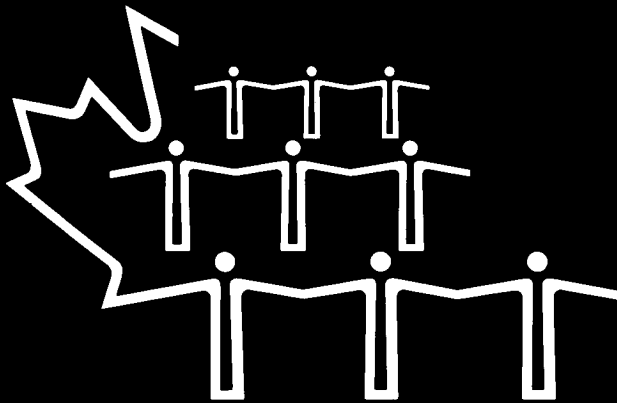
Multiculturalism and the Government of Canada



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Multiculturalism and the
Government of Canada

Multiculturalism is an important dimension of national policy. The program was originally announced by the Prime Minister in 1971 in the House of Commons. Since that time the concept has grown and flowered into an operational Directorate whose responsibility is to ensure that all Canadians regardless of their cultural background have equal opportunity in Canada.

The multiculturalism policy also recognizes the fundamental right of Canadians to retain and preserve their cultural background. This right stems from the free nature of our society.

The retention of cultural values is important to Canadians as individuals and it is important to the nation as a whole. Canada as a nation clearly has benefited from the diversity of its people. When this cultural pluralism is retained by Canadians and shared in an integrated society all of us benefit.

Canada, in light of its bilingual and multicultural nature, is provided a unique opportunity and challenge to show to itself and to the world that we, as Canadians, are capable of living together in a spirit of understanding and mutual appreciation.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Norman C. ...". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "N" and a stylized "C".

Published under the authority of
The Honourable Norman Cafik
Minister of State
Multiculturalism

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in the beginning. . .

“In (the new) Parliament there will be no question of race, nationality, religion or locality. . . The basis of action adopted by the delegates to the Quebec Conference in preparing the resolutions, was to do justice to all — justice to all races, to all religions, to all nationalities and to all interests. . .”

(Hector L. Langevin — 1865)

some years later. . .

“For here (in Canada), I want the marble to remain the marble; the granite to remain the granite; the oak to remain the oak; and out of all of these elements I would build a nation great among the nations of the world.”

(Prime Minister Sir Wilfred Laurier — circa 1903)

in the sixties. . .

“Canada is a garden. . . into which has been transplanted the hardiest and brightest flowers from many lands, each retaining in its new environment the best of the qualities for which it was loved and prized in its native land. . .”

(Prime Minister John Diefenbaker — 1961)

“What better way could we prepare for our centenary than by taking effective steps now to deepen and strengthen the reality and the hopes of Confederation so that all Canadians, without regard to race or language or cultural background may feel with confidence that within this nation they can realize, without discrimination and in full partnership, a good destiny for themselves and for those who follow them.”

(Prime Minister Lester Pearson — 1962)

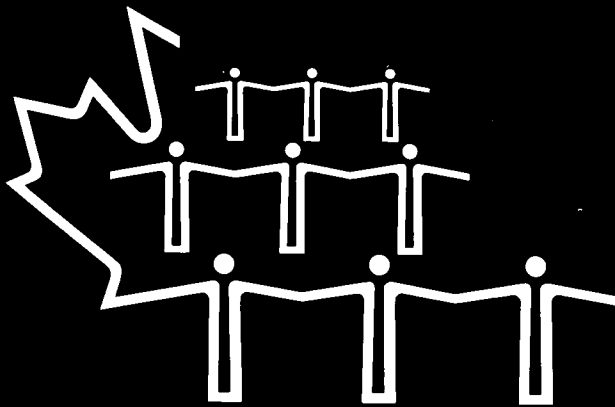
in the seventies. . .

“A policy of multiculturalism within a bilingual framework commends itself to the Government as the most suitable means of assuring the cultural freedom of Canadians. . . A vigorous policy of multiculturalism will help form. . . the base of a society which is based on fair play for all.”

(Prime Minister Pierre E. Trudeau — 1971)

“Our Multiculturalism Policy stems from a pragmatic base. We are not trying to create a multicultural society, we already live in one. We are simply recognizing the reality that exists. National unity requires that we understand all our people and have a mutual respect for one another. Multiculturalism helps create this climate of understanding in our society”.

(Norman Cafik — 1977)



Background

Down through the years until a national multicultural policy was proclaimed in 1971, many parliamentarians spoke out in favour of a society that accepted multiculturalism as a social philosophy. By encouraging non-British, non-French segments of Canada's population to retain and develop their rich cultural heritages, and at the same time recognizing the cultural contributions of the English and French, distinguished Canadians envisaged the creation of a strong, united, harmonious Canada.

This is not to say that no effort to realize these objectives was made until 1971. Concrete action to encourage the full participation of Canadians of various ethno-cultural origins began in the 1940's with the creation of the Advisory Committee on Co-operation in Canadian Citizenship, made up of notable Canadians and charged with the responsibility of advising the government on the best methods of obtaining a united effort from Canadians regardless of origin. The Nationalities Branch of the Department of National War Services acted as secretariat to the Committee and upon cessation of hostilities in 1945 became the Canadian Citizenship Branch, under the auspices of the Department of the Secretary of State. The Branch accepted the responsibilities of assisting immigrants — helping them adjust, preparing them for Canadian citizenship and paving the way for their acceptance.

Canadian Citizenship Branch

In 1950 the Canadian Citizenship Branch was transferred to the newly formed Department of Citizenship and Immigration and local offices were established across Canada. It was becoming evident at this time that the Branch could not confine itself to working fully on behalf of immigrants. Programs concerned with the broad spectrum of citizenship were developed — programs that emphasized the responsibilities of the citizen in intergroup and intercultural relations. These activities would be

involved with the attitudes of people and the ways such attitudes found expression towards minority cultural groups, religion, race or other facets of society.

The Canadian Citizenship Branch also became concerned with the integration of native people into the general community during this period. It worked at this activity in close co-operation with the Indian Affairs Branch both in Ottawa and at the community level across the country.

In 1966 the Canadian Citizenship Branch became the Citizenship Branch and was transferred back to the Department of the Secretary of State where it is now located.

Federal-Provincial Interface

In 1953 a "gentleman's agreement" was reached with the provinces whereby language classes would be set up and operated by provincial departments of education through the local school boards. For its part, the Citizenship Branch undertook to make available, free of charge, textbooks for use in the citizenship classes. During the same year, the federal government also entered into agreements with some of the provinces whereby it undertook to pay 50 per cent of any amount spent by the provinces towards the teaching costs of citizenship and language classes for adult immigrants.

National Conferences

The first government-sponsored national seminar on citizenship was held in 1953 in Scarborough, Ontario. The attendance was varied, consisting of voluntary organization directors, leaders in adult education, social scientists and representatives from all levels of government. Discussions centred around citizenship training with special emphasis on the integration of immigrants.

The delegates recommended the establishment of a research unit in the Citizenship Branch which would investigate the growing area of complex problems relating to intergroup and intercultural relations. This unit was established in 1953; it immediately began preparation of a bibliography of research material dealing with immigrant integration and interethnic relations.

Concern about the relations between various cultural groups in Canada became more and more apparent throughout this period. The large number of newcomers and the varied countries they represented seemed to be leading to growing tension among immigrants, native-born Canadians and various established ethno-cultural groups. To provide an opportunity for leaders from minority cultural groups to discuss questions pertaining to national unity and the problems confronting new immigrants, the federal government and the provincial government of Ontario co-sponsored a conference at Lake Couchiching, Ontario in 1953.

The second government-sponsored national seminar was held in 1958 at Minaki, Ontario. At this conference, local rather than national activities of citizenship promotion were stressed.

Early Publications and Audio-Visual Material

Publications began to appear in 1947 when *How to Become a Canadian Citizen* was printed. It was published in both official languages, as were the next three booklets issued in 1948: *Our Land, Our History* and *Our Government*.

In 1955, *Citizen and Citoyen* was designed to provide information and serve as a tool in developing citizenship projects. A bibliography of research

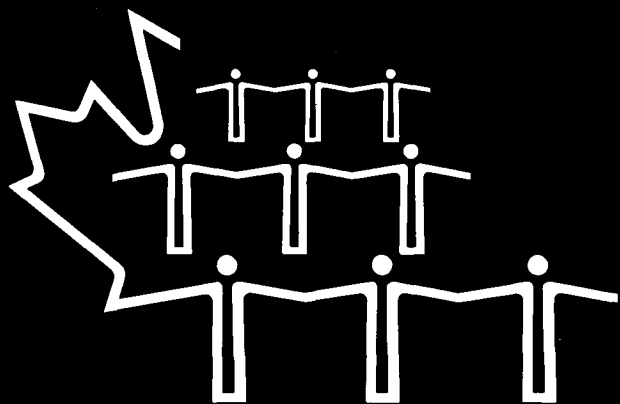
compiled on immigrant orientation methods and ethno-cultural group histories from 1920-53 was the first of its kind available in Canada.

Appearing in 1960, *Notes on the Canadian Family Tree* enjoyed immediate success among researchers, leaders of voluntary organizations and individuals interested in tracing the background of various ethno-cultural groups in Canada. The book consisted of articles on a number of ethno-cultural groups and appeared in a series produced by the Ethnic Press Analysis Service of the Canadian Citizenship Branch. In 1967 a more extensive version of this publication was printed and the name changed to *The Canadian Family Tree*.

Other publications, *What it Means to Become a Canadian Citizen*, *Celebrating Dominion Day* and *Let Us Look at Prejudice and Discrimination*, appeared in 1961.

The Citizenship Branch sponsored three films during the period 1956 to 1961. The first, *Let's Discuss It*, dealt with techniques of organizing effective discussion groups. *Threshold*, released in 1958, was intended for use by voluntary organizations involved in assisting immigrants to integrate into the community. *A Vote for Michalski* emphasized the emotional factors experienced by a newcomer when deciding to become a citizen.

There was, therefore, attention given to immigrant concerns through the years. However, it became increasingly evident that a more encompassing policy for the French and varied cultural communities other than English was necessary if Canadian unity was to be achieved. This realization prompted the late Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson, to appoint the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism to recommend a specific policy.



**The Royal Commission on
Bilingualism and Biculturalism
and the Government's
Response to its
Recommendations**

The Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism

In late 1962, Prime Minister Lester Pearson suggested to the House of Commons that a royal commission be appointed to carry out, in consultation with the provinces, a broad and comprehensive inquiry into bilingualism and biculturalism in Canada. The proposal received widespread support from Parliament and on May 15, 1963, the Prime Minister wrote to the provincial premiers asking for comments and co-operation. The replies were favourable; on July 19, 1963, an Order-in-Council officially gave birth to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism.

Terms of Reference

The Commission was charged with inquiring into and reporting on bilingualism and biculturalism in Canada. It was to recommend what steps should be taken to develop an equal partnership between the two founding races, taking into account the contribution made by other ethnic groups to the cultural enrichment of Canada and the measures that should be taken to safeguard that contribution.

In other words, the Commissioners were reminded that, according to the 1961 census, the mother tongue of 14 per cent of Canadians was neither English nor French and that 1.2 per cent of the population was Indian and Inuit with its own tradition and rights.

Operations

The Commission held its preliminary meeting in September 1963, and on November 6 and 7 of the same year conducted its first public hearings in Ottawa. A multitude of briefs were submitted for study, including 51 from various ethno-cultural organizations across the country.

Twenty-three regional meetings were organized and conducted across Canada from Victoria to St. John's. Again representations came in great numbers. The Commission accepted briefs and opinions, and carried on public discussions in many communities.

Why Not Multiculturalism?

One fear continually expressed by members of the non-British, non-French groups during the public debates was the possibility that a policy of biculturalism would relegate them to the status of second-class citizens. The spokesmen of various groups asked: If two cultures are accepted, why not many? Why should Canada not be a country in which the numerous cultural groups live side by side yet distinct from one another, all contributing to a richly varied society? Certainly a Canadian mosaic as opposed to a melting pot concept was infinitely preferable!

Book IV

The Commissioners, upon completion of their travels, settled down to study briefs, opinions, dialogues and research in preparation for their final recommendations.

The writing of Book IV of the Report, *The Cultural Contribution of the Other Ethnic Groups*, required the Commissioners and researchers to delve into a multitude of topics. Studies were made on the historical background of immigrant settlement patterns in Canada, the urban-rural distribution of immigrants, occupations taken by males and females upon arrival, ethnic mores and values, the influence of religion and the role of education in the life of an immigrant. Language barriers, ethnic voting patterns, the role of the ethnic press, family life, marriage rights, ethnic schools and the importance of cultural identity and retention to each group were taken into consideration.

Additional topics included the influence of various ethno-cultural groups in broadcasting, film, arts and letters, performing and visual arts and music. The Commission also took particular interest in ethno-cultural voluntary organizations and the role these played in the multicultural community.

Book IV of the Royal Commission's Report was submitted to the Governor-General on October 23, 1969. Although the Commission recommended many ways to preserve and reinforce the other cultures in Canada, it accepted as a national policy a bicultural framework. Immigrants, according to Book IV, regardless of ethno-cultural origin or mother tongue, should choose to integrate with either of the two societies — English or French. Integration did not force the loss of an individual's identity and original characteristics, or of original language and culture. It was not synonymous with assimilation which implied total absorption into another linguistic and cultural group.

The Report stated: "Many of the non-British, non-French groups accept bilingualism but categorically reject biculturalism. They concede Canada to be a country with two official languages, but argue that it is fundamentally multicultural. Against this view, the Commission strongly supports the basic bicultural nature of our country referred to in its terms of reference. Although we should not overlook Canada's "cultural diversity," this should be done keeping in mind that there are two dominant cultures, French and English."

The Government's Response

On October 8, 1971, the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau, tabled in the House of Commons his government's official response to the recommendations in Book IV (Appendix A).

Via this statement, the government opted for an official policy of multiculturalism within a bilingual framework.

The Prime Minister stated that in implementing a policy such as he had outlined, the government would provide support in four ways:

- resources permitting, it would seek to assist all Canadian cultural groups that had demonstrated a desire and effort to continue to develop, a capacity to grow and contribute to Canada, and a clear need for assistance;
- it would assist members of all cultural groups to overcome cultural barriers to full participation in Canadian society;
- it would promote creative encounters and interchange among all Canadian cultural groups in the interest of national unity; and
- it would continue to assist immigrants in acquiring at least one of Canada's official languages in order to become full participants in Canadian society.

The response of the other political parties to the Prime Minister's statement was unanimous agreement with the policy.

The Honourable Robert Stanfield, leader of the Progressive Conservative Party, indicated his party's support.

"I am sure this declaration by the government of the principle of preserving and enhancing the many cultural traditions which exist within our country will be most welcome . . . I wish to state immediately . . . that the emphasis we have given to multiculturalism in no way constitutes an attack on the basic duality of our country. What we want is justice for all Canadians and recognition of the cultural diversity of this country."

The leader of the New Democratic Party, David Lewis agreed:

". . . I propose this morning . . . to express our support and our hopes in order to indicate to the people of Canada that this Parliament is united in its . . . determination to recognize the value of the many cultures in our country . . . It is with a deep

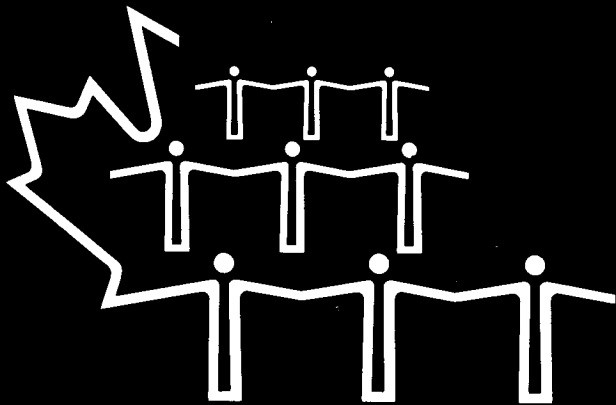
appreciation of both aspects of our Canada cultural life, official bilingualism and multiculturalism, that my party warmly supports the principles set forth this morning by the Prime Minister."

The Creditiste leader, Réal Caouette, also voiced his party's approval:

"I have been repeating for 30 years . . . that we have one Canadian nation and not two, three or ten, that we have two official languages, English and French, and that we have a multiplicity

of cultures which are the wealth of our country . . . My colleagues and myself are happy the Prime Minister made that statement. We want in Canada a great country for all the people of Canada, for all the ethnic groups in our country. Through that channel we will achieve unity and we will reinforce our position in the whole world."

The policy received no opposition from any party in Parliament. It remained only to set in motion the methods towards implementation.



**Minister of State
Multiculturalism**

In 1972, the Prime Minister appointed a minister responsible for the implementation of the multiculturalism policy and for the furthering of this policy across the very broad spectrum of government programs and policies.

The Minister and his staff actively communicate with all sectors of government and the public to promote an awareness of the pluralistic nature of Canadian society. They seek to further through various avenues the acceptance of ethno-cultural groups and their members as full participants in Canadian society.

Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism

The CCCM was established in May 1973, as an advisory body to the Minister of State for Multiculturalism. The philosophy adhered to by the Prime Minister in establishing the Council framework recognizes that ethno-cultural communities must be able to influence the decision-making process by means of a continuing consultative procedure. The Council is designed to assist members of Canada's diverse ethno-cultural groups, including those of English, French and native heritages, to be actively involved in a consultative process with the government. It will serve as an important source of information to the Minister responsible for multiculturalism on opinions in Canada's diverse cultural communities.

This Council draws members from a cross-section of Canada's many cultural communities and from all walks of life. Members are appointed by the Minister for a specific tenure. They are chosen to speak as individuals concerned with challenges facing Canadians in the implementation of the multiculturalism policy by the federal government, and are not spokesmen for their respective cultural communities.

Since the Council's inception, national and regional meetings have been held, at regular intervals, to provide forums for discussion on related topics. In addition, the Council structures national committees to incorporate all regional concerns around specific subject matters.

The First Canadian Conference on Multiculturalism was held in October 1973. Resolutions and recommendations resulting from this conference were incorporated into the first annual report of the CCCM, tabled in the House of Commons in June 1975. The report discussed issues such as the retention of language and culture, overcoming inequalities, community cultural and multicultural centres, ethnic press and mass media, arts in a multicultural society and attitudes of youth towards multiculturalism.

The Second Canadian Conference on Multiculturalism was held in February 1976, under the auspices of the CCCM. The theme of this conference was "Multiculturalism as State Policy" and it was designed to hear viewpoints found in the two official language groups concerning the multicultural policy.

Future national conferences on multiculturalism will continue to provide a major forum for the expression of opinion on important themes of interest to the government.

In order to ensure that various opinions are taken into account on a continuous basis, the CCCM is carrying out a program of on-going consultation with a variety of organizations across the country. These organizations are asked to submit briefs, at meetings, on their concerns relating to the multicultural policy. These briefs are studied by the CCCM with a view to incorporating them in its reports to the Minister.

In conjunction with these meetings, the CCCM also periodically organizes local and regional workshops directed to specific issues such as youth participation.

The Multiculturalism Directorate and its Program

The Multiculturalism Directorate is responsible for the implementation of a variety of activities that support the multiculturalism policy as announced by the Prime Minister. The Directorate's main objective is *"to encourage and assist, within the framework of Canada's Official Languages Policy and in the spirit of existing human rights codes, the full realization of the multicultural nature of Canadian society through programs which promote the preservation and sharing of cultural heritages and which facilitate mutual appreciation and understanding among all Canadians"*.

In working to achieve this objective the Directorate has two main lines of approach: one is directed specifically towards Canadian cultural groups and organizations to help them to articulate their needs and achieve their individual aspirations and the other is directed at society at large to increase awareness and appreciation of the bilingual and multicultural nature of our country.

A wide variety of activities is pursued by the Directorate with the aim of directly assisting the country's many cultural groups and communities in their efforts to maintain and develop their culture in the Canadian context. Activities or projects which are encouraged and supported may include conferences or seminars discussing current issues of concern to a particular group; ways and means of refining organizational skills; the collection and exhibition of art and craft works; the production of audio-visual or other resource material for use within a group or to be shared by other groups; the writing of creative literature and its publication in either of the official languages or in the ancestral languages; the development of the performing arts and many others. Special consideration is given to projects which promote the cultural integration of immigrants. All in all the emphasis is on projects which can be seen to

be meaningful in the development of a given group and which contribute to the objectives of the Multiculturalism policy.

Beyond projects such as the ones listed above, which are initiated by members of the various cultural communities, the Directorate itself has initiated a number of projects also directed at the cultural development of communities. These include the provision of support for the teaching of ancestral languages in classroom settings but outside the formally organized school systems. Financial assistance is given not only towards the operating costs of the courses but also towards the cost of training instructors and developing language teaching-aids relevant to the Canadian context. Efforts are also made to encourage the growth of co-ordinating organizations, such as multicultural councils, which promote inter-cultural activities and stimulate creative encounters and interchange. Such interchange can contribute a great deal to the breaking down of barriers among Canadians and can play a significant part in creating a feeling for the uniqueness of this nation.

Conveying such a feeling of uniqueness to the rest of Canadian society is what the other aspect of the Directorate's program attempts to achieve. For this, close co-operation is established and continuous exchange of information carried on with cultural institutions and agencies that have programs dealing with cultural development such as the Canada Council, the National Library, the Public Archives, the National Museums, the National Film Board, folk arts councils and various national organizations of authors, artists, playwrights, publishers and educational resource developers. Multiculturalism is promoted also through a public relations program directed at the mass media, through information campaigns and through the encouragement of those projects which may have a particular impact on public opinion.

The following are some examples of more specific activities that are being undertaken in this area.

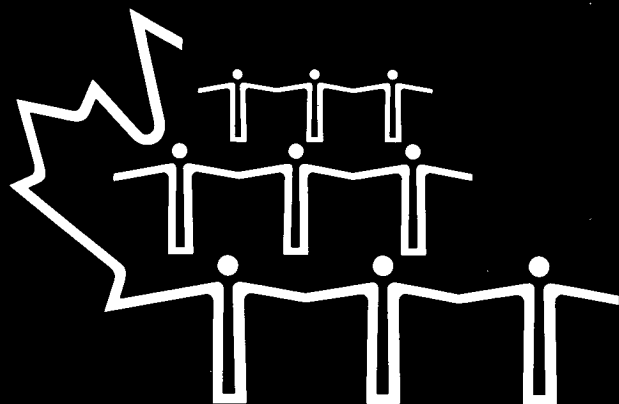
Support is provided for scholarly research and academic courses of study in the field of the humanities, social sciences and fine arts relating to important aspects of cultural pluralism in Canada. Not only is research supported and encouraged but provisions exist for arranging exchanges of professors and lecturers for academic sessions or just individual lectures. Research projects are evaluated by an advisory body, the Canadian Ethnic Studies Advisory Committee, which is composed of academics from a variety of disciplines.

A series of ethnic histories have been or are being commissioned in order to encourage an awareness of the integral part played by various minority groups in Canadian history. These histories are intended for the general public as well as educational institutions. A series of anthologies in the official languages is also being planned. This series would display and promote the creative literary contribution of Canada's many cultures. Translation into the official languages is encouraged as one way of reaching as many Canadians as possible. There are also a number of ongoing activities in the performing arts such as multicultural theatre and choir festivals, workshops and involvement in major national events.

In addition to these two well-defined aspects of the Directorate's work there is, naturally, a continuous process of becoming acquainted with the concerns and activities of cultural groups, and of keeping abreast of cultural events in Canada and abroad as well as of educational resources available and all other potentially useful information, so that the functions of the Directorate can be carried out in the most efficient and effective way possible.

A large part of this information gathering is accomplished through the Ethnic Press Analysis Service which analyses more than 200 ethnic newspapers and periodicals published in over 30 languages. This Service provides the government with information on and analyses of opinion trends and major events within ethno-cultural communities. This is being done through the publication of a monthly review of the ethnic press, special bulletins on specific topics, translations of individual articles, and written and verbal replies concerning reports on ethno-cultural groups, organizations and events which are made available to all federal government departments and federal agencies. The Service also carries on liaison activities with the Canadian Ethnic Press Federation and its four affiliated press clubs of ethnic newspapers as well as the *Canadian Scene*.

A very important element of the whole program is the part played by the officers who carry it out. To ensure maximum effectiveness, these officers carry out both national responsibilities from Ottawa and regional and local responsibilities from offices located across the country. Program officers develop and maintain meaningful contact with national and a multitude of local organizations. They provide information about assistance available from various sources, relay concerns to governments and private agencies and, in general, act as resource persons with respect to community development or as experts in certain disciplines or areas of culture. Both national and field representatives closely co-ordinate and co-operate in their work to ensure that communities, regardless of their national or regional character, are fully assisted in their endeavours to participate completely in Canada's pluralistic society.



**The Role of the Federal
Cultural Agencies in
Furthering the National Policy**

The federal cultural agencies also play a significant role in the promotion and preservation of cultural diversity in Canada.

The Canada Council

The Canada Council's function is to encourage the study, practice and enjoyment of the arts, humanities and social sciences.

Many grants awarded in the arts by the Council have helped to encourage the creation, interpretation or dissemination of works whose sources lie in Canada's varied cultural heritage: Indian and Inuit sculpture, musical and choreographic works inspired by various European and Asian folklore traditions, books and plays illustrating the particular traditions and interests of ethno-cultural groups.

In the humanities and social sciences, the Council has supported many studies, research projects and publications dealing with the history, psychology and socio-economic conditions of these groups and their contribution to Canadian life. These studies were conducted by people of many different cultural backgrounds.

The Explorations Program differs from the Council's other programs in that it is open to anyone, professional or amateur, whose project involves new or insufficiently developed forms of creative work and provides scope for research based on folk culture, history and contemporary life. Explorations can be used in particular to finance studies, performances, films or other works that emphasize a particular group's contribution to Canadian culture or to the development of a region of Canada.

The Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission

The CRTC is a regulatory authority established by the 1968 Broadcasting Act as successor to the Board of Broadcast Governors. The Act says that the CRTC "shall regulate and supervise all aspects of the Canadian broadcasting system," public and private, "with a view to implementing the broadcasting policy" set out in the Act. However, broadcasters themselves "have a responsibility for programs they broadcast".

With reference to Canada's multiculturalism policy, the Commission responds to initiatives that have originated in the broadcasting community to provide service for specific non-official language communities. This usually takes the form of programming at local levels using local time on broadcasting stations and community channels on cable television. In addition, the Commission determines how it can encourage and reinforce other forms of initiatives that also give expression to multiculturalism.

To assess its role in the field of non-official language programming, the CRTC recently conducted an evaluation study of multicultural broadcasting on radio and television — a survey that led to the issuing of two booklets: *Multicultural Broadcasting in the 1970's* and *Directory: Multicultural Broadcasting in Canada*.

The study showed that faithful listeners are mainly the middle aged, older and new immigrants. Most of the air time is used playing popular or folk music. News coverage, editorial comment, and technical expertise are inadequate, although multilingual radio stations in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver have attempted to standardize and upgrade technical production and one has a training program for its announcers.

The study found that non-official language broadcasting was centred primarily in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver. Smaller centres such as Hamilton, Oshawa, Windsor, and Winnipeg had one or more radio stations that programmed in a language other than English or French. Rural areas, while not as extensively served as cities, did receive some radio service of this kind, particularly in southern Ontario.

The study concluded that multilingual broadcasting is an important part of the trend towards more specialized programming of all types, and definitely receives favourable acceptance by its audience.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

As a natural reflection of Canadian life and consistent with the responsibilities assigned by Parliament to the national broadcasting service, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has long practised a policy of cultural pluralism in programming.

A variety of programs, some dealing specifically with ethno-cultural affairs and others not, recognize the cultural diversity of Canadian society and the CBC's obligation under the Broadcasting Act to "contribute to the development of national unity and provide for a continuing expression of Canadian identity".

Programming

Among the programs dealing specifically with ethnocultural affairs are *Identities* and *Ils sont des nôtres*, on CBC English and French radio respectively. These programs give public radio access to cultural minorities and reflect their traditions and concerns to other minorities and the population at large. The songs and music brought to Canada from other countries are heard on *Musique des nations* on the

French radio network. Individual CBC stations often feature the local festivals, fairs, anniversaries and other cultural events of the ethno-cultural groups in their communities.

The multicultural character of Canadian life is also reflected in many of the CBC's general programs on both radio and television. Public issues affecting ethno-cultural groups — such as immigration policies — are reported and discussed. Programs examine current social conditions and attitudes, including the problems and tensions that arise between different cultural communities. From time to time, history or documentary programs review the story of particular groups and their contributions to Canadian social and political development. CBC school programs introduce Canadian children to the origins of their society and the different life-styles of its people.

Our Native Land on English radio provides a national forum for the Indian, Métis and Inuit peoples of Canada and at the same time acquaints the general listener with the culture, activities and opinions of the native people.

To meet the special needs of native peoples living in the far north, the CBC Northern Service broadcasts in several native languages and dialects, and encourages community broadcasting by native groups. With this one exception, the CBC's domestic networks do not engage in multilingual broadcasting.

Personnel

Like Canadian society as a whole, CBC broadcasting is a product of many cultures. Canadian playwrights, composers, actors, musicians, broadcasters, filmmakers, technicians, religious leaders, scientists, artists, sports figures, politicians and commentators all bring to CBC radio and television the particular qualities of their individual cultural backgrounds. Their contributions together create another form of multicultural broadcasting — a rich and rewarding blend of ideas, skills and traditions.

National Film Board

The National Film Board participates in the multi-cultural program by producing, promoting and distributing films and filmstrips on Canada's ethno-cultural communities, and translating or "versioning" original English or French scripts into other languages.

Multicultural Productions

From the French Production Branch have come films such as *Cousins Germains*, a film about three individuals of German origin living in Quebec, and *Il n'y a pas d'oubli*, a three-part documentary on Chilean immigrants.

The English Production Branch has completed films, for example, on the Jewish, Ukrainian, black and Polish communities: *People of the Book* is a 30-minute documentary on small Jewish communities in Northern Ontario; *I Never Walked the Steppes* reflects three generations of a Winnipeg family of Ukrainian origin; *Seven Shades of Pale* is about rural blacks living in Upper Big Tracadie and Weymouth Falls, Nova Scotia; and *Kaszuby* tells about the Polish Canadians who constitute about 75 per cent of the population in the area around Barry's Bay, Ontario.

Also from English Production is a general multi-cultural film, *Our Street Was Paved With Gold*, based on St. Lawrence Boulevard Community on Montreal.

Other films include a view of traditional cookery; a documentary on the Hungarian community in Kipling, a small town in Saskatchewan celebrating its founding by Hungarian immigrants in 1900; a series on children in various settings; and a French film on the North African Jewish community in Montreal.

Active research continues in other areas dealing with multicultural concerns.

Multi-Media Program

This program deals with audio-visual series primarily designed for school children, although some slides and multi-media shows are directed to general audiences.

The multi-media studio produces materials for the classroom on historical and contemporary issues. A series on folkloric legends from different countries is available for distribution, as is one on the histories of various cultural groups in Canada. Other filmstrips in this series are in production.

The Native Cultural Education Project provides technical support for native producers to document the history and culture of the native peoples of Canada. The NFB and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs work together to produce multi-media kits containing filmstrips, slide sets, booklets, study prints and wall charts. One such kit is on the Manowan Reserve in Quebec, and is distributed in Cree, French and English.

The on-going *Canada's Visual History Series*, a co-production of the National Museum of Man and the National Film Board, has produced several titles of interest to multicultural courses and has other titles of interest in production.

The inception of the multiculturalism program has also resulted in the distribution in Canada of NFB films in 19 different languages. These films are currently available from NFB film libraries in 7 key cities: Halifax, Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina and Vancouver.

Use of these versioned films by community associations, educational institutions, immigrant orientation centres and other interested groups has been steadily growing over recent years.

The National Library

While the diverse program of the National Library is designed to meet the needs of all Canadians, including those of other than English-speaking or French-speaking origin, two of its parts, the Ethnic Canadiana Program and the Multilingual Biblioservice, are specially identified with the Multiculturalism Program.

Ethnic Canadiana Program

National Library collections have always reflected the multicultural nature of this country, as they include copies of all books and magazines published in Canada or written by Canadians. These may be in either official language or the languages of the many other cultural groups. Such publications have been subject to legal deposit for some time: copies must, by law, be deposited in the National Library within a week of publication.

While legal deposit of newspapers is not required, the National Library does have one of the largest newspaper collections in the country, including over 350 Canadian ethno-cultural newspapers. In addition, the Library subscribes to all known ethno-cultural periodicals currently published in Canada. These number more than 160 and represent 39 ethno-cultural groups. The Library carries on a vigorous program of acquiring microfilm of ethno-cultural newspapers and encourages and assists such projects as the Ethnic Newspaper Microfilming Project of the Ontario Council of University Libraries. In addition, the Library has undertaken a program of microfilming its own ethno-cultural newspapers, often tracking down and borrowing holdings from outside to complete a run.

A complete list of Canadian serials, newspapers and periodicals published in non-official languages is being compiled by the Library. This already includes more than 2,100 titles, with the earliest dating from 1788. The aim is to trace and acquire backfiles and microfilm every title.

The ethnic Canadiana holdings of the National Library, particularly in serials, are a rich resource for researchers delving into Canada's multicultural history.

Multilingual Biblioservice

The Multilingual Biblioservice fulfils the cultural needs of ethno-cultural groups by helping Canada's public libraries give them better service.

The Multilingual Biblioservice started by providing books in the eight minority languages most in demand, but other languages have been added yearly to the program, as requested. The ultimate goal is to cover the majority of languages spoken in Canada.

Although the service has far-reaching plans for the expansion of the subject scope of its book collection, the stress so far has been on contemporary authors of fiction, biography and children's books and on special topics such as childcare, gardening, folklore, travel and cooking. Widely read classics are also included. The main emphasis is on the provision of suitable and practical reading material for those who have been deprived of access to such books in the past.

The Multilingual Biblioservice selects, catalogues and processes the books, then makes them available to the requesting provincial or regional deposit centres on a long-term loan basis. These centres, in turn, circulate the books to public libraries, according to the requests received from the communities they serve. The books are on loan for the period of six months to three years and the service is free to all receiving libraries. The Multilingual Biblioservice deals directly and exclusively with the designated library centres and individual borrowers must go through their public library to request books.

The National Museums Corporation

Whereas the whole of the National Museums of Canada promotes multiculturalism through a wide

range of activities, staff and financial resources for this purpose are allocated specifically to the National Museum of Man.

The National Museum of Man is responsible for research, collection, preservation, interpretation and public presentation of various aspects of Canada's cultural heritage. Aside from permanent gallery exhibitions in Ottawa which depict man's heritage down through the ages with particular reference to the Canadian legacy, the various components of the National Museum of Man, particularly the Canadian Centre for Folk Culture Studies, the National Programs Division and the Educational and Cultural Affairs Division, participate actively in the government's program of multiculturalism.

The Canadian Centre for Folk Culture Studies

This Centre seeks to capture the image of a country in rapid transformation by investigating the past and recording the present for the future. The Centre's research program records scientifically as many of Canada's ethno-cultural groups as possible with a view to identifying those cultural elements that will be of interest to present and future generations and that contribute to a mutual understanding of our diverse origins and traditions. Museum scientific staff, assisted by other Canadian and foreign contractors, gather and analyze the traditions of various ethno-cultural groups — their music, folk art, cuisine, beliefs, rituals and ceremonies. Their findings are made available to the general public, students, and the academic community, in close collaboration with Canadian and foreign educational institutions and the two public programming divisions of the National Museum of Man. Organized in six sections (Slavic and East European, German-Scandinavian, French-Romance, Oriental-Asiatic, Anglo-Celtic and Ethnomusicology), the Centre employs scholars to collect and study ethno-cultural phenomena using modern research methods.

Communication of Research Findings

Publications remain the major medium for communicating research findings. For instance, the Centre has produced publications on beliefs and folkways in Canadian cultures for the National Museum's *Mercury* series, a collection of published research papers. However, the Centre complements its fieldwork and studies of various ethnocultural events with film, videotapes and audiotapes. As the Canadian member of the International Film Commission, the Centre has catalogued more than 2,000 films and videotapes relating to various ethno-cultural groups in Canada. As well, several popular publications have been issued by the museum, directly or through co-publishing arrangements.

Artifacts

The collection and conservation of artifacts remains a major function of the Centre. The aim is to preserve, restore, and catalogue artifacts that depict the material culture of Canada's ethno-cultural community. This material falls into two main types: archival documents including manuscripts, audiotapes, film and videotapes of music and ceremonies, wax cylinders, index cards, unedited research reports, photographs and slides; and three-dimensional artifacts including domestic utensils, textiles, furniture, musical instruments and folk art. The collection is augmented by donations from the public, especially from Canadian ethno-cultural groups, and through the purchase fund of the National Museum of Man.

Public Programs

The Museum's two public programming divisions coordinate various national display, education and information programs and activities to further the government's policies of decentralization and democratization of cultural heritage and of

multiculturalism. To this end, the National Programs Division, in close collaboration with other divisions of the National Museum of Man, is responsible for the preparation of displays travelling to different regions across the country. The displays and exhibits appear all across Canada in various locations including major and minor museums, community centres, shopping plazas and national exhibition centres. Over the years, this program has included many ethno-cultural exhibitions that bear testimony to Canada's cultural diversity.

A list of major examples includes "Canada's Multicultural Heritage" prepared in co-operation with the Public Archives of Canada and the National Library; "Hello Friends", an exhibition of children's art from around the world; "Continuity and Change: the Ukrainian folk heritage in Canada"; "Barnardo Children in Canada"; "Play's the Thing", an exhibition of home-made toys; "Asia Calling" and "Quebec Furniture 1700-1820". In addition, the Museum loans many objects to assist other organizations in preparing displays to demonstrate Canada's cultural plurality.

Education Program

This Division also conducts a National Education Program directed primarily at Canada's youth and designed to enhance their appreciation of Canada's cultural diversity. This is achieved partly by the National Museum of Man's permanent galleries and partly by the distribution across the country of multi-media kits dealing with specific themes.

The most effective medium is the Edukit, a mixture of artifacts, slides, print and film dealing with a particular subject. Dolls, sculpture, cooking recipes, clothing, embroidery, archaeology, masks and music have been used as themes to reflect the Canadian cultural mosaic. The Museum also supplies, upon request, free additional information and material regarding Canada's great ethno-cultural family. Such releases as *Across Canada*, a brochure describing the

travelling exhibits, and *Oracle*, an educational leaflet series on a variety of topics, are examples of this material.

The permanent displays in the Ottawa headquarters include not only the major halls on Indian and Inuit life but a presentation of the immigrant theme as a major part of the history halls. Moreover, the final hall of the Museum, "Everyman's Heritage", is entirely devoted to Canada's multicultural heritage and echoes concepts in the introductory hall.

The Public Archives

The Public Archives is the repository for every kind of archival material of national significance, material received from federal departments and agencies as well as from individuals and corporate bodies. Its holdings include manuscripts, maps, motion films, photographs, paintings, publications and sound recordings. These collections are intended to reflect every aspect of Canada's history in word, sight and sound.

Through its policy of multiculturalism, the government provided funds to the Public Archives to establish the National Ethnic Archives program. Its purpose is to ensure that the holdings of the Public Archives more fully represent the fact that the Canadian heritage is drawn from many cultures. The record of the manner in which the ethno-cultural communities have grown and have contributed to Canada's cultural, economic, political, religious and social development must be preserved.

Through the National Ethnic Archives program many persons have become aware of the nature, importance and use of archival material. They have learned that many old documents should be treasured instead of being neglected or destroyed. As a result, the Public Archives has received active support from many ethno-cultural communities and has generated the active involvement of provincial archives and other

institutions in the collection and preservation of archival material pertaining to ethno-cultural groups.

The aim of the National Ethnic Archives program is to acquire, preserve and make available to researchers historical documents. These include the minutes, reports, correspondence and other records of organizations, newspapers and other major enterprises closely linked to the preservation and promotion of cultural identity as well as notes, letters, diaries, photographs, sound recordings, medals, certificates, films and other documents accumulated by individuals who have been active in their communities and in Canadian society in general. People who have such material that is essentially of local or regional interest are advised about local repositories. Collections that are received are sorted, arranged, described and indexed; however, in accordance with archival principles, every collection is retained as a separate, distinct entity; They can then be made available to researchers. These include historians, professional and amateur, genealogists, journalists, illustrators, film producers and others.

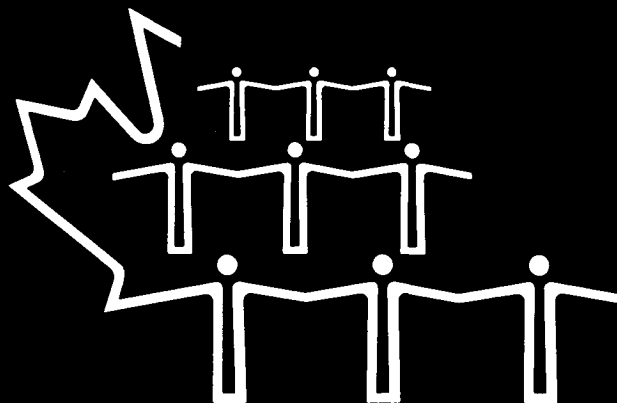
Since the program was established the response from many communities has provided the National Ethnic Archives with a large quantity of manuscripts and other documents. From these community records and the records of government departments which were already at the Public Archives, researchers are now able to achieve a better understanding of these communities and of Canadian society as a whole. Important letters, rare newspapers, pamphlets or photographs, unique films and recordings are now

available to researchers, who in turn frequently can direct the staff to other possible sources of important documents. To assist researchers and to acknowledge the invaluable gifts from many donors, both individuals and organizations, a series of guides to sources for the study of different communities is being published.

Donors who present their collections to the Archives know that their materials will be safely stored and professionally cared for. In addition, they are assured that the confidentiality of personal and sensitive files will be respected for as long as necessary.

Researchers benefit from a large, comprehensive collection and from modern facilities and services. They have the use of indexes and finding aids, receive personal advice and have access to some of the reading rooms 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. For the benefit of those researchers who cannot visit the Archives personally, a reference service is now available which will answer written and telephone inquiries, often at considerable length. In addition, many collections in great demand, for example immigration records, have been microfilmed and may be borrowed for the use of researchers by any library or archives in the country.

As well as acquiring and making available to researchers original collections within Canada, the National Ethnic Archives also identifies and obtains copies of documents and collections held by archives in other countries. These materials include records relating to emigration and government contact with emigrants, and letters or records sent back by immigrants after their settlement in Canada.



**The Role of Other
Directorates and Branches
Within the Secretary of State
and Other Government
Departments and Agencies in
Furthering the National Policy**

Department of the Secretary of State

The citizenship sector of the department promotes and assists the development of effective Canadian citizenship by providing two kinds of services to the public. First, it provides facilities for the granting of Canadian citizenship in the legal sense, by administering the Citizenship Act, the Act of Parliament which governs the naturalization process. Citizenship courts are located in most major cities, and are complemented by mobile teams and storefront offices in metropolitan areas. Regular circuits provide service to smaller centres.

Some of the requirements for citizenship include the knowledge of French or English and an understanding of Canada's history, geography and political system. To assist adult applicants in these areas, the Citizenship Registration Branch has published several booklets, including *The Canadian Citizen*, *A Look at Canada* and *About Canadian Citizenship*. A short film, *Language and Canadian Citizenship*, explains the language requirements in several languages. The Branch also administers federal-provincial agreements designed to encourage and facilitate language and citizenship preparation courses for immigrants.

The department's role in citizenship does not end with the granting of citizenship papers. It is committed to full participation in Canadian society of all segments of its citizenry, particularly those with special needs. Through a variety of social and cultural programs administered by citizenship officers located in offices across Canada, the department provides guidance, resources and professional assistance to community voluntary groups, organizations and institutions.

Citizenship programs cover many areas. The Assistance to Community Groups Program promotes

effective participation by citizens in the decisions affecting the quality of their community life, by working towards the strengthening of voluntary organizations and the opening up of societal institutions. Social Communications develops, through travel and exchange programs and promotional activities, a greater understanding and appreciation of our institutions, cultures, regions, languages and peoples. Group Understanding and Human Rights seeks to eliminate barriers which impede the full participation of individuals and groups in Canadian society, by sponsoring research into prejudice and discrimination and promoting the implementation of human rights and fundamental freedoms at the regional and national levels.

The Women's Program, aimed at all women in Canada, has the objective of increasing women's ability to participate in all aspects of society and of promoting political and institutional change related to status of women issues. The program provides support to women's groups, projects and organizations at the local and national levels which are working towards these aims.

The Native Citizens' Program has the objective of assisting native people to identify their needs and actively to enhance their own development. Sub-programs are concerned with communications, the encouragement of policy and program initiatives by native organizations, migrating native peoples, the special needs of native women, and social and cultural development.

The Official Language Minority Groups Directorate promotes the social, cultural and linguistic development of the official language communities where they exist as minorities; fosters a better understanding between the two official language groups throughout the country; and implements projects that stress co-operation between the two groups.

Translation Bureau

The Translation Bureau provides translation and interpretation in all languages to meet the needs of Parliament, the government and the federal public agencies. As well, the Bureau, through its Terminology and Documentation Branch, provides a service for research and dissemination of terminological information in all disciplines and in several languages.

Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

The services and programs of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission are provided to Canadians of all cultures. Vital information for potential and newly arrived immigrants is produced in ten or more languages to facilitate their understanding of Canada, its institutions and way of life. In addition, Canada Manpower Centres are usually able to advise the public in several languages, or, if required, to obtain the assistance of an interpreter.

Employment Programs

Job creation programs such as Canada Works have assisted many cultural groups in setting up needed projects. For instance, such groups have frequently received funds for projects to help immigrants in need of counselling or other help in adapting to life in Canada.

Information Service

Through the Commission's Information Service, close liaison is maintained with all ethnic media and organizations, and special communication services are provided to ethno-cultural newspapers, radio programs

and other media. Publications and other publicity materials are produced to inform the public of new immigration or employment legislation, programs or policies. These are printed in English, French and, where necessary, the languages of minority cultural groups to whom they will be of particular interest.

A monthly magazine entitled "Ethnic Kaleidoscope" is prepared by the Information Service and distributed to the ethnic news media and other organizations, individuals and libraries across the country. It is available in English and French and covers items of direct interest to ethno-cultural communities as well as news about current activities in the various cultural groups. The main feature of the magazine is "Focus on Immigration", which discusses various aspects of Canadian immigration policy.

Also, a series of ethnic directories is being compiled for publication through the combined efforts of several agencies and organizations in co-operation with the Information Service.

Settlement Branch

The Settlement Branch has responsibility for helping new immigrants adapt to the social, economic and cultural conditions of Canada as quickly as possible. It provides counselling and information on Canada and the Canadian way of life, mobilizing services provided by federal, provincial and municipal governments and by voluntary agencies to help immigrants adapt to their new environment. It identifies provincial immigration needs and co-ordinates any federal-provincial consultations to smoothly implement immigrant orientation policies and programs.

The Settlement Branch analyzes the present, cumulative and possible future impact of immigrant and non-immigrant movement in Canada, and evaluates the extent of adaptation of recipients of its granting program.

Canadian Human Rights Commission

The Canadian Human Rights Commission was established under the Canadian Human Rights Act, effective March 1, 1978, to investigate complaints regarding discriminatory practices and to foster public understanding of this Act. The Act prohibits discrimination in the provision of goods, services, facilities or accommodation or in employment practices, based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, age, sex or marital status, or conviction for an offence for which a pardon has been granted and, in the case of employment practices, based on physical handicap. The Act provides mechanisms for conciliation and for settlement of complaints, and applies in all areas coming under the legislative authority of the federal government as well as federally-regulated business and industries, for example airlines and chartered banks. Under its privacy provisions, individuals have the right of access to personal information about them in federal data banks, and to check it for accuracy and completeness.

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation

The Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, through its affiliate Corporation, Central Mortgage and Housing, has a granting program to help native and Inuit people build housing in co-operative centres.

Although CMHC regulations do not allow for the funding of cultural centres proposed by one or more cultural groups as an independent project, there are two programs under which funding for community cultural facilities is considered.

The Neighbourhood Improvement Program under which CMHC funds 50 per cent of the cost of improving a neighbourhood is one of these. Part of the improvement can be community cultural and recreational facilities. CMHC criteria require that there be local citizen involvement in the project.

The second program is the non-profit Housing Program. Here, CMHC provides funds for cultural and recreational facilities as part of an overall housing project such as a senior citizens' home.

CMHC also gives grants to help with the construction of senior citizens' homes and student housing. These facilities are for the use of everyone, regardless of ethno-cultural background.

Department of Communications

The Department of Communications is testing the usefulness of various types of equipment in the north to provide improved northern communication between settlements. One experiment in Northern Quebec is aimed at developing a trail radio system to allow hunting or travelling parties to maintain communications with their communities. Earlier, through its Northern Pilot Project, the Department helped establish a community radio service to Baker Lake. This station, the first community radio service in the Eastern Arctic, broadcasts in Inuktituk and English and is run entirely by local residents.

Consumer and Corporate Affairs

The Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs regularly publishes articles in the ethnic press in the two official languages. In addition, it operates a consumer information office in downtown Toronto where information is provided in English, French and Italian.

The Department of External Affairs

The public affairs program of the Department of External Affairs is aimed at informing foreign audiences of Canadian policies and lifestyles. Multiculturalism, a basic element of Canada's distinct identity, is one of the themes which the department develops through its various information activities abroad.

Distribution Material

The department prepares for distribution to all posts, material on varied topics — including multiculturalism — which may be used as feature articles and photostories and in speeches. Articles and photostories have dealt with such subjects as distinctive cultural communities and the diversity of amateur theatre. Multiculturalism is also portrayed in the department's overseas exhibits program. For example, an exhibit currently in preparation consists of ten readily-portable panels illustrating the diversity and vitality of Canada's ethnic groups. In providing an overview of Canada, the numerous publications and films distributed by the department also, as a matter of course, bring out this theme.

Cultural Affairs Program

Since the Department of External Affairs looks outward at the world, it also assists in bringing together citizens of many nations sharing a common cultural heritage. The first event of this kind in which the department participated was the Superfrancofête held in Quebec City in 1974. This event brought together francophones of the 25 member countries of *l'Agence de coopération culturel et technique* for a shared cultural experience. Another such event has been the Second World Black and African Festival of

the Arts and Culture held in Lagos, Nigeria in 1977. Through its programs the department encourages Canadian artists from every province to reflect the creativity of our culture abroad.

Health and Welfare Canada

Medical Services

Health and Welfare Canada, through its Medical Services Branch, provides health care to the registered Indian peoples of Canada, and people of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Some members of this Branch speak native languages and several publications are issued in these languages as health education aids.

The Branch is also responsible for medical examination and assessment of immigrants coming to Canada. This sometimes involves the use of a non-official language by staff, including departmental reporting documents often written in several different languages.

Welfare Services

Significant changes in the Canada Pension Plan, the Old Age Security Act and other welfare legislation, or the introduction of new legislation, are advertised as required in a full range of ethnic publications. Full publicity is given to social security conventions between Canada and other nations. Regional welfare offices of this department provide services in languages other than English and French, to the fullest extent possible.

New Horizons

The New Horizons Program provides a chance for senior citizens to undertake projects of their own

design. Many of the projects display an interest in preserving cultural heritage, and requests for funding by senior citizen ethno-cultural groups are seriously considered.

Fitness and Amateur Sport

The Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch of Health and Welfare Canada works to encourage healthier lifestyles by making Canadians aware of the importance of participation in fitness, physical recreation and amateur sport, and providing facilities and services in these three areas. It is the Branch's conviction that sport, competitive and recreational, is a central element of our culture and a crucial natural resource for the development and expression of our individual and national uniqueness.

The Branch's support of amateur sport takes many forms. Canada's top amateur athletes are encouraged to pursue their competitive goals through Game Plan, a program to develop athletic excellence through the provision of financial support for coaching, training and international competitive opportunities for Olympic-calibre athletes. Sport Canada provides similar financial and administrative assistance to many national non-Olympic sport associations and supports such special projects as the Canada Games, international sports events held in Canada and the Arctic Winter Games.

In addition, Recreation and Fitness Canada strives to provide Canadians in general with the widest possible variety of fitness and recreation opportunities. Displays, conferences, research and such motivational items as the Fit-Kit and the Canada Fitness Award, the latter designed for boys and girls aged 7 to 17, are part of the Branch's efforts to encourage Canadians to increase their physical fitness. Recreation and Fitness Canada also provides financial assistance to many national recreational associations as well as to native people's groups, sport and recreational programs for the handicapped and the Northern Games.

Indian Affairs and Northern Development

The major multiculturalism activities of this department are administered by the Education Branch. They involve Indian and Inuit people of all ages who are striving to retain their cultural heritage.

Cultural Education Centres

The Cultural/Educational Centres Program is designed to provide financial and other supportive assistance to Indian and Inuit people in their attempt to make the process of education relevant to their perceived needs. Through local, regional and provincial centres, programs of an educational nature based on Indian/Inuit language, culture and heritage are planned and implemented by the Indian and Inuit people participating in the program.

Cultural Development

The Cultural Development Program provides grants to assist individuals, groups and organizations in expressing the Indian way of life through cultural endeavours. Funds are available for researching and preserving Indian culture, including language, literature, dance, games, music, art and drama.

The program works closely with individuals, Indian cultural groups, provincial arts councils, drama societies, museums and art galleries to promote exhibitions, festivals and other activities featuring Indian arts. The objective of these efforts is to foster the artistic creativity of Indian people and to expose Canadians of other cultural backgrounds to the rich heritage of Canada's first citizens.

Curriculum Enrichment

In classrooms attended by Indian and Inuit children across Canada, curriculum programs now have a special relevancy. Native studies units, native language instruction and cultural programs are giving an added dimension to the traditional three Rs, in both elementary and secondary schools.

There are 54 different Indian languages and dialects spoken across Canada and there has been a dramatic increase in the number of native language programs offered in both federal and provincial schools over the past eight years. The instructors for these programs are all native people identified by their local chief and band council for their fluency in the language and their ability to relate to young people. Teacher training as required may be provided to assist the instructors to function effectively in the classroom.

As cultural enrichment programs flourish in the schools, new teaching aids and resource materials are constantly being developed — films, tapes, language charts and dictionaries, bibliographies, syllabic typing manuals. All of these developments ensure that the cultural background of the native child is reinforced, not erased, in the classroom.

Post-secondary Training

The department, through its Continuing Education Division, provides financial and counselling assistance and administrative services to adult Indians who wish to pursue their education.

While the majority of these students are following regular academic or vocational courses, native studies programs are also available and popular. Such programs provide an atmosphere in which native peoples may learn without losing their culture, while

also obtaining skills useful in society beyond the reserve.

A major priority has been to increase the number of Indians employed in the department's education program. In addition to regular education programs, a number of teacher-training courses designed specifically for Indians have been established. Universities and teacher-training institutions offer courses featuring a substantial Indian cultural content.

Parks Canada

Parks Canada, part of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, preserves and interprets the natural and cultural heritage of Canada. At present, a system of 57 historic parks and sites and 700 plaques and monuments commemorates the persons, places and events of national historic significance in the development of our country. The advisory body to the Minister responsible for Parks Canada on these matters is the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. Its recommendations to the Minister are based on suggestions received from public sources and also generated from within the Board itself.

Industry, Trade and Commerce

The Canadian Government Office of Tourism, a branch of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, produces travel literature in a number of languages, in addition to English and French. This literature promotes Canada's tourist attractions, and gives advice to the potential traveller on accommodation and other travel arrangements. This material is intended for distribution overseas in western Europe, South America, Australia and Japan, but can be made available, upon request, to Canadian residents.

Justice Department

The Department of Justice has a mandate to help Canadians better understand their country's system of justice and to assist those who are disadvantaged either financially or through insufficient knowledge of the official languages, to have full access to legal assistance. Thus, the department, through its Programs and Law Information Development Section, makes funds available to projects which work towards these goals. For example, financial assistance is given to groups providing legal aid and education in centres such as Montreal and Toronto, which have large immigrant populations. These groups provide a variety of services in the areas of legal education for new Canadians, legal counsel and, in some cases, interpretation services for immigrants in their contacts with the legal system.

The department also has programs for Canada's native people. These include the Native Law Students Program which encourages students of native ancestry to enter the legal profession; the Native Courtworkers Program, a shared project with the provinces to develop courtworker services for native people; and a program of seminars and conferences to improve understanding between native people and officials involved in the administration of justice.

Labour Canada

Programs and activities conducted by Labour Canada are designed to benefit all working Canadians. Departmental staff is, therefore, regularly in contact with all members of society including newcomers, landed immigrants and native groups.

Conditions of Work

The Conditions of Work Branch has initiated an experimental program in Toronto to expand Labour

Canada's contacts with minority group organizations in that area. It aims to ensure that departmental services are fully understood by means of special workshops on employment adjustment problems. The program includes the examination of the number and validity of complaints received in employment-related situations.

Rights in Employment

Although the Branch's Women's Bureau does not have special programs for minority groups, it conducts an active speech program addressing native and ethno-cultural organizations throughout Canada.

The Public Service Commission of Canada

The Public Service Commission of Canada is the federal government's central staffing agency. In carrying out its staffing functions, it strives to ensure that public servants and applicants to the public service are treated fairly and without discrimination on grounds of sex, race, national origin, religion, age or marital status. To this end, the PSC's Appeals and Investigations Branch acts as an ombudsman by investigating allegations of discrimination, and complaints or allegations of unfair treatment brought by public servants and applicants to the public service. Independent appeal boards hear and rule upon appeals by public servants against promotions of other persons, demotions or release.

Revenue Canada — Customs and Excise

The subjects of customs and excise duty and taxes are sometimes difficult to understand. Therefore, in

the interest of clear public communication, Revenue Canada — Customs and Excise produces certain information materials in languages other than English and French.

So You're Coming to Stay is an information sheet designed as a guide to people in other countries who are planning to settle in Canada. It tells them what they can bring into this country free of duty and taxes and the restrictions placed on certain items and on plants, pets, and meat. It is available not only in the two official languages but also in German, Dutch, Italian, Portuguese and Chinese, at immigration offices abroad.

A public service long-playing record has been produced and distributed to radio stations in Canada. The record contains five cuts in English and five in French giving the Canadian traveller customs advice. The record also contains a message in each of 10 other languages.

Revenue Canada — Taxation

Revenue Canada, Taxation can most efficiently serve taxpayers regionally and has therefore set up 28 district taxation offices across Canada.

Publications

Many of these districts contain large ethno-cultural communities. To assist such communities — and new Canadians in general — the department makes

available in several languages a series of tax information pamphlets. The series explains and interprets tax law in clear, non-technical terms.

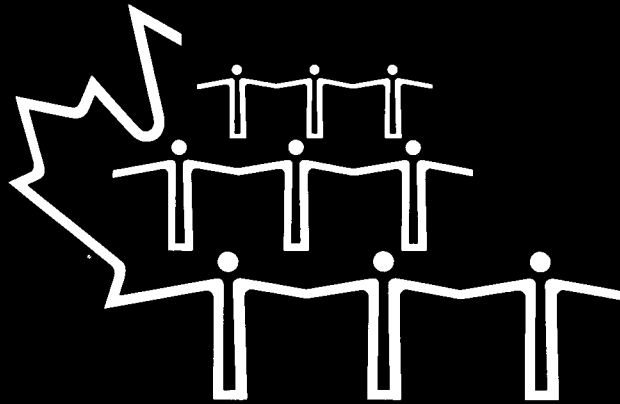
To date, two pamphlets have been issued in other languages: *An Introduction to Canadian Income Tax* (German and Italian) and *Income Tax and the Small Business* (Italian).

Volunteer Information Program

In addition to producing publications, Revenue Canada has established a volunteer information program administered by district public relations officers. Training sessions in completing tax forms are organized for those wanting to help other taxpayers in the community. Groups of senior citizens, new Canadians, and low income and student taxpayers are invited to send volunteers to the training sessions. These volunteers then return to their groups and provide tax information to the members. This program is of special interest to ethno-cultural groups having members with language difficulties who need information at tax time.

National Advertising Campaign

The department advertises in non-official language publications across Canada. In 1977, during the income tax season, advertisements were placed in 93 different publications, in 24 languages. Copy was not necessarily a translation of official language advertising; it dealt principally with tax filing problems common to new Canadians. The department plans to continue this campaign.

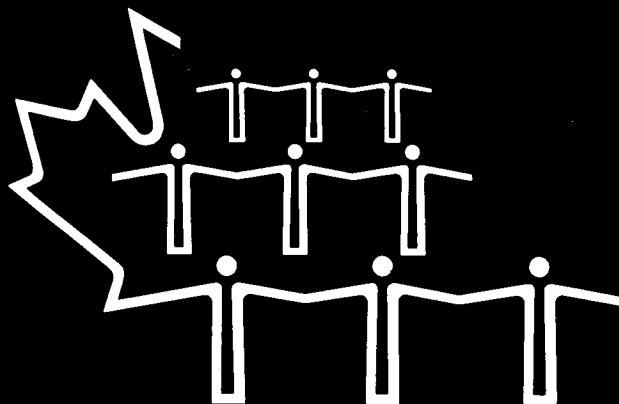


Conclusion

Through the policies and programs outlined in this booklet, the federal government hopes to promote a greater understanding of cultural pluralism and its advantages among all Canadians, and to sensitize society to the needs and aspirations of the many ethno-cultural communities in Canada.

For, as stated by Prime Minister Trudeau in announcing the multiculturalism policy:

“... there cannot be one cultural policy for Canadians of British and French origin, another for the original peoples and yet a third for all others. For, although there are two official languages, there is no official culture, nor does any ethnic group take precedence over any other. No citizen or group of citizens is other than Canadian, and all should be treated fairly.”



Appendices

Statement by The Prime Minister House of Commons October 8, 1971

Mr. Speaker:

I am happy this morning to be able to reveal to the House that the Government has accepted all those recommendations of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism as contained in Volume IV of its report directed to federal departments and agencies. Honourable Members will recall that the subject of this volume is "the contribution by other ethnic groups to the cultural enrichment of Canada and the measures that should be taken to safeguard that contribution".

Volume IV examined the whole question of cultural and ethnic pluralism in this country and the status of our various cultures and languages, an area of study given all too little attention in the past by scholars.

It was the view of the Royal Commission, shared by the Government and, I am sure, by all Canadians, that there cannot be one cultural policy for Canadians of British and French origin, another for the original peoples and yet a third for all others. For although there are two official languages, there is no official culture, nor does any ethnic group take precedence over any other. No citizen or group of citizens is other than Canadian, and all should be treated fairly.

The Royal Commission was guided by the belief that adherence to one's ethnic group is influenced not so much by one's origin or mother tongue as by one's sense of belonging to the group and by what the Commission calls the group's "collective will to exist". The Government shares this belief.

The individual's freedom would be hampered if he were locked for life within a particular cultural

compartment by the accident of birth or language. It is vital, therefore, that every Canadian, whatever his ethnic origin, be given a chance to learn at least one of the two languages in which his country conducts its official business and its politics.

A policy of multiculturalism within a bilingual framework commends itself to the Government as the most suitable means of assuring the cultural freedom of Canadians. Such a policy should help to break down discriminatory attitudes and cultural jealousies. National unity, if it is to mean anything in the deeply personal sense, must be founded on confidence in one's own individual identity; out of this can grow respect for that of others and a willingness to share ideas, attitudes and assumptions. A vigorous policy of multiculturalism will help create this initial confidence. It can form the base of a society which is based on fair play for all.

The Government will support and encourage the various cultures and ethnic groups that give structure and vitality to our society. They will be encouraged to share their cultural expression and values with other Canadians and so contribute to a richer life for us all.

In the past, substantial public support has been given largely to the arts and cultural institutions of English-speaking Canada. More recently, and largely with the help of the Royal Commission's earlier recommendations in Volume I to III, there has been a conscious effort on the Government's part to correct any bias against the French language and culture. In the last few months the Government has taken steps to provide funds to support cultural-educational centres for native people. The policy I am announcing today accepts the contention of the other cultural communities that they, too, are essential elements in Canada and deserve Government assistance in order to contribute to regional and national life in ways that derive from their heritage yet are distinctively Canadian.

In implementing a policy of multiculturalism within a bilingual framework, the Government will provide support in four ways.

First, resources permitting, the Government will seek to assist all Canadian cultural groups that have demonstrated a desire and effort to continue to develop, a capacity to grow and contribute to Canada, and a clear need for assistance, the small and weak groups no less than the strong and highly organized.

Second, the Government will assist members of all cultural groups to overcome cultural barriers to full participation in Canadian society.

Third, the Government will promote creative encounters and interchange among all Canadian cultural groups in the interest of national unity.

Fourth, the Government will continue to assist immigrants to acquire at least one of Canada's official languages in order to become participants in Canadian society.

Translation: Mr. Speaker, I stated at the outset that the Government has accepted in principle all recommendations addressed to federal departments and agencies. We are also ready and willing to work co-operatively with the provincial governments towards implementing those recommendations that concern matters under provincial or shared responsibility.

Some of the programs endorsed or recommended by the Commission have been administered for some time by various federal agencies. I might mention the Citizenship Branch, the CRTC and its predecessor the BBG, the National Film Board and the National Museum of Man. These programs will be revised, broadened and reactivated and they will receive the additional funds that may be required.

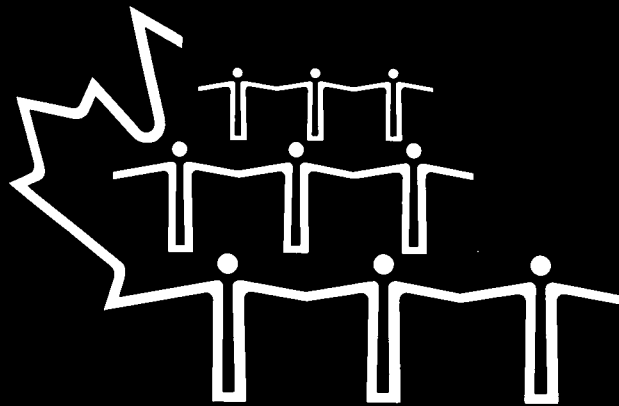
Some of the recommendations that concern matters under provincial jurisdiction call for co-ordinated federal and provincial action. As a first step, I have written to the First Ministers of the Provinces informing them of the response of the Federal Government and seeking their co-operation. Officials will be asked to carry this consultation further.

I wish to table details of the Government's response to each of the several recommendations.

It should be noted that some of the programs require pilot projects or further short-term research before more extensive action can be taken. As soon as these preliminary studies are available further programs will be announced and initiated. Additional financial and personnel resources will be provided.

Responsibility for implementing these recommendations has been assigned to the Citizenship Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State, the agency now responsible for matters affecting the social integration of immigrants and the cultural activities of all ethnic groups. An Inter-Agency Committee of all those agencies involved will be established to co-ordinate the federal effort.

In conclusion, I wish to emphasize the view of the Government that a policy of multiculturalism within a bilingual framework is basically the conscious support of individual freedom of choice. We are free to be ourselves. But this cannot be left to chance. It must be fostered and pursued actively. If freedom of choice is in danger for some ethnic groups, it is in danger for all. It is the policy of this Government to eliminate any such danger and to "safeguard" this freedom.



**Federal Government's
Response to Book IV
of the Report of the
Royal Commission on
Bilingualism and Biculturalism**

Document tabled in the House of Commons on October 8, 1971 by the Prime Minister.

The purpose of this document is to present a survey of the principal policies relating to the maintenance and development of multiculturalism throughout Canada and to provide a summary of Government decisions on the recommendations made in Book IV of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism.

The document outlines in Part A the Federal Government's response in general to the recommendations of Book IV of the Royal Commission Report and gives some of the reasons for its belief in multiculturalism.

In Part B are outlined the Policy objectives which will serve to guide the Federal Government's programs in this area.

Part C contains a general description of the programs to be undertaken by the Federal Government and its agencies to implement and advance the policies resulting from acceptance of the recommendations of Book IV of the Royal Commission's Report.

Part A Federal Response in General

Book IV of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism contains 16 recommendations of which eight are addressed specifically to the Federal Government or its agencies.

Three deal with matters under exclusive provincial jurisdiction. One of the recommendations urges federal financial aid to linguistically handicapped children in public school. Another is concerned with conditions for citizenship, the right to vote, and the right to stand for election to public office, and thus is addressed to both the federal and the provincial governments. One appeals to agencies at all three levels of Government to provide support to cultural

and research organizations. The remaining recommendations are addressed to Canadian universities.

The Government accepts and endorses the recommendations and spirit of Book IV of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. It believes the time is overdue for the people of Canada to become more aware of the rich tradition of the many cultures we have in Canada. Canada's citizens come from almost every country in the world, and bring with them every major world religion and language. This cultural diversity endows all Canadians with a great variety of human experience. The Government regards this as a heritage to treasure and believes that Canada would be poorer if we adopted assimilation programs forcing our citizen to forsake and forget the cultures they have brought to us.

The Federal Government hopes the provinces will also respond positively to those recommendations which the Commissioners addressed to them. The Prime Minister has written to each of the Provincial Premiers outlining the policies and programs which the Federal Government is initiating and asking for their co-operation. Some provinces have already taken the initiative and are responding to the recommendations directed at them.

The Government, while responding positively to the Commission's recommendations, wishes to go beyond them to the spirit of Book IV to ensure that Canada's cultural diversity continues.

Cultural diversity throughout the world is being eroded by the impact of industrial technology, mass communications and urbanization. Many writers have discussed this as the creation of a mass society — in which mass produced culture and entertainment and large impersonal institutions threaten to denature and depersonalize man. One of man's basic needs is a sense of belonging and a good deal of contemporary social unrest — in all age groups — exists because this need has not been met. Ethnic groups are certainly not the only way in which this need for belonging can be met, but they have been an

important one in Canadian society. Ethnic pluralism can help us overcome or prevent the homogenization and depersonalization of mass society. Vibrant ethnic groups can give Canadians of the second, third, and subsequent generations a feeling that they are connected with tradition and with human experience in various parts of the world and different periods of time.

Two misconceptions often arise when cultural diversity is discussed.

(a) **Cultural Identity and National Allegiance**

The sense of identity developed by each citizen as a unique individual is distinct from his national allegiance. There is no reason to suppose that a citizen who identifies himself with pride as a Chinese-Canadian, who is deeply involved in the cultural activities of the Chinese community in Canada, will be less loyal or concerned with Canadian matters than a citizen of Scottish origin who takes part in a bagpipe band or a highland dancing group. Cultural identity is not the same thing as allegiance to a country. Each of us is born into a particular family with a distinct heritage: that is, everyone — French, English, Italian and Slav included — has an “ethnic” background. The more secure we feel in one particular social context, the more we are free to explore our identity beyond it. Ethnic groups open provide people with a sense of belonging which can make them better able to cope with the rest of the society than they would as isolated individuals. Ethnic loyalties need not, and usually do not, detract from wider loyalties to community and country.

Canadian identity will not be undermined by multiculturalism. Indeed, we believe that cultural pluralism is the very essence of Canadian identity. Every ethnic group has the right to preserve and develop its own culture and values within the Canadian context. To say

we have two official languages is not to say we have two official cultures, and no particular culture is more “official” than another. A policy of multiculturalism must be a policy for all Canadians.

(b) **Language and Culture**

The distinction between language and culture has never been clearly defined. The very name of the Royal Commission whose recommendations we now seek to implement tends to indicate that bilingualism and biculturalism are indivisible. But, biculturalism does not properly describe our society; multiculturalism is more accurate. The Official Languages Act designated two languages, English and French, as the official languages of Canada for the purposes of all the institutions of the Parliament and Government of Canada; no reference was made to cultures, and this Act does not impinge upon the role of all languages as instruments of the various Canadian cultures. Nor, on the other hand, should the recognition of the cultural value of many languages weaken the position of Canada's two official languages. Their use by all of the citizens of Canada will continue to be promoted and encouraged.

Part B Policy Objectives in the Federal Sphere

The Government is concerned with preserving human rights, developing Canadian identity, strengthening citizenship participation, reinforcing Canadian unity and encouraging cultural diversification within a bilingual framework. These objectives can best be served through a policy of multiculturalism composed of four main elements.

1. The Government of Canada will support all of Canada's cultures, and will seek to assist, resources permitting, the development of those cultural groups which have demonstrated a desire and effort to continue to develop, a capacity to grow and contribute to Canada, as well as a clear need for assistance.

The special role of the Government will be to support and encourage those cultures and cultural groups which Canadians wish to preserve.

The stronger and more populous cultural groups generally have the resources to be self-supporting and general cultural activities tend to be supportive of them. The two largest cultures, in areas where they exist in a minority situation, are already supported under the aegis of the Government's official language programs. New programs are proposed to give support to minority cultural groups in keeping with their needs and particular situations.

However, the Government cannot and should not take upon itself the responsibility for the continued viability of all ethnic groups. The objective of our policy is the cultural survival and development of ethnic groups to the degree *that a given group exhibits a desire for this*. Government aid to cultural groups must proceed on the basis of aid to self-effort. And in our concern for the preservation of ethnic group identity, we should not forget that individuals in a democracy may choose not to be concerned about maintaining a strong sense of their ethnic identity.

2. The Government will assist members of all cultural groups to overcome cultural barriers to full participation in Canadian society.

The law can and will protect individuals from overt discrimination but there are more subtle barriers to entry into Canadian society. A sense of not belonging, or a feeling of inferiority, whatever its cause, cannot be legislated out of existence. Programs outlined in this document have been designed to foster

confidence in one's individual cultural identity and in one's rightful place in Canadian life. Histories, films and museum exhibits showing the great contributions of Canada's various cultural groups will help achieve this objective. But, we must emphasize that every Canadian must help eliminate discrimination. Every Canadian must contribute to the sense of national acceptance and belonging.

3. The Government will promote creative encounters and interchange among all Canadian cultural groups in the interest of national unity.

As Canadians become more sensitive to their own ethnic identity and to the richness of this country, we will become more involved with one another and develop a greater acceptance of differences and a greater pride in our heritage. Cultural and intellectual creativity in almost all societies has been fostered by the interaction and creative relationship of different ethnic groups within that society. Government aid to multicultural centres, to specific projects of ethnic groups, and to displays of the performing and visual arts as well as the programs already mentioned, will promote cultural exchange. The Government has made it very clear that it does not plan on aiding individual groups to cut themselves off from the rest of society. The programs are designed to encourage cultural groups to share their heritage with all other Canadians and with other countries, and to make us all aware of our cultural diversity.

4. The Government will continue to assist immigrants to acquire at least one of Canada's official languages in order to become full participants in Canadian society.

The Federal Government, through the Manpower and Immigration Department and the Citizenship Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State, already assists the provinces in language training for adults, but new arrivals in Canada require additional help to adjust to and participate in Canadian life.

Part C

Programs of Implementation

Six programs have been developed to implement the policy of the Federal Government. These programs will be carried out under the administration of the Citizenship Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State with the exception of those proposed by the federal cultural agencies which will be administered by the agencies concerned but co-ordinated through an Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee.

Program I: Multicultural Grants — A grants program has been developed to meet specific recommendations in the Commission's Report and the demonstrated need of cultural groups. Grants will be made to activities which meet some or all of the four parts of the policy outlined in Part B.

Activities eligible for federal assistance will include multicultural encounters; organizational meetings for new cultural groups; citizenship preparation and immigrant orientation programs; conferences; youth activities; cultural exchanges between groups as well as other projects. Grants will also be made available for multicultural centres in areas where there is a demonstrated need and desire from the community for such a facility. Existing multicultural centres, like that in Winnipeg, have proved their value in providing services to help new immigrants adjust to Canadian life, and in promoting inter-ethnic activity on a continuous basis.

Program II: Culture Development Program — A Culture Development Program will be instituted to produce much needed data on the precise relationship of language to cultural development. It will provide essential information on the extent and nature of the demands of individual cultural groups for language retention and cultural development. It will examine existing organizations and facilities, including

educational institutions, the press, radio and television to determine the part they now play and their potential role in cultural development. The study will incorporate those recommendations directed to the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission for studies of the best means by which radio and television can contribute to the maintenance of language and cultures.

The program has been designed to produce results within one year. The data will serve as an information base for some of the other programs and for future long range planning by the Citizenship Branch, the cultural agencies, and other Government departments.

The Government is initiating steps to help provide text books for non-official language teaching, since Book IV of the Royal Commission's Report found there are almost no textbooks suitable for teaching a third language to children living in Canada. The acquisition of the ancestral language is an important part of the process of developing a cultural identity, and the Federal Government proposes to discuss this with the provinces to find a mutually satisfactory way to meet some of the costs of preparation and production of third language textbooks or audio-visual aids for language teaching.

Although the Commission made no formal recommendation regarding the ethnic press, aside from advocating the continuation of existing Government support in the form of advertising and information, the Culture Development Program will also undertake a study of the ethnic press and other media which could be better utilized to carry essential information to those persons who use languages other than English or French. We recognize that the ethnic press plays an important part in bringing information to recent immigrants and elderly people who have difficulty reading Canada's official languages, as well as in helping to develop Canada's cultures.

Program III: Ethnic Histories — A clear need exists for the writing of objective, analytical, and readable histories of the ethnic groups in Canada, and for the

distribution of these works to as wide a readership as possible. The Citizenship Branch will commission 20 histories specifically directed to the background, contributions and problems of various cultural groups in Canada. The program will offer visible, effective and valuable recognition of the contribution of our diverse ethnic groups to Canada. It will promote knowledge of and respect for the cultural heritage of the groups concerned, as well as providing invaluable resource material for students, writers and government agencies.

Program IV: Canadian Ethnic Studies — The need exists, and was recognized by the Commission, for systematic and continuous study of Canada's multi-ethnic society. The Department of the Secretary of State will therefore undertake a detailed investigation of the problems concerned with the development of a Canadian Ethnic Studies Program or Centre(s) and will prepare a plan of implementation.

Program V: Teaching of Official Languages — The Federal Government already assists the provinces in the teaching of English and French to adult immigrants, and accepts in principle recommendation 4 of the Royal Commission relating to special instruction in the appropriate official language for children who enter the public school system without a knowledge of that language.

The Federal Government therefore proposes to undertake discussions with the provinces to find a mutually acceptable form of federal assistance towards the teaching of official languages to children.

Program VI: Programs of the Federal Cultural Agencies — The government asked the federal cultural agencies referred to in Book IV to respond to the recommendations of the Report. The programs they will be undertaking will enable all Canadians to gain an awareness of the cultural heritage of all of Canada's ethnic groups.

National Museum of Man

The Commission recommended "that the Museum receive additional funds to carry out its projects regarding the history, social organizations and folk arts of cultural groups other than the British and French". The Government concurs with this recommendation and will fund the following projects to be undertaken by the Museum:

- (a) purchase of artifacts representing Canada's ethnic diversity
- (b) research on the folk arts and music of the various ethnic communities in Canada
- (c) other Museum extension and educational projects designed to reach the public at large.

National Film Board

For many years, the Board has been producing versions of some of its films in languages other than English or French for use abroad in co-operation with the Department of External Affairs. The Royal Commission recommended that the Board advertise that it has films in languages other than English and French and make these available for domestic consumption, and also expand its production of films that inform Canadians about one another, including films about the contributions and problems of all our various ethnic groups. The Board has indicated that it will not only respond positively to these recommendations, but that it will also survey the cultural communities in order to determine what types of film they would like produced in their ancestral languages.

National Library

Although many public libraries in Canada do have collections of books in non-official languages, the supply is well below the demand. The Canadian

Library Association has studied the problem and has recommended the creation of a multicultural language and literature centre at the National Library. The Library will embark immediately on a preliminary study leading to the creation of this centre. The centre will administer a program designed to deposit in local libraries books in languages other than English and French. The Library will also acquire publications produced by and for non-English, non-French groups in Canada.

Public Archives

The Public Archives in Ottawa has relatively few holdings relating to Canada's various cultural groups or their activities. The same is true of most archives across the country. Such material should be collected, since the history of immigration and cultural groups is an integral part of the history of this country.

The Public Archives will be given funds to acquire the records and papers of all the various ethnic organizations and associations which are significant documents of Canadian history.

Administration

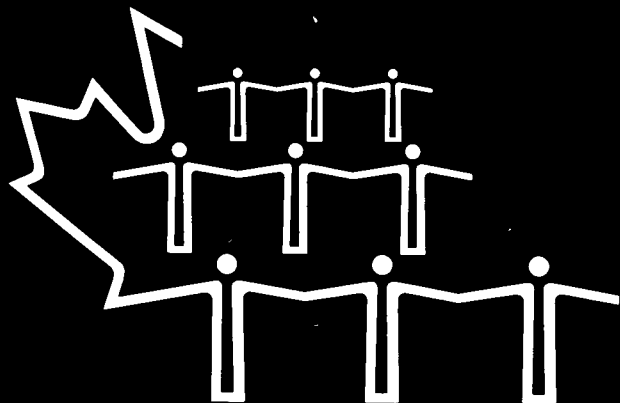
Interdepartmental Co-ordination: To enable the Citizenship Branch to fulfil its task of implementing the policy proposed in this document, arrangements will be made for co-ordinating the activities of various departments and federal cultural agencies. All the agencies responsible for the programs proposed have

agreed to establish an Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee, and an interdepartmental committee will be established to undertake an ongoing review of Federal Government policies and programs to ensure that they reflect the cultural groups in our society.

Consultation: The various cultural communities must have an opportunity to influence the decision-making process by a continuing consultative process. A variety of consultative procedures — public conferences, private meetings with group leaders, confidential consultation sessions with specialists, seminars, press analyses, and others — has proved effective, and will be continued and intensified at the local, regional and national levels.

Federal-provincial considerations: The Commission addresses six of its recommendations to the provinces. Three of these concern education, two deal with human rights and one calls upon the provinces to support cultural organizations. The growing provincial interest and public action in the field of multiculturalism make it imperative that the two levels of government co-operate. Patchwork programs and jurisdictional confusion will result unless an attempt is made to co-ordinate federal and provincial policies at the ministerial level and good relationships are established between the officials administering the programs.

Once the results of the Culture Development Research Program are available it is proposed that the provinces be invited to participate in a federal-provincial meeting at the senior official level, in preparation for a possible ministerial meeting.



Index of Addresses

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National Museums of Canada
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The National Library
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N4

The Public Archives of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3

The Canadian Radio-Television and
Telecommunications Commission
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N2

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
Ottawa, Ontario
K1G 3J5

The Canada Council
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5V8

Federal Government Departments

Department of the Secretary of State
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K1A 0M5

Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
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Canadian Human Rights Commission
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Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation
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Department of Communications
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Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs
Place du Portage
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K1A 0C9

Department of External Affairs
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N.B. For information about the local and regional offices of the Department of the Secretary of State and other departments and agencies, please consult local telephone directories under the Government of Canada listing.