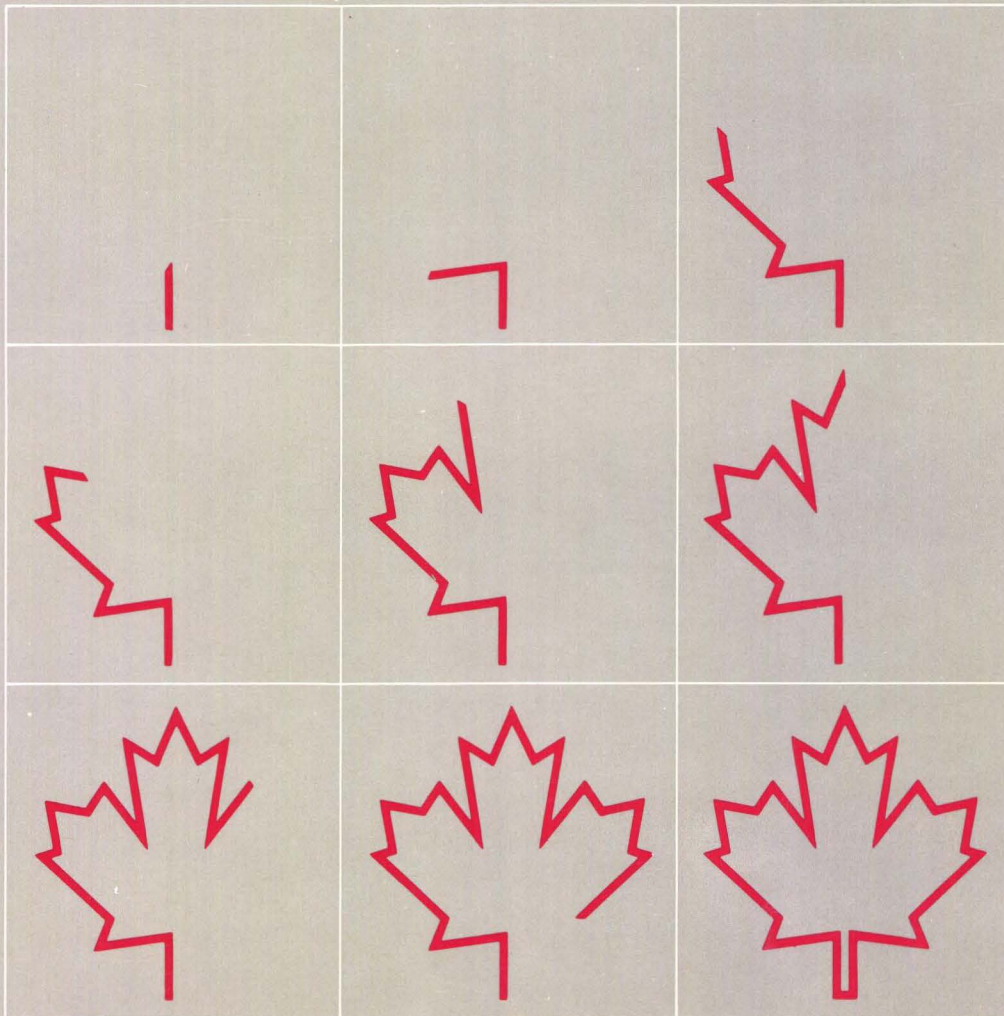


Secretary
of State

Annual Report
for the year ending
March 31st, 1977



Secretary
of State

Secrétariat
d'État

SECRETARY OF STATE

Annual Report for the year
ending March 31, 1977

P.G. - BIBLIOTHEQUE
UNIVERSITÉ DE SHERBROOK

© Minister of Supply and Services Canada 1977

Cat. No.: S1-1977

ISBN- 0-662-01189-9

CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Principal Officers of the Department of the Secretary of State as of March 31, 1977	2
Organization Chart	3
Related Agencies	4
Cultural Affairs Sector	5
Arts and Culture Branch	6
Education Support Branch	17
Language Programs Branch	22
Translation Bureau	28
Official Language Minority Groups Directorate	33
Citizenship Sector	39
Policy Branch	42
Programs Branch	
Citizens' Participation Directorate	44
Native Citizens' Directorate	47
Women's Program Directorate	51
Multiculturalism Directorate	53
Citizenship Registration Branch	58
Operations Branch	
Pacific Region Directorate	61
Prairie Region Directorate	61
Ontario Region Directorate	63
Quebec Region Directorate	64
Atlantic Region Directorate	65
Corporate Management Sector	67
Departmental Secretariat	68
Planning, Systems and Services Branch	69
Personnel Administration Branch	73
Information Services Directorate	74
Financial and Operational Audit Directorate	77
Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure	78

INTRODUCTION

The Department of the Secretary of State is responsible for matters relating to arts and culture, citizenship, bilingualism development outside the federal public service, education support, state protocol and translation. This report covers the activities of all branches of the Department from April 1, 1976 to March 31, 1977.

The portfolio of the Secretary of State also includes the boards, corporations, commissions and other offices listed on page 4. These institutions issue their own annual reports.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF

STATE AS OF MARCH 31, 1977

Secretary of State: The Honourable John Roberts
Minister Responsible for Multiculturalism: The Honourable John Munro
Under Secretary of State: André Fortier
Assistant Under Secretary of State, Cultural Affairs: Peter Roberts
Assistant Under Secretary of State, Citizenship: Robert Blain (Acting)
Assistant Under Secretary of State, Corporate Management:
Gerald Rayner
Assistant Under Secretary of State, Operations: Edwin Aquilina

Cultural Affairs

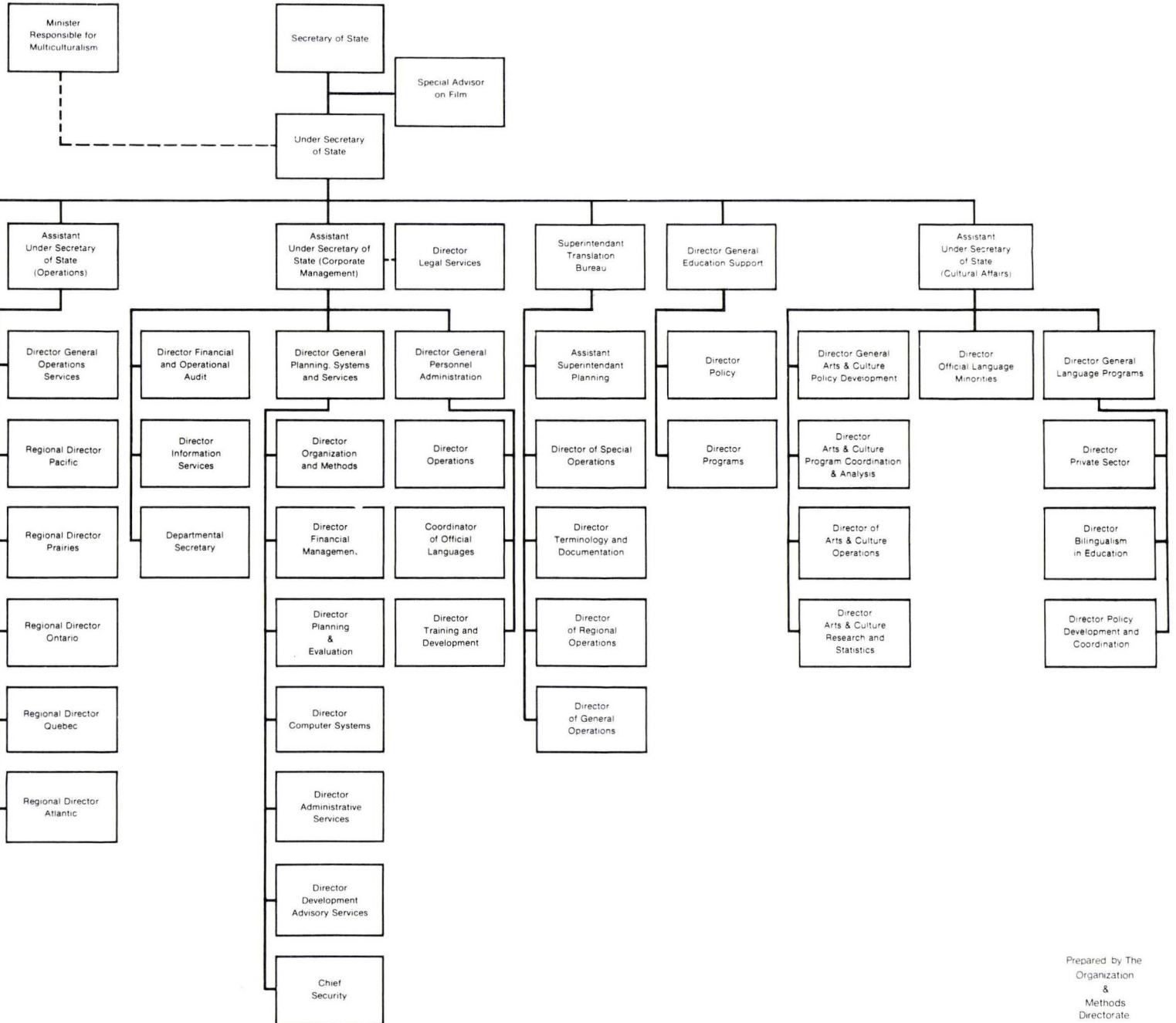
Director General, Arts and Culture: Warren Langford
Director General, Education Support: Robert Lachapelle
Director General, Language Programs: Jane Dobell
Director General, Official Language Minority Groups: Gérard Gagné
Superintendent, Translation Bureau: Paul Larose

Citizenship

Director General, Policy: Stewart Goodings
Director General, Programs: Frank Glasgow
Registrar, Canadian Citizenship: Robert Nichols
Regional Director, Pacific: Max Beck
Regional Director, Prairies: Edward Sexsmith (Acting)
Regional Director, Ontario: George Cromb
Regional Director, Quebec: Pierre Emond
Regional Director, Atlantic: Gregory Donovan

Corporate Management

Departmental Secretary: Lyse Fournier
Director General, Planning, Systems and Services: Clement Hobbs
Director General, Personnel Administration: Marc Sénécal
Director, Information Services: Earl McCarthy (Acting)
Director, Financial and Operational Audit: Sam Albert



RELATED AGENCIES

Canada Council

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

Canadian Film Development Corporation

National Arts Centre Corporation

National Film Board

National Library of Canada

National Museums of Canada

Public Archives of Canada

Public Service Commission

Office of the Representation Commissioner

CULTURAL AFFAIRS SECTOR

ARTS AND CULTURE BRANCH

The primary objective of the Arts and Culture Branch is to provide advice and assistance to the Secretary of State in the formulation and development of policies and programs for the achievement of national arts and cultural objectives; to promote effective cooperation among the federal cultural agencies in the achievement of these objectives; to administer certain programs designed in support of these objectives and, to advise and assist the government on matters of state protocol.

Policy Development Division and Program Coordination and Analysis Division are responsible respectively for development of policy and for coordination with federal cultural agencies of programs aimed at encouraging artistic and cultural activities in Canada. Areas of continuing concern are broadcasting, films, publishing, museums and national heritage, libraries, performing and visual arts, together with the review and analysis of the program forecasts and main estimates submissions of the cultural agencies. A third division is responsible for research and, in collaboration with Statistics Canada, for the development and operation of a national cultural statistics program. Operations Division is responsible for the administration of grants and contributions, the Cultural Property Export and Import Act, the Film Festivals Bureau, matters of state protocol and special events such as royal visits.

Major highlights of the Branch's work in 1976-77 included:

Broadcasting

In accordance with the Department's responsibilities for broadcasting policy formulation and evaluation under Section 4 of the Department of State Act and Part III of the Broadcasting Act (under which the Secretary of State reports to Parliament on the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation) the Branch participated in the action committee, chaired by the CBC, which oversees the implementation of the Accelerated Coverage Plan. The plan aims to provide CBC broadcasting services in both official languages to all Canadian communities with a population of 500 or more.

The Branch undertook a detailed policy analysis of the new telecommunications legislation and its implications for the Secretary of State's responsibilities for cultural aspects of broadcasting. Pay television was studied in terms of its impact on cultural development: this question was the subject of the Secretary of State's address to the Canadian Broadcasting League Conference in Halifax, August 10 to 12, 1976. Other areas of concern were the recording industry and the Canada-U.S.A. border broadcasting situation. In the former instance, the Branch continued to interact with the Foreign Investment Review Agency.

Visual and Performing Arts

In the course of 1976-77, the Branch undertook inter-departmental consultations in a number of specific areas to better promote cultural development. In cooperation with Industry, Trade and Commerce, Statistics Canada, and Indian and Northern Affairs, a survey was designed to provide national statistics on Canadian crafts: a joint Secretary of State, Industry, Trade and Commerce publication on crafts will be available in the new fiscal year.

In collaboration with the Department of Finance, a number of problems raised by governmental regulations as these apply to artists and art collectors were resolved, namely agreement on handicrafts imported under preferential tariff, Capital Gains Tax as it concerns art collectors, and Anti-Inflation Board Regulations with respect to corporate donations to the fund raising campaigns of arts organizations.

The Branch, in cooperation with the Department of Transport, worked on revisions to regulations that are detrimental to musicians travelling with their musical instruments.

In the area of international cooperation, the Branch worked closely with the Canadian Commission for UNESCO on a project of joint studies dealing with cultural policy making, a project that originated at the 1972 Helsinki Conference on cultural policies. The Department also maintained its participation on the Consultative Committee of the Department of External Affairs' Cultural Exchanges with Foreign Countries Program whereby Canadian artists and arts companies tour abroad.

Public awareness of the vital national role played by the arts in Canada was particularly evident in 1976-77, from a letter writing campaign to the Secretary of State in which the cultural community strongly expressed its concern for adequate federal funding for the arts, especially orchestras.

Grants to National Cultural Organizations

Capital grants were awarded under a special program to help establish and maintain a national grid of performing arts facilities by providing professional performing arts companies with funds to meet their needs. Capital funding can be used for the construction or purchase of new facilities, or funding for associated capital equipment such as lighting, sound, seating, dressing rooms, curtains and air conditioning. The grants may not cover the cost of purchasing land or expenses related to a production such as scenery, props or operating costs.

The program is designed to improve performing arts facilities in Canada, and to reduce regional disparities in their quality and accessibility.

Table 1 indicates the organizations that received grants in 1976-77. Table 2 shows the amount of general support granted in the year under review to national organizations serving the artistic and cultural community.

Cultural and National Heritage

In 1976, the Branch completed a review of federal policies, programs and activities dealing with museums and national heritage. This review, begun in 1975, concentrated on 52 federal organizations that have an explicit or implicit mandate in the heritage field.

The Branch continued to participate in the Federal Advisory and Coordinating Committee on Heritage Conservation, an interdepartmental committee, co-chaired by the departments of the Secretary of State and Indian and Northern Affairs, charged with the responsibility for reviewing the government's initiatives relating to historic sites and buildings.

Museums

Branch officials were also active in gathering information for and providing assistance to the Secretary of State with respect to the National Museums of Canada for which the Secretary of State is responsible to Parliament. Such activity consisted primarily of liaison with the N.M.C., review and analysis of the program forecast and main estimates submissions of the N.M.C., and collaboration with Statistics Canada to gather statistical data on musicological institutions.

Archives

The Department and the Public Archives of Canada have begun discussions towards restructuring the Public Archives Act. Both principals wish to change the Archives legislation on the management of public documents and microfilms, and the accessibility to various sources which describe Canadian life and the country's development.

High priority was accorded to the film archives during 1976-77. At the recommendation of the Secretary of State, the Cabinet authorized the creation of a national film archives within the Public Archives of Canada. This new collection will protect films from destruction and preserve sound tracks which have lasting historical, social and cultural value for Canadians. Selection, acquisition and conservation will include all films produced or sponsored by Departments, Crown Corporations or federal agencies and films produced with the participation of the Canadian Film Development Corporation and the Canada Council.

Libraries

During the 1976-77 fiscal year, branch officials in cooperation with officials from the National Library of Canada were instrumental in acquiring for the National Library the Jacob Lowy collection of Hebraica rare books, one of the three most important private Hebraica libraries on the North American continent. Acquisition of this collection constitutes a significant addition to the National Library's resources for research and scholarship in biblical and Jewish studies.

Branch officials also participated in an interdepartmental committee chaired by the National Library, to consider the brief submitted by the Canadian Library Association on interlibrary lending. In addition, the Branch continued to examine various issues related to libraries in Canada such as the possibility of direct or indirect federal financial aid to public libraries.

Movable Cultural Property

Bill C-33, the Cultural Property Export and Import Act, received royal assent on June 19, 1975. It appears in Volume 1, Number 9 of the Canada Gazette, Part III, and will come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation. At that time, all matters relating to the administration of the Act will become the responsibility of the Secretary of State.

Film

To strengthen the incentive announced by the Secretary of State in 1975 to stimulate private sector investment in Canadian film production, the 100% Capital Cost Allowance, which was previously available only for investment in Canadian feature films, was extended in 1976-77 to include Canadian films and videotapes of any length. In addition, the basic capital cost allowance for non-Canadian films and videotapes was reduced to 30%.

In the year under review, the Secretary of State gave final approval to three applications under the Canada-France Film Coproduction Agreement and six received provisional approval under the Canada-United Kingdom Agreement. Operational responsibility for official coproduction implementation is administered by the Canadian Film Development Corporation (CFDC), which began preliminary negotiations with Germany, in anticipation of a new coproduction agreement to be approved next year.

In its first report on the success of the voluntary quota, announced by the Department in 1975 to increase the exhibition opportunities for Canadian feature films, the Canadian Film Development Corporation found results reasonably encouraging. Both Famous Players and Odeon had put a good effort into increasing the number of playdates. During the second year of this program it is expected that a greater number of theatres will be able to participate in increasing the exposure of Canadian features to audiences across Canada.

The study of the film industry in Canada, undertaken on behalf of the Department by the Bureau of Management Consulting, was completed during the year, and made available to members of the industry as well as the public at large. This 400-page document is now under discussion in both the public and the private sector.

In 1976 Canadian films won 66 awards. The Branch's Film Festivals Bureau coordinated the participation of 534 Canadian film entries in 108 film festivals around the world. Of these festivals 54 were competitive.

The Canadian government itself was the recipient of an award. The Nyon (Switzerland) International Cinema Festival, (October 16-23, 1976) gave Special Mention of the International Jury to Canada "for its selection of films and for the Retrospective" of direct cinema presented at the Festival. The mention also adds: "This high standing is due, both to the quality and competence of the Canadian film makers, and to the financial support of the State". The Retrospective had been prepared by the Canadian Film Archives at the request of the Film Festivals Bureau.

Special Projects of the Film Festivals Bureau

The Cannes Festival: May 1976

The major promotional and coordination effort on the cultural and commercial levels at this festival was organized by the Film Festivals Bureau. The Golden Palm of the festival (Grand Prize) for short films, went to the Canadian film METAMORPHOSIS, directed by Barry Greenwald.

Canadian Film Week: Scandinavia (Copenhagen, Stockholm, Oslo) September 1976

Cultural Canadian Film Week, organized by Cultural Affairs Division, External Affairs, with the cooperation of the Film Festivals Bureau and the Canadian Film Archives.

Retrospective of Canadian Direct Cinema: Nyon Film Festival, October 1976
Cultural Film Week organized by the Film Festivals Bureau with the help of the Canadian Film Archives.

Tribute to Canadian West Coast Independent Film Makers:
Edinburgh Film Festival, August 1976
Organized jointly by the Film Festivals Bureau and the West Coast Cinémathèque.

MIFED: Milan Film Market. October 1976
First year support project, to help Canadian film distributors.
Organized by the Film Festivals Bureau with the participation and support of the CFDC.

The Bureau has responsibility for processing applications for certification of Canadian films by the Department for purposes of Capital Cost Allowance and export. It has also devised and developed a "Cultural Content Film List" as required by a number of cultural agreements between Canada and certain countries, under which a 10% foreign sales tax rebate is given on films listed as containing important cultural content.

Publishing

Bill C-58, An Act to Amend the Income Tax Act, approved last year by the House of Commons, was proclaimed in July 1976. The first part of the Act, which was put into force at once, abolished the exceptions in the Income Tax Act and consequently only advertising expenses in Canadian newspapers and periodicals are deductible as admissible expenses. The second part of the Act, dealing with broadcasting, is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Communications.

The Department has continued its financial support to exporters of Canadian books. The Association for the Export of Canadian Books and its three affiliates in the British, American and French markets have received total grants of \$300,000 in 1976-77.

The Bureau of Management Consulting of the Department of Supply and Services submitted the text of its study on Canadian publishing in July 1976. The Department immediately began consultations with various associations of publishers on the facts and conclusions of the report in order to establish bases for eventually developing a policy on aid to publishing.

Research and Statistics

During 1976-77, the Research and Statistics Division staff devoted much of their time, in conjunction with the Education, Science and Culture Division of Statistics Canada, in formulating a long-term plan for the development of a national program of cultural statistics which would be of assistance to policy and decision makers at all levels. This plan consists of the implementation of, or improvements to, some 16 project or survey areas over the next five years as well as the formal signing of an agreement for the transfer of operational and financial responsibility to Statistics Canada while maintaining departmental responsibility and control over the planning and priority setting for the program.

Specific plans for the next five years involve the further refinement and development of existing surveys of: books and book publishing; film production, distribution and exhibition; museums, galleries and related institutions; performing arts organizations; and libraries; as well as the initiation of new surveys in the areas of book distribution, records, radio and TV, newspapers and periodicals, creators and performers, cultural facilities, education and the arts, government expenditures on culture and the cultural activities of the Canadian public. Since these surveys are to serve national purposes, there will continue to be extensive consultations with both the potential survey users and the respondents as a basis for development of the survey objectives and design as well as the questionnaires themselves.

The results of a major survey of selected leisure time activities in Canada which was conducted as a supplement to the Statistics Canada October 1975 Labour Force Survey were analyzed during the course of the past year and a report and summary brochure were produced. The questionnaire survey contained 140 variables in six groups:

participation in leisure activities (TV, radio, crafts, etc.)

taking of formal training during one's leisure time (music, ballet, etc.)

active performances during leisure hours (ballet, craft exhibits)

visiting of cultural exhibits (museums, zoos, libraries)

attendance at performing arts shows (movie theatre, live dance, etc.)

socio-demographic background.

The typical question contained these parts:

whether the respondent had participated during the last 12 months

how many hours were spent engaged in leisure activity (or visits made, respectively) during a typical week in July - August, 1975, and during September - October, 1975.

Accordingly, the survey offers comparisons of two time periods, allowing for estimation of the shift in the use of leisure time between the summer and fall seasons.

In 1976-77, the Division undertook its first full-scale research program consisting of some 20 projects most of which were contracted to the private sector. The most important areas of activity were:

completion and translation of major reports on the film and publishing industries in Canada

development of a federal inventory of national heritage activities

analysis of the implications of the possible introduction of pay-TV into Canada

analysis of federal tax issues of concern to the artistic community in Canada

evaluation of the Branch's program of capital grants to professional performing arts organizations

preparation of a tax guide for visual artists

commencement of a study to develop a federal policy with respect to support to national service organizations in the cultural field

commencement of a major program of research into the economic aspects of the performing arts in Canada

initiation of a major survey of craftsmen in Canada.

State Protocol

The State Protocol, Hospitality and Conferences staff helped organize the visit of Her Majesty the Queen to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as well as to the Games of the XXI Olympiad held in Montreal in July 1976. Preparations were begun for Her Majesty's visit to Ottawa in 1977 on the occasion of Her Silver Jubilee Year, and for the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Alberta on the occasion of the Centenary Celebrations of the Signing of Treaty No. 7.

The Secretary of State was host to a brief visit to Ottawa on the occasion of the Festival of Indian Film by the Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting from India: arrangements were coordinated in cooperation with the Department of External Affairs, the Canadian Film Development Corporation and the Canadian Film Institute. The staff also participated in the first Canadian Film Week to be held in the U.S.S.R., and in the arrangements for the funeral of the late Mr. Réal Caouette, Member of Parliament and Leader of the Social Credit Party, in Rouyn, Québec, on December 21, 1976. Congratulatory messages on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen were sent to more than 5,000 couples celebrating their 60th (or more) wedding anniversaries and to some 1,100 Canadians of 100 years or older.

In the year under review revisions of the Instructions to Lieutenant-Governors were approved by Order-in-Council, revoking the Instructions issued in 1887. After prorogation, a Lieutenant-Governor now has six months to send the Secretary of State a copy of any Act assented to during the provincial session; any provincial Act revised or disallowed by the Governor-in-Council must be proclaimed by the Lieutenant-Governor in the applicable province; and the Lieutenant-Governor must not leave Canada on official business without obtaining leave through the Secretary of State.

Special Events

At the direction of the Prime Minister, the Interdepartmental Committee for Anniversaries 1977 was formed and a

program of activity recommended to celebrate the Queen's Silver Jubilee, the 25th Anniversary of the first Canadian-born Governor General and the 10th Anniversary of the Order of Canada. Two separate subcommittees were formed to deal with the awarding procedure and the design of the Canadian version of the Silver Jubilee Medal.

The statue of former Prime Minister Louis St Laurent by Vancouver sculptor Elek Imredy was unveiled by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau in front of the Supreme Court of Canada building on October 15, 1976. The ceremony was attended by members of the St Laurent family, representatives of the two Houses of Parliament and the Diplomatic Corps.

In commemoration of The Queen's visit to Canada to open the 1976 Olympic Games, a full size bronze replica of the Tait MacKenzie Olympic Shield is being cast and will be placed at a location yet to be determined.

The federal gift to the City of Kingston to commemorate the city's tercentenary was a sculpture by Toronto artist Ted Beiler. The sculpture was unveiled at the Kingston waterfront by the Secretary of State on June 18, 1976.

Table 1 Capital Grants for Performing Arts (1976-1977)

	\$
Adelaide Court/Cour Adélaide - Toronto	75,640
Anna Wyman Dance Theatre - Vancouver	7,500
Citadel Theatre - Edmonton	500,000
City Stage - Vancouver	16,000
Contemporary Dancers - Winnipeg	26,000
Factory Theatre Lab. - Toronto	10,000
Globe Theatre - Regina	6,527
Grand Theatre - London	500,000
Orpheum Theatre - Vancouver	833,333
Shaw Festival - Niagara-on-the-Lake	125,000
Tamhanous Theatre - Vancouver	145,000
Tarragon Theatre - Toronto	25,000
Theatre 5 - Kingston	10,000
Young People's Theatre - Toronto	350,000
Total	2,630,000

Table 2 Support Grants (1976-1977)

	\$
Canadian Broadcasting League	42,000
Canadian Conference of the Arts	205,000
Canadian Crafts Council	70,000
Community Music School of Greater Vancouver	111,111
Fathers of Confederation Building Trust	870,000
Grant to the Province of New- foundland (25th anniversary 1949-74 in Confederation)	600,000
Association for the Export of Canadian Books	300,000
Total	2,198,111

EDUCATION SUPPORT BRANCH

In addition to administering the program of post secondary education adjustment payments described below, the Education Support Branch continued to be engaged during the year in research and analytical work required by the Secretary of State in the discharge of his responsibility for the coordinated development, formulation, implementation and review of federal education policies and programs. Major projects in this area included a comprehensive evaluation of federal support to post-secondary education under the arrangements which would expire on March 31, 1977, and a review of student assistance and related matters.

During the year the Branch worked closely with other federal departments, notably Finance, Health and Welfare and the Privy Council Office, to assist in developing the new funding arrangements covering federal contributions to the provincial governments for health and post-secondary programs. As part of the new arrangements the Secretary of State will meet from time to time with the Council of Ministers of Education to discuss issues of national concern in the

education field, with particular reference to post-secondary education. This mechanism will allow the federal government to discuss its views on a number of important national issues with all provincial governments while respecting their constitutional rights in the field of education. Several such meetings were held during the year between the Council of Ministers of Education and the Secretary of State to discuss matters such as the role of official languages in education and the whole question of student assistance.

The liaison and coordination activities of the Branch proceeded apace in the period under review. Apart from extensive contacts with representatives of the academic community and national organizations on matters of education, there was considerable activity in federal-provincial and international relations.

In the federal-provincial field, the Branch participated in a number of activities of joint interest with provincial education authorities.

On the international scene, the Branch continued to work with the Department of External Affairs to ensure Canada's effective participation in international forums on education questions. Considerable preparatory work was devoted to meetings of major international organizations and their agencies, namely the OECD, UNESCO and the Commonwealth Secretariat. Representatives of the Branch played an active part in Canadian delegations to the OECD Education Committee, the OECD Joint Working Party on Education and Working Life, the UNESCO Special Committee on Adult Education, and the Commonwealth Education Conference, as well as in preparation for the General Conference of UNESCO. In addition, the Branch sponsored two case studies on adult education by non-government experts as part of Canada's contribution to the OECD Project on Recurrent Education.

Throughout the year, the Branch continued to provide up-to-date information in response to the large volume of inquiries received from students, faculty members and the general public.

In the field of research, Statistics Canada undertook, at the request of the Department, a sample survey covering about 100,000 post-secondary students in Canada in 1975. The purpose of the survey was to provide detailed data which could be used in analysing differences in participation in post-secondary education. The questionnaire covered a wide range of topics such as students' demographic characteristics, their incomes and expenditures, and their parents' education and incomes. The main results of the survey have been described in a report entitled "Some Characteristics of Post-Secondary Students in Canada", and this was released in January 1977. Copies of the report may be obtained from the Education Support Branch.

Post-Secondary Education Adjustment Payments

These payments are authorized in Part VI of the Federal Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, 1972, which replaced the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, 1967. The 1967 Act made provision for a province to receive for 1967-68 a fiscal transfer equal to the greater of \$15 per capita of provincial population, or an amount equal to 50% of the eligible operating expenditures for post-secondary education in the province. For subsequent years, the provinces to which the 50% formula applied remained entitled to transfers on that basis, while the provinces initially on per capita basis (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick) were to receive a yearly increase in the transfer in line with the increase in eligible post-secondary expenditures in all provinces combined until such year as the other formula would produce a higher entitlement.

Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, 1972, retained the two basic formulae for calculating these payments, but set a yearly maximum of 15% on the rate of increase in the total federal contribution. The 1972 Act originally provided for the continuation of the post-secondary education adjustment payments for the fiscal years ending in 1973 and 1974. In December 1973 the provisions of Part VI of the Act were extended without change for a further three-year period, until March 31, 1977.

The federal contribution to the provinces for post-secondary education has two components: a federal revenue reduction relating to post-secondary education, with associated equalization and revenue guarantee payments; and post-secondary education adjustment payments designed to bring the total transfer to each province to the level of its entitlement under Part VI of the Act.

Table 3 Post-secondary Education Adjustment Payments in \$000s

Province	Estimated Eligible Operating Expenditures*	Estimated Federal Contribution**	Estimated Value of Federal Revenue Reduction /	Advances in Respect of 1976-1977
Newfoundland	55,522	30,988	24,256	6,732
Prince Edward Island	8,566	6,786	5,294	1,492
Nova Scotia	116,000	57,502	36,246	21,256
New Brunswick	63,460	38,469	29,731	8,738
Quebec	1,212,300	602,023	266,381	335,642
Ontario	1,306,500	611,890	422,031	189,859
Manitoba	128,436	64,218	44,741	19,477
Saskatchewan	114,877	57,035	42,069	14,966
Alberta	275,134	136,930	97,927	39,003
British Columbia	291,000	31,297	119,761	11,536
Total//	3,571,795	1,737,137	1,088,437	648,700

* Estimates submitted by provincial governments in February 1976.

** Based on Col. 1 and application of 15% limit on the year-to-year increase in federal contribution

/ Federal revenue reduction relating to post-secondary education and associated equalization and revenue guarantee payments as estimated by the Department of Finance in February 1976.

// Individual figures may not add to total figure shown due to rounding.

Table 4 Post-Secondary Education Adjustment Payments to Provinces * in \$000s

<u>Province</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1971-72</u>	<u>1972-73</u>	<u>1973-74</u>	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>
Newfoundland	2,101	2,924	4,058	5,836	6,875	6,316	5,734	5,012	4,705	6,732
Prince Edward Island	1,078	641	962	1,341	1,447	1,430	1,329	1,135	1,074	1,492
Nova Scotia	7,694	10,064	13,480	16,802	19,287	20,591	18,486	19,421	19,201	21,256
New Brunswick	2,584	3,657	5,103	7,590	8,241	8,047	7,616	6,610	5,905	8,738
Quebec	64,719	75,386	97,621	133,414	167,970	165,242	176,070	216,609	211,114	335,642
Ontario	51,310	81,911	105,505	143,755	162,904	161,744	153,637	142,685	164,473	189,859
Manitoba	7,772	10,740	12,541	17,711	19,343	19,236	17,699	15,925	17,875	19,477
Saskatchewan	12,316	10,766	12,899	15,244	15,625	16,021	16,440	13,231	11,798	14,966
Alberta	23,914	29,808	38,866	54,069	60,793	53,745	53,370	52,515	42,641	39,003
British Columbia	<u>9,015</u>	<u>11,286</u>	<u>11,878</u>	<u>19,049</u>	<u>22,197</u>	<u>19,288</u>	<u>14,320</u>	<u>16,023</u>	<u>3,360</u>	<u>11,536</u>
Total	182,503	237,183	302,913	414,811	484,682	471,660	464,701	489,166	482,146	648,700

* For any fiscal year, the figures shown represent monthly advance payments made during the year in question as well as subsequent recoveries or additional payments in respect of that year. The figures are subject to revision due to changes in final value of the federal revenue reduction and to final audit of eligible operating expenditures.

** Individual figures may not add to total figure shown due to rounding.

While the post-secondary education adjustment payments are calculated and remitted to the provinces by the Department, provisions concerning the federal revenue reduction and associated equalization and guarantee payments are administered by the Department of Finance.

During 1976-77, advances on post-secondary education adjustment payments totalling \$648,000,000 were made to the provinces. In Table 3, these advances are shown by province, together with estimates of the eligible operating expenditures, the total federal contribution under Part VI of the Act, and the value of the federal revenue reduction relating to post-secondary education.

Post-secondary education adjustment payments made to each province since 1967-68 are shown in Table 4. Up to and including 1976-77, adjustment payments made by the Department of the Secretary of State totalled \$4,178,465,000.

LANGUAGE PROGRAMS BRANCH

The Language Programs Branch is responsible for official language programs outside the federal public service but within the overall official language policy and programs of the federal government. Many of the programs which it administers were developed in response to the recommendations of the 1969 Report of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism.

The program objectives in 1976-77 remained the same as at the Branch's inception in 1970, namely, to promote the acquisition and use of the official languages in Canadian society and to ensure their equality of status.

Approximately \$575 million in formula payments contributions have been given by the Department through its Bilingualism in Education Program to the provinces between 1970-71 and 1976-77, under the terms of federal-provincial programs initiated in 1970 and renewed

for five years in 1974 until March 31, 1979. Basically, these funds have contributed towards the costs of French second-language instruction and French minority language education in the nine provinces where English is the majority language, and English second-language instruction and English minority language education in Quebec, where French is the majority language.

During 1976-77 a new emphasis was placed on youth as enunciated in the Speech from the Throne of October 15, 1976. In 1976-77 by far the largest part of the funds for official language programs outside the public service was for the development of official language opportunities in the schools. Through formula payments contributions based on various criteria, the Department allocated approximately \$133 million to assist the provinces in paying the costs of minority language education and second-language instruction.

Another \$10.7 million was paid out in 1976-77 under the Special Projects Program, which is cost-shared (50%) with the provinces, and designed to assist and encourage innovative and experimental projects in bilingual education.

Other youth programs administered by the Branch included Summer Language Bursaries, Fellowships and the Monitors Program.

Bilingualism in Education

Formula Payments

Since the first Federal-Provincial Bilingualism in Education agreement was initiated in 1970, the Department has given the provinces approximately \$575 million based on five different criteria. In 1976-77 alone, the Department paid \$133.1 million to the provinces.

The objective of the Bilingualism in Education Program is to promote minority-language education and second-language teaching (English in Quebec and French elsewhere in Canada) at all education levels.

Federal authorities have already initiated discussions with the provinces to renegotiate the present federal-provincial agreement after March 31, 1979, with a view to realizing even greater progress in this area.

As a result of this agreement, there has been a substantially increased participation of elementary school children in Canada in education programs fostering second language learning.

In the nine English-speaking provinces, enrolment in French second-language instruction at the elementary level has risen from about 29% in 1970-71 to approximately 39% in 1975-76. In the same period, the average percentage of time spent in second language instruction has also risen, from about 6.3% of the school week in 1970-71 to approximately 7.9% in 1975-76.

One program in particular, elementary-level French immersion, has proved very successful; virtually all provinces are now offering some form of immersion program.

However, the pattern at the secondary level is not as encouraging. In the nine English-speaking provinces, enrolment in French second-language instruction at the secondary level has decreased from about 56% in 1970-71 to approximately 41% in 1975-76. But during the same period, the actual percentage of time spent in second-language instruction increased from about 11.7 to approximately 12.5% of the school week.

Meanwhile trends in minority language education indicate a reversed pattern. In the nine English-speaking provinces, enrolment

at the elementary school level has decreased somewhat from 1970-71 to 1975-76, but increased slightly at the secondary school level.

These trends must, however, be considered in conjunction with other factors, such as the decreasing birthrate and the consequent decrease in the size of the school-age population, the deletion of French as a compulsory subject from the secondary school curriculum and the absence of French as a university entrance requirement.

Special Projects

This Program has proved very successful with all the provinces and the two territories participating. Some 130 language-oriented projects were being funded as the 1976-77 fiscal year ended, out of a budget of \$10.7 million. The wide range of projects reflected differing provincial needs, priorities and stages of development.

The projects included production of minority and second-language educational television programs in Ontario; a pilot project in French immersion in Port-au-Port, Newfoundland; services for deaf francophone children in New Brunswick; the production of an "idea box" to help elementary anglophone children in British Columbia to learn French; teacher training in Manitoba and funding a French common law faculty for francophone students at the Université de Moncton.

Summer Language Bursaries

Nearly \$4 million was made available to 4,945 students during 1976-77 to enable them to enroll in immersion studies in French or English at accredited institutions. The bursaries, valued at \$750 each, paid for the cost of tuition, instruction materials and room and board.

Monitor Program

The Monitor Program promotes the learning and use of the official languages through the interprovincial exchange of post-secondary

students who also act as second-language monitors. In 1976-77 more than 500 post-secondary students each received \$3,000 under the Program.

Bilingualism in the Private Sector

Assistance to Voluntary Associations

This Program assists voluntary associations to promote the use of both official languages in their activities. Grants available for these purposes were \$1.183 million in 1976-77.

Direct contact is established with voluntary associations to help them formulate a long-term plan for the development of bilingualism and to offer technical assistance in such fields as terminology, translation and staff training.

More than 160 associations were aided in 1976-77. Some of the recipients and their grants were: Canadian Wildlife Federation (\$4,500); The Canadian Association of Applied Linguistics (\$1,700); the Canadian National Institute for the Blind (\$25,000); the Planned Parenthood Federation of Canada (\$2,200); and the Canadian Red Cross Society (\$25,000).

Assistance to Business and Industry

The Language Programs Branch, together with the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, in January 1977 published a booklet entitled Thirty-six ways to put bilingualism to work for you. The booklet introduces retailers in areas with large numbers of residents of both official language groups, to the use of the two official languages in business.

The Bilingualism in the Private Sector Program does not disburse grants to private enterprises but dispenses free technical expertise on bilingualism to business and industry.

Bilingualism in Public Administration

The Bilingualism in Public Administration Program is designed to assist provincial, territorial and municipal administrations to offer services in both official languages to the public.

Costs rose during 1976-77 to about \$875,000 due to interest and participation in this Program. The main components of the Program include federal language training courses for provincial and municipal public servants offered through the Language Bureau of the Federal Public Service Commission; support to provincial second-language training programs and contributions towards the costs of translation of provincial statutes.

Language Acquisition Development

Limited assistance was made available in 1976-77 to individual researchers and to Canadian universities and associations for language research projects and for the dissemination of information on language teaching and learning in Canada. This assistance was provided in the form of grants and was restricted to projects which, because of their applied rather than theoretical nature, were not eligible for funding under any other federal granting agency.

Language research projects which received grants in 1976-77 included a study of learning disabilities among children in immersion programs, an experiment in trilingual education, a study of minority French-language education outside Quebec, the development of second-language proficiency tests in New Brunswick, and an evaluation of French programs in British Columbia. Support was also given to the Working Papers on bilingualism/Travaux de recherches sur le bilinguisme published by the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, and to the Canadian Modern Language Review/Revue canadienne des langues vivantes. Two special issues of the latter journal were also made possible under this Program, one in November 1976 on the French immersion programs of the Ottawa and Carleton school boards, and the second (to appear in May 1977) on need-oriented language teaching for adults. The Department also awarded grants to assist in the holding of two international meetings and one national conference on language matters.

Table 5 Language Programs: Grants and Contributions
1976-77

	\$
Contributions to the provinces (Bilingualism in education)	162,821,161
Contributions to the provinces (Bilingualism in public administration)	789,638
Aid to voluntary associations	818,372
Special projects - private sector	-
Linguistic research and information	412,009
Bilingualism in areas of territorial responsibility (Yukon, Northwest Territories)	112,718
Total	164,953,898

TRANSLATION BUREAU

Created in 1934, the Translation Bureau is the federal body which provides translation, interpretation and terminology services in all languages for the proper functioning of the government and its agencies. Several years ago, the Cabinet also assigned the Bureau responsibility for verifying and standardizing the terminology used by the Government of Canada, particularly with reference to the two official languages.

In 1976-77, the Bureau translated 232 million words and provided 13,377 interpreter-days, compared with 210 million words and 13,314 interpreter-days in 1975-76.

As of March 31, 1977, the Bureau had 1,863 employees: 1,261 translators, interpreters and terminologists, and 602 administrative

and support staff. In March 1976, there were 1,174 translators and 576 administrative and support staff for a total of 1,750 employees.

Translation and Interpretation

The Bureau's three operational branches (General, Regional, and Special Operations) provided translation and interpretation services in all languages to all federal departments and agencies in the National Capital Region, in the provinces and at armed forces bases in Canada and Germany.

In 1976, the Special Operations Branch, which serves Parliament and its related bodies, created four new units: the Members' Service for Members of Parliament and Senators; Senate Committees (Proceedings); the Multilingual-French Service and the DGIS Section, National Defence (multilingual). The Bureau simultaneously increased the number of its interpreters from 67 to 86. The Interpreters' School provided instruction to seven trainees.

In peak periods, the Bureau called upon a number of contract translators and interpreters to provide service to its numerous customers.

Terminology and Documentation

In 1976, the Terminology and Documentation Directorate began operation of the terminology bank. The first step was to feed into the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources computer nearly 80% of the 1.6 million fiches that formed the terminological base of the Bureau and several other departments. The bank became operational after the Termium software, developed by the University of Montreal during the past five years, was transferred to Ottawa.

The Directorate also began setting up the network of terminals, 18 of which were installed in Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec City, Winnipeg, Toronto and Moncton. Terminologists were also sent to work in a number of operational sections.

The Bureau created the Interdepartmental Committee on Product Labelling Procedures. The role of this committee, composed of senior officials from the departments of National Health and Welfare, Supply and Services, Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Agriculture and Environment, is to establish the approach for standardizing the names of consumer products from the various departments involved, and to determine the federal government's position in the terminological work in which the Bureau participates with other standardization organizations.

At the international level, the Bureau participated in a conference in Paris, which included a demonstration of the bank. A similar demonstration was given in September in the French capital at the Salon international de l'informatique, de la communication et de l'organisation de bureau (international forum on data processing, communication and office organization). In cooperation with National Defence, the Bureau was involved in the standardization of NATO terminology, and Canada is now a member of the francophone and anglophone standardization groups of this organization.

In a parallel development, the Documentation Division assumed responsibility for formalizing a new classification system for terminological and documentary data, and prepared a detailed and complete description of the system. Twelve classification indexes of the system have already been set up and disseminated; the others are being prepared. This Division has also begun a detailed inventory of the Bureau's libraries (15,000 works have already been catalogued) and is presently feeding into the terminology bank the bibliographical data compiled during the inventory.

Training

Under the University Training Program, 107 graduates in translation were taken into the Bureau in May 1976; of these, 44 were from l'université de Montréal, 16 from the University of Ottawa, 30

from l'université de Laval, 1 from Laurentian University, 11 from l'université de Québec at Trois-Rivières and 5 from l'université de Moncton. In 1976-77, the Bureau provided grants to 171 students enrolled in these six universities.

In January 1976, the Division set up a new training program for beginning translators to acquaint them with the operation and organization of the Bureau. Training of revisers was continued and five instructors gave individual and group instruction in revision and management to 60 trainees. Group instruction in the form of workshops and lecture-discussions was provided in Montreal and Quebec City. Fourteen anglophone reviser-trainees and seven new anglophone translators also received this training.

Under a program of practical development abroad, five young translators were given work assignments in various departments and administrations of the French government in Paris.

Language Quality

The Language Quality Division, created in 1975 to enable the Bureau to control the quality of texts translated in both official languages, developed and perfected evaluation methods and criteria. It sampled texts translated in the sections or by freelance, checked a number of the Bureau's internal publications, began its review of the Canadian Government Style Manual and corrected Bureau examinations.

Planning

In 1976-77 the Planning Branch, which provides ongoing policy planning, evaluation and development, was primarily engaged in establishing its structures and studying and setting up a number of projects. A new directorate - the Management Information and Support Directorate - was created. It is responsible for the Bureau's management information systems and for coordinating administrative services throughout the Bureau. It also handles all communication activities in the Bureau.

Table 6 Translation Bureau Production 1976-77

<u>Section</u>	<u>Words translated - Internal</u>			<u>Words translated - External</u>					
	<u>E* - F**</u>	<u>F - E</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>E - F</u>	<u>F - E</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>E - F</u>	<u>F - E</u>	<u>F - E</u>
General Operations	94,863,162	16,045,265	110,908,427	12,313,245	1,672,155	13,985,400	107,176,407	17,717,420	124,893,827
Special Operations	28,308,030	2,783,570	31,091,600	385,165	60,980	446,145	28,693,195	2,844,550	31,537,745
Regional Operations	51,147,181	2,969,445	54,116,626	1,656,922	191,400	1,848,322	52,804,103	3,160,845	55,964,948
<u>TOTAL ENGLISH AND FRENCH</u>	<u>174,318,373</u>	<u>21,798,280</u>	<u>196,116,653</u>	<u>14,355,332</u>	<u>1,924,535</u>	<u>16,279,867</u>	<u>188,673,705</u>	<u>23,722,815</u>	<u>212,396,520</u>
Multilingual Services	<u>OL# - FL***</u>	<u>FL-OL</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>OL-FL</u>	<u>FL-OL</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>OL-FL</u>	<u>FL-OL</u>	<u>TOTAL FL & OL</u>
	1,064,658	5,856,344	6,921,002	738,162	11,965,707	12,703,869	1,802,820	17,822,051	19,624,871
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>175,383,031</u>	<u>27,654,624</u>	<u>203,037,655</u>	<u>15,093,494</u>	<u>13,890,242</u>	<u>28,983,736</u>	<u>190,476,525</u>	<u>41,544,866</u>	<u>232,021,391</u>

* English
** French
*** Foreign languages
Official languages

New management information and performance appraisal systems were set up for translation services, and performance indicators established for interpretation.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE MINORITY GROUPS DIRECTORATE

The objectives of the Official Language Minority Groups Directorate are to promote the social, cultural and linguistic development of the official language communities where they exist as minorities; to foster a better understanding between the two official language groups throughout the country; and to implement projects that stress cooperation between the two groups. A total of \$3,625,000 in grants was awarded during 1976-77, and considerable technical and organizational advice was also provided.

Aid to Provincial Associations

Sustaining grants were awarded to provincial organizations which, in their respective provinces, represent a broad sector of the official language minority. The grants were applied to the operational budgets of these organizations and enabled them to finance permanent secretariats and to coordinate provincial programs.

For example, La Société nationale des Acadiens du Nouveau-Brunswick received a sustaining grant of \$35,000 allowing it to maintain its provincial secretariat and coordinate francophone activities in New Brunswick.

Social Animation

This Program was designed to encourage members of French and English-speaking groups in provinces where they constitute minorities: to participate in group activities that provide outlets for their individual creative talents, to awaken pride in their distinctive Canadian heritage; to deepen their appreciation of the uniqueness and values of that heritage, and to instil a common desire to preserve and reinforce these values.

Two types of grants are awarded under this Program. The first type helps partially to finance the provincial animation programs of those associations that act as the official language minority's representative and chief spokesman in each province. For example, l'Association canadienne-française de l'Alberta received this type of grant in the amount of \$85,000 to defray some of the cost of its provincial animation program in Alberta.

The second type of grant enables official language minority groups not involved in or affected by the associations' animation programs to develop similar programs and set up mechanisms to encourage and facilitate the participation of their client communities. For example, the Fédération des clubs sociaux franco-ontariens in Ontario received \$11,000 to promote the exchange of technical and human resources between the different social clubs in southern Ontario.

French-English Relations

This Program aims to facilitate and stimulate effective exchange between members of the two official language groups and to make the majority group aware of the linguistic and cultural aspirations of the minority group.

At the national level, the Canadian Amateur Musicians/ Musiciens Amateurs du Canada sponsored its annual bilingual camp in Quebec. The camp attracted musicians from every province. For French-speaking participants from minority groups, it was an experience of cultural renewal, while English-speaking musicians had the chance to benefit from immersion in a French environment.

At the regional level, the Fédération des franco-colombiens aired 26 broadcasts on the community television network. These broadcasts were meant for the general public and were aimed at portraying the French-language community and French fact in British Columbia and developing a better understanding of the French fact among francophiles and anglophones by acquainting them with the French language and culture.

Cultural Centres

While continuing to give priority to the performing arts, this Program has also encouraged the development of the visual arts and other forms of artistic expression by procuring the necessary

human and material resources for the centres. Several local groups received grants for cultural projects and activities which they administered and partially financed. The Program again contributed to the development of the groups by permitting group representatives to participate in various professional training courses or workshops, especially in the fields of drama, choir singing, folk dancing and the daily administration of a centre. For example, a grant of \$10,500 enabled the Canadian Folk Arts Council to hold 11 training sessions on folk dancing and the coordination of social evenings. No fewer than 350 individuals had the opportunity to benefit from these meetings.

Also, with three grants of \$18,000 each, more than 250 animators and administrators of cultural organizations from nine provinces were given the opportunity to meet and hold discussions at conferences in Moncton, Fort San, Saskatchewan and Toronto. These meetings also enabled the participants to improve their knowledge in fields related to their activities, especially advertising, marketing, and planning and organizing cultural activities.

Cultural Exchanges

This Program has provided a mechanism for cultural exchange through the organization of tours by performing artists at the intraprovincial, interprovincial and national levels. As a result of the financial aid provided by the Program, several groups were able to perform at various locations otherwise inaccessible to them. Pop singers, chansonniers, theatrical, dance and choral groups - all had a chance to demonstrate their knowledge and talents and share them with other communities. Thus, a grant of \$18,443 was to be put toward organizing a tour of the Maritimes by Acadian chansonnier Calixte Duguay while three grants of \$34,600, \$43,000 and \$62,200 respectively have been of assistance to three different groups, comprising a total of 13 artists, in presenting not less than 200 shows from Newfoundland to Alberta, with the exception of Manitoba.

Youth Activities

This Program aims to enable the younger generation to contribute in its own way to the sociocultural growth of English and

French-speaking minority communities. Funds were granted to promote youth associations at provincial, regional and national levels to encourage young people to develop projects facilitating effective participation in community activities and to enable youth organizations to plan activities corresponding to their needs and interests.

Thus, an estimated 20 delegates from different regions of British Columbia were able to meet and form a francophone youth federation, while the Fédération des jeunes canadiens-français received a grant to hire a coordinator-animator.

Special and National Projects

The objectives of this Program were redefined in 1975-76 to encourage progressive autonomy for, and real participation by, official language minority groups within national organizations. Also, the Program was designed to help develop national organizations desiring to strengthen ties between communities and groups from different provinces having the same language and culture. Grants were awarded in 1976-77 for national meetings, pilot and special projects, reinforcement of the autonomy and action of minority groups within national organizations, and the founding of a national federation of francophones outside Quebec and an association of the French-language press outside Quebec.

International Participation

In order to permit the official language minority groups to play a more active role in Canadian society, the program assisted a limited number of leaders within these groups to enrol in training sessions abroad or to attend annual international conferences. The Program also made possible Canada's participation in the thirteenth Festival international des Pyrénées held at Oloron-Ste-Marie, France, in August 1976.

Table 7 Number of Projects in the Official Language Minority Groups Directorate 1976-1977

Activity	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	National	Total
Aid to Provincial Associations	6	-	1	4	1	-	12
Social Animation	14	-	7	16	4	4	45
French-English Relations	5	12	15	7	4	7	50
Youth Activities	5	-	5	12	2	3	27
Special and National Projects	-	-	16	9	1	24	50
Cultural Activities	23	0	82	62	10	13	190
International Participation	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Total	53	12	126	110	22	56	379

Table 8 Comparison of Grants of the Official Language Minority Groups Directorate 1976-1977 in \$s

Activity	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	National	Total
Aid to Provincial Associations	132,100	-	35,000	105,000	35,000	-	307,000
Social Animation	310,900	-	346,000	319,000	105,700	30,500	1,112,000
French-English Relations	44,235	200,000	39,700	33,000	42,000	129,000	487,935
Youth Activities	49,509	-	32,000	65,000	26,300	73,700	246,509
Special and National Projects	-	-	44,800	19,500	5,000	216,300	285,600
Cultural Activities	155,256	-	356,000	264,500	90,000	247,000	1,112,756
International Participation	-	-	23,000	-	-	50,000	73,000
Total	692,000	200,000	876,500	806,000	304,000	746,500	3,625,000

CITIZENSHIP SECTOR

CITIZENSHIP SECTOR

The Citizenship Sector of the Department plans and implements social and cultural programs that encourage Canadians to participate fully and responsibly in issues, actions and decisions which reinforce the ideals of national unity and Canadian identity, encourage cultural awareness and appreciation of our diversity of heritage within a bilingual framework; and preserve and reinforce the recognition and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Through its diversified programs of citizenship and social development, the Sector provides guidance, resources and professional assistance to voluntary groups, organizations and institutions which seek to achieve these goals.

During 1976-77, momentum was maintained by the Sector in the adoption of measures directed towards increasing the effectiveness and relevance of its programs and its capacity to deliver outreach services to the public. In this regard, two major developments took place concurrently. A special task force was commissioned by the Under Secretary to study the structure and operational processes of the Department with particular emphasis upon field operations. The task force was asked to recommend systems and patterns of resource utilization and such measures which would further increase the Department's capacity for operational decentralization. This initiative was accompanied by the creation of the office of Assistant Under Secretary of State, Operations, to assume executive responsibility for the coordination and direction of the infrastructure embracing five regional directorates in the field.

The operational arm of the Department is composed of five regional directorates, administered on a geographical basis. Functions and responsibilities of the field are discharged by each regional directorate through the integration of two parallel delivery systems, a network of Social Development offices and that of courts of Canadian Citizenship.

At year's end, 18 Citizenship Courts and 11 subcourts spanned the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Operated as an integral part of the regionalized administrative structure, Citizenship Courts functioned with an aggregate staff of 250 persons in continuing positions. A complement of 32 judges was in place to fulfil statutory requirements of the Citizenship process.

The responsibility of Regional Directors for the administration of Citizenship Courts in the regions was a logical extension of the Department's long range program of regional consolidation and decentralization. As a matter of efficiency and expedience, Regional Directors were concerned with the administrative aspects of the Courts, including such aspects as personnel management, facilities, and the provision of equipment and supplies. Decisions, clarification and interpretive guidance in relation to the Citizenship Act and its application remained within the jurisdiction of the Registrar.

The term 'Social Development', used generically to describe the nature of activities in which operations field staff are engaged, has both practical and philosophic connotations. It denotes the common, fundamental principles and purposes embodied in each program implemented under the rubric "Citizenship". The ultimate purpose of these programs and the human, material and financial resources which have been invested in them is to facilitate the full participation in Canadian society of all segments of its citizenry.

Social Development offices in the field provided the public with direct access to information, program resources, materials and assistance relating to the broad spectrum of the mandate of the Department in general and with the Citizenship Sector in particular. A marked increase in the ability of the Department to recognize and meet emerging regional priorities and needs was proportionate to and a consequence of progress achieved during the year in the phased, gradual process of decentralization. Programs established within a national framework embracing composite criteria were applied with greater recognition of regional requirements and conditions, thereby effecting more efficient and judicious use of limited resources.

Social Development offices in the Pacific Region served British Columbia and the Yukon from its regional headquarters in Vancouver and district offices in Vancouver, Victoria, Kelowna and Prince George. The Prairie Region, with headquarters in Winnipeg and district offices in Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton, provided service to the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and to the Northwest Territories. District offices in Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Sudbury, Timmins and Thunder Bay formed the Ontario regional directorate, the headquarters of which was in Toronto. In Quebec, the regional office in Montreal provided direction to district offices in Quebec City, Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières, Montreal, Hull and

Noranda. Similarly, the Atlantic Region was administered by the Atlantic regional directorate based in Halifax, with district officers serving New Brunswick from Moncton, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island from Halifax and Newfoundland and Labrador from St. John's.

On March 31, 1976, there was a total of 24 Social Development offices in the field, with a combined staff of 112 officers and 57 support personnel.

An adjunct of the office of the Assistant Under Secretary of State, Operations, at headquarters, the Operations Services Directorate with a staff complement of 12, functioned as the primary administrative interface of the Sector. Its principal components include units concerned with the grants processing system, internal financial commitment control, personnel utilization records and staffing processes, correspondence, electronic communication system, reception and dispatch terminal and statistical and analytical reporting systems. A sustaining function of the directorate was to perform, as required, a wide range of special projects and activities of an urgent nature.

The major areas of Citizenship activity were those defined in the Multiculturalism, Women's, Official Languages Minority Groups, Native and Citizenship Participation (including Assistance to Community Groups, Group Understanding and Human Rights, Social Communications and Student Community Service) programs. These are fully described in the programs section of this report.

CITIZENSHIP POLICY BRANCH

As in previous years, the main objectives of the Citizenship Policy Branch were to provide policy development, research and evaluation services to the Citizenship programs, and to assist the Sector as a whole with analyzing its overall directions. The Branch's role was carried out in close cooperation with the Sector's program directors and with the regional directors. In the field, the regional policy officers contributed regional points of view to national policy questions.

The Policy Development Directorate initiated policy directions in the diverse fields of: support for cultural and social development among Canadians of native ancestry; assistance for natives migrating to urban centres; the Challenge for Change Program; citizenship training and textbook agreements with provincial governments; immigrant integration services to new Canadians; Multiculturalism and Third Language Retention programs; human rights priorities and the Hostels Program. Examination was continued of ways in which business and industry, private foundations and the academic world can be encouraged to assist in the solution of social problems.

The Policy and Program Analysis Directorate conducted evaluations on three subprograms of the Native Citizens Program: Native Communications Societies, Native Women's Groups, and Native Friendship Centres. An evaluation of an English-French relations project was also conducted for the Official Language Minority Groups Directorate. A review of granting activity (1975-1976) in the Pacific region of the Department was undertaken. An evaluation of the International Women's Year activities was conducted for the Women's Program while a major study on the computerization of Citizenship Sector grants data was completed. A report on the Citizenship Mobile Van was submitted. Throughout the year various consultative services were provided to headquarters and field staff regarding future program evaluation strategies. An evaluation of Native Women's Centres was also begun.

The work of the Policy Planning Priorities Directorate was focussed on two distinct types of activity. First, major changes in the operating environment for the Citizenship Sector were identified, and the policy implications of these changes were analyzed. Second, the program of social research on issues of importance to Citizenship Sector programs and mandates was expanded. With respect to the monitoring function, a major study was completed in the form of a social environment forecast for the immediate future. A second study considered the concept and meaning of citizenship in modern Canadian life. A study was begun in cooperation with the Canadian Council on Social Development to attempt to produce a paper which might serve as a citizen's guide to the machinery of government. The Directorate's program of social research was continued and enlarged. Work progressed on the analysis of the data from the study "Citizen's Participation in Non-Work Time Activity". Plans for a major survey of Canadian citizenship were developed. Two studies on migrating native people were initiated, and advice on the research strategy for numerous Policy Branch projects was provided. The network of contacts or researchers in other federal departments, other levels of government and in universities across Canada was further developed.

CITIZENS' PARTICIPATION DIRECTORATE

This Directorate has the objectives of promoting and improving the participation of citizens in all aspects of Canadian society. To this end, the Directorate integrates three programs oriented to three complementary approaches to responsible citizen participation. The Assistance to Community Groups Program concerns itself with the process of participation, seeking the strengthening of voluntary organizations and the opening up of societal institutions. Social Communications develops, through travel and promotional activities, a greater understanding and appreciation of our institutions, cultures, regions, languages and peoples. And Group Understanding and Human Rights seeks to eliminate barriers which impede the full participation of individuals and groups in Canadian society. The Directorate is also responsible for the Hostel and Student Community Service Summer programs and the Commonwealth Youth Program. The Citizens' Participation Directorate addresses itself to all Canadian citizens, while the other citizenship directorates focus on specific target populations.

Assistance to Community Groups

This division promoted effective participation of citizens in the decisions affecting the quality of their community life. Grants were provided to assist in the development of effective and representative community groups; to encourage the exchange and sharing of information and resources among organizations; to encourage organizations to develop necessary skills, resources and information and to increase the exchange of information between government and citizens.

During the fiscal year 1976-77, 250 grants totalling \$1,000,000 were awarded to voluntary organizations such as the Community Planning Association of Canada, Movement for Citizen's Voice and Action, Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes, World of One in Seven, Maple Creek Community Centre, Golden Social Planning Council. The average grant was in the amount of \$2,500.

In addition, this division operated the Student Community Service Program for 1976. Grants were awarded to voluntary organizations and agencies to activate and administer summer projects capable of improving their capacity to respond to changing community needs.

In response to developments that demonstrated a growing frustration and alienation among native youth, special emphasis was placed on attracting more native youth to the summer program. It was intended that the program provide meaningful ways to channel the ideals and energies of native youth toward the self-improvement of the native community as a whole.

The total program budget for 1976-77 was \$5,848,000. Of this amount, \$540,000 was for administration with the remaining \$5,308,000 allocated for grants.

The Student Community Service Program awarded 892 grants in 1976. The average grant was \$5,600; the minimum \$500; and the maximum \$40,000 (for a national summer project). In all, 2,941 jobs were created for a duration of approximately 12 weeks and about 5,166 volunteers were involved in the projects as unpaid participants.

Social Communications

The major program previously administered by this division, the Travel and Exchange Program, was terminated March 31, 1976 as a result of general cutbacks in federal spending.

For the same reason, activities within the Citizenship Promotion Program were sharply curtailed in 1976-77. Certain activities were continued, however, and the first of a planned series of introductory books on aspects of Canadian society was copublished by Copp Clark Publishers. This volume, The Arts in Canada - An Introduction was written for the Department by Mr. Robert Fulford, and is principally intended to serve as supplementary instructional material for the teaching of English as a second language to immigrants. Some 20,000 copies are being distributed free of charge to institutions and organizations providing such instruction. A French edition of the book will be published in 1977-1978.

Work continued during the year on the second volume of the series, dealing with Canadian geography, and on an audiovisual kit to introduce Canada to newcomers learning French or English as a second language.

The Hostels Program, which was part of the government's Student Summer Employment and Activities Program, assisted with the operation of 83 hostels across Canada. In addition to providing safe, clean and inexpensive lodging for thousands of young travellers, the

running of these hostels created some 371 summer jobs for students at a cost in grants of \$776,000.

The division continued to provide limited quantities of Canadian flags to Members of Parliament for distribution to groups and institutions in their constituencies.

In the Throne Speech of October 1976, the government announced its intention to increase support for programs which enable young people of various regions to know one another better. Responsibility for devising specific means of implementing this commitment was given to the Secretary of State and, in March 1977, the Social Communications Division was directed to prepare an exchange program (Open House Canada/Hospitalité Canada) for introduction early in 1977-78).

Group Understanding and Human Rights

This division promoted intergroup understanding and human rights and freedoms. Grants totalling \$955,000 were provided to voluntary organizations attempting to reduce prejudice and discrimination related to racial or ethnic background and to promote the implementation of human rights and fundamental freedoms at the regional and national levels.

Complementary to the grants program some \$80,000 in contract funds were partly used to sponsor research projects mainly in the area of race discrimination in schools and the education system as a whole.

The Program is mainly responsible for coordinating all domestic activities in the area of human rights which the federal government has focussed in the Department.

Following the Federal-Provincial Conference of Ministers in December 1975, a committee was established to continue on a permanent basis the dialogue at the federal-provincial level of all matters relating to human rights.

At the federal level, an Interdepartmental Committee on Human Rights has been established and has initiated a number of

projects undertaken by task forces. The Program plays the role of initiator, catalyst and secretariat to these two committees.

Another important dimension of the Program is the international component. This year the following reports have been prepared for the United Nations' Human Rights Commission:

Human Rights Yearbook 1973-1974 - Canada's contribution

International Convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination - third bi-annual report, July 1, 1973 to August 15, 1975.

Decade to combat racism and racial discrimination - first Canadian report, November 1973 to November 1975.

Canadian report on the celebration of Human Rights Day, December 10, 1975.

The production of each report involves an extensive process of consultation with provincial governments.

This year an effort was made to foster participation by all Canadians in the development of the positions that Canada will take at the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva. Written and oral consultations were held with individuals, groups, associations, agencies, and departments with the purpose of providing the necessary information on agenda items such as religious intolerance and torture.

NATIVE CITIZENS' DIRECTORATE

The overriding objective of the Native Citizens' Directorate is to assist native people to identify their needs and actively to enhance their own development as Canadians. The Directorate provided this assistance during 1976-1977 through its five programs.

Core and Communications Workers' Program

This Program was designed to enable native people, through their own provincial, territorial and national associations, to

undertake initiatives in formulating policies and programs to further their development.

Core funding grants are given to associations which demonstrate that they are supported by their constituents. The money is available for administrative costs including staff and salaries, travel expenses, office costs, meeting expenses and professional services. The Program also defrays the expenses of communication workers who provide a direct liaison between the association's executive members and local communities.

In 1976-1977 the Core Program provided ongoing funding support to 34 native associations representing native people throughout Canada. These included 31 provincial, territorial and regional associations as well as the three national native associations: the National Indian Brotherhood representing the Status or Treaty Indian peoples; the Native Council of Canada representing the Métis and Non-Status Indian peoples; and the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, the national association of Inuit peoples.

In 1976-1977 the Core and Communications Workers' Program budget was \$8.395 million, of which all but \$300,000 was budgeted for the support of the operational costs of the associations. The remaining \$300,000 was earmarked for the three national associations in support of more effective liaison between these organizations and the departments and agencies of the federal government.

Grants totalling \$274,946 were made available to the associations to assist, on a cost-sharing basis, in the publication of their newspapers, newsletters and magazines.

Migrating Native Peoples' Program

The Program was initiated in 1972 to support the development by native people of programs and services to assist natives, migrating from their home communities, to adjust to an urban environment. The Program's objectives are primarily achieved through the funding of friendship centres. The five-year mandate of this Program, which expired on March 31, 1977, was recently extended to March 31, 1978.

Friendship centres are supported by grants for certain operating costs provided to ensure that individual centres will be able to maintain basic operations, attract and retain competent staff, and

carry out long-range planning. In 1976-77, 62 friendship centres received a total of \$2,271,582.

Capital funding grants helped cover building purchase, construction or renovation. During the fiscal year, \$447,379 was awarded in capital funding grants to nine friendship centres.

A fund of \$50,000 is available to friendship centres for training their boards of directors and staff.

The National Association of Friendship Centres received \$30,000 in conference grants to help fund its annual meeting and four meetings of its executive board during the year. The association was also awarded an operating grant of \$30,000 which supplemented monies contributed by individual member centres.

Native Communications Program

The Program, launched in 1974, provides for grants to non-political communications societies set up to serve the communications needs of all native people in a given area. In 1974-75, nine societies received a total of \$976,135. During 1975-76, these nine received a total of \$1,258,000. In 1976-77, grants support was extended to 11 societies and totalled \$1,567,474. An additional \$25,000 was provided to the National Association of Friendship Centres for their magazine.

The largest of the societies, the Alberta Native Communications Society (ANCS), received \$300,000 under this Program in 1976-77. Additional income from the provincial government, other federal departments and self-generated revenue brought its total operations to over \$1,000,000 for the year.

Since its establishment in 1968, ANCS has become involved in radio programming, a weekly newspaper, video and TV productions, theatre, national news service, a training program for 10 community college students, consultation services and satellite service programming to remote communities.

The activities of other societies include newspaper publication, radio programming, video productions for CBC, and HF radio systems.

Native Social and Cultural Development Program

This Program was approved in 1976. Its objectives are to enhance the unique identity of native citizens within the larger Canadian society, to encourage greater participation by native citizens within all facets of Canadian society and to respond on the basis of consistent criteria to the expressed social and cultural needs of native citizens. Grants totalling \$761,309 for projects open to all native peoples (Status, Non-Status, Métis and Inuit) were awarded during 1976-77.

Most of the grants to native organizations have been geared to community development and cultural events. National projects funded during the year included a grant to the Native Law Students Association for its annual conference and a grant to the Nishnawbe Institute to hold the Seventh Annual Ecumenical Conference in Morley, Alberta.

At the regional level, the Mackinaw Community Development Society at Rocky Mountain House, Alberta, received a grant to implement a cultural program for native people of all ages to revive and strengthen their cultural heritage. Activities centered around the teaching of language, singing, drumming and dancing.

The Ear Falls Community in Ontario received a grant to help establish an information centre so that members of the community would gain better access to information from all levels of government.

Native Women's Program

The basic objectives of this Program are to enhance the unique identity of native women within the larger Canadian society and to respond on the basis of consistent criteria to their expressed social and cultural needs. Grants totalling \$302,975 for projects open to all native women (Status, Non-Status, Métis and Inuit) were awarded in 1976-77.

Two of the national projects funded during the year were a sustaining grant to establish a national office for the Native Women's Association of Canada (NWAC), and funding for executive and board meetings for the organization, Indian Rights for Indian Women. NWAC aims at solving problems of native women by encouraging them to assume a more positive and active role in achieving their rightful place in Canadian society while the main concern of the organization, Indian Rights for Indian Women, is the loss of status by Indian women who marry non-status men.

Most of the provincial native women's associations received funding for annual meetings and for community-oriented programs such as leadership training and the establishment of native women's centres.

At the regional level, the Northwest Territories Status of Women Action Committee was given a grant to compile information on N.W.T. territorial ordinances, federal legislation and government agencies for the production of a legal handbook. The material gathered will be translated and published in the different native languages to help overcome the difficulties faced by native women in legal matters.

The Indian Homemakers Association of British Columbia undertook a travel workshop program directed at some 40 native communities in the province to encourage the development and organization of these groups at the local level.

A special project begun during International Women's Year was the production of a book containing the biographies of 50 native women who have involved themselves with the needs and problems of their people and communities. The book, Speaking Together, has just been published in both official languages and is being distributed free of charge to all native organizations as well as to non-native educational institutions.

WOMEN'S PROGRAM DIRECTORATE

This Directorate provided support for women's groups, for projects and organizations at the local and national level, aimed at increasing women's ability to participate in all aspects of society

and at promoting political and institutional change related to status of women issues. In 1976-77, a total of \$500,000 was awarded to 143 women's groups and projects ranging from skill development activities, information exchange, community organizing activities, to outreach to women in rural or isolated communities.

In 1976-77, the Women's Program also increased its efforts to test effective strategies for promoting positive response by institutions to the changing status of women. To assist in these efforts, the Program hired eight community consultants on women's issues to work outside the large urban centres of Canada with women's groups and local institutions in developing community action to improve the status of women.

Examples of groups and projects receiving grants included:

British Columbia Federation of Women

\$7,893 to assist Federation members to participate in regional meetings throughout B.C. and in workshops for skill development and resource sharing. The Federation, composed of 46 member groups, provides a communications network for women's groups, and focuses on the eradication of sexism.

Status of Women in Education of the Manitoba Teacher's Society

\$4,000 to enable this group to carry out their project "Focus of an Identity in Education in Manitoba". The group conducted training sessions to develop non-sexist school material, and produced a newsletter on the status of women in education.

Carleton Place Community Coordinators - Carleton Place, Ontario

\$675 for its workshop project, "Women in Leadership in the Community", designed to bring together three Lanark County women's groups, from Almonte, Smiths Falls, and Carleton Place. The workshop

provided a forum for exchanging information on issues of common concern and an opportunity for women from these groups to assess their own leadership potential and performance, and to examine needs for leadership in their communities.

Association Féminine d'Education et d'Action Sociale -
Fédération Côte Nord, Hauterive, Québec

\$3,500 for involving, in the various communities on the North Shore, individuals and groups interested in the status of women. The goals of the project were to sensitize women to their social responsibilities and to involve them in social action aimed at improving the status of women, particularly in the area of social services.

Joint Committee on the Newfoundland and Labrador
Women's Institutes and the Newfoundland Status of Women
Council

\$15,000 to a joint committee of these two women's organizations for a project entitled "Women in Political Life". The first part of this project was a survey to assess the level of participation of women in the political process in the province. Following this, a conference was held to examine the barriers to women's political participation, with sessions on public speaking, and running a campaign.

National Action Committee on the Status of Women

\$17,500 for NAC to maintain and develop its communications links with a diversity of women's groups across Canada on status of women issues and to continue in its role of influencing government policy and legislative change. A portion of the funds will subsidize the travel of women living in isolated communities to NAC's meetings and conferences.

MULTICULTURALISM DIRECTORATE

During 1976-77, this Directorate administered a number of activities with the objective of encouraging the development of a society in which individuals and groups have an equal chance to develop and express their cultural identity as an integral part of Canadian life.

Ethnic Groups Liaison

Liaison activities were carried out by officers specializing in the concerns of ethno-cultural communities: Afro-Caribbean, Mediterranean, Nordic, Asian and Slavic. During the period under review, these officers acted in an advisory and liaison capacity and assisted in social developmental activities of ethno-cultural communities and organizations at the national level. They also provided information and consultative services to field officers of the Department as well as to various branches of other federal departments and provincial governments. The officers were involved in programs of the Directorate that provided technical expertise, information and funds for projects designed to meet the developmental objectives of Ethnic Groups Liaison: Projects Grants, Multicultural Centres, and Non-Official Languages Teaching Aids.

Multicultural - Projects Grants

The grants provided through this Program assisted voluntary groups and organizations by supporting projects aimed at implementing the multiculturalism policy in Canada. Such projects fulfilled basic objectives: they encouraged ethno-cultural groups to maintain and develop their cultural heritages in Canada, or they encouraged an awareness and understanding in Canada of these various ethno-cultural groups.

During 1976-77, 431 national and regional projects received grants for a total of \$2,071,764.

Multicultural Centres

The Multicultural Centres Program assisted Canada's ethno-cultural communities to develop programs and policies which increase intercultural exchanges and communications.

The Program provided operational grants to associations representing various ethno-cultural groups in a community. These grants provided human support services and facilities, enabling these groups to coordinate their discussions, workshops, theatre, displays, social gatherings and referral services. During 1976-77, the Multicultural Centres Program supported 16 centres across Canada in the amount of \$299,300.

Non-Official Languages Teaching Aids

This Program, while still in an experimental phase, responded to the fact that teaching aids for members of ethno-cultural groups and children of immigrants who wish to retain their ancestral languages are at present scarce and inadequate. Grants are available to community groups for the development and production, in the Canadian context, of textbooks and other audio-visual teaching aids (such as slides, films and tapes) in languages other than English or French primarily to be used in supplementary schools.

During 1976-77, a total of \$68,200 was given in grants across Canada to assist voluntary associations in the development and production of teaching aids to be used primarily in supplementary schools.

Ethnic Press Analysis Service

During the year the Ethnic Press Analysis Service received and analyzed over 200 ethnic newspapers and periodicals in more than 30 languages. The analysis of the ethnic publications was carried out by a staff of 17 contract analysts. The information gathered from the press was used to prepare a monthly review entitled the Canadian Ethnic Press Review. This publication, produced in a limited edition, is distributed to officers and libraries of various government departments and agencies. The service also carried on liaison activities with the Canada Ethnic Press Federation and its four affiliated press associations in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Canadian Identities

The Canadian Identities Program is designed to make Canadian life, in all aspects, more reflective of the reality of multiculturalism in Canada. It is felt that if Canadians are better able to perceive multiculturalism as an integral part of their experience, they will more readily understand and accept it as such.

Under contract to the federal government and with further funding from IBM Canada, COJO, and the provincial governments, the Canadian Folk Arts Council organized a national folkloric festival in conjunction with the 1976 Olympics in Montreal and Kingston. Over

2,000 participants represented many cultures from all regions of Canada, and performances attracted large audiences. Assistance was also given to many local and regional folkloric festivals throughout the country.

The third annual Multicultural theatre Festival organized by the Multicultural Theatre Association (MTA), held in Winnipeg. Seven theatre groups from across Canada participated and presentations were well attended. Provincial chapters of the MTA have grown rapidly this year and in consequence the organizations have greatly expanded their programs.

The National Black Coalition of Canada, with financial support from the federal government, completed the process of developing Canada's participation in the second International Black Arts Festival in Lagos, Nigeria. The festival is now over and a final report will be forthcoming from both the NBCC and the Liaison Officer for Black groups in Canada.

Two books commissioned by the Multiculturalism Program, Cross Canada Cooking by Sondra Gotlieb and The Last Best West by Jean Bruce were published and in the bookstores in time for Christmas sales. Both books are selling well. A photographic exhibition based on The Last Best West is being prepared by the Museum of Man and is expected to be ready for travelling by May, 1977.

Multicultural Studies

Upon the recommendations of the Canadian Ethnic Studies Advisory Committee, six visiting professorships were awarded to the following universities: University of Ottawa, Brock University, Université de Laval, York University, University of Manitoba, and Simon Fraser University. A total of \$97,456 was spent by this program in 1976-77.

In addition to the six professorships, a series of lectures by authorities in the field of ethnic studies was sponsored by the Multicultural Program throughout Canada during the 1976-77 academic year.

The study Non-Official Languages - A Study in Canadian Multiculturalism was published and is available in both languages.

A report of the Study on Multiculturalism and Ethnic Attitudes in Canada has been reviewed and will be available in book form in the fall of 1977.

In late fall, the Directorate accepted an invitation from the Canadian Commission for UNESCO to take part as the Canadian representative in a European Joint Research study dealing with "Cultural Development in Countries Containing Different National and/or Ethnic Groups". Details on the Canadian contribution to this study will be finalized in the coming months.

The Directorate sponsored preparations to examine the status of multicultural content in school curricula in western Canada. A seminar on that topic will take place in Vancouver in April 1977.

The Ethnic Histories Project has received and accepted three completed volumes - Polish, Portuguese and Scottish. McClelland and Stewart has been selected to copublish this series in cooperation with the Department of Supply and Services. Invitations for proposals were issued for histories not presently included in the history series. At the close of 1976-77, 24 histories had been commissioned.

Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism

The Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism advises the Minister Responsible for Multiculturalism on matters pertaining to the development of policy. The composition of the CCCM reflects the ethno-cultural heritage of Canadians as well as their regional distribution.

The Second Canadian Conference on Multiculturalism was held from February 13 to 15, 1976 in Ottawa under the auspices of the

Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism. The theme of this conference was "Multiculturalism as a State Policy" and it was designed to hear the viewpoints of the majority cultural communities on Multicultural Policy. Some 550 delegates attended and the Conference Report is a compendium of in-depth articles on the policy.

In November 1976, Mr. Peter Bosa was appointed as Chairman of the Council. At that time the Honourable John Munro also accepted previous recommendations by the Council to expand the Terms of Reference of the CCCM. The new Terms of Reference gave the Council greater authority in managing CCCM activity.

On January 28, 1977 the Honourable John Munro made a detailed response to the CCCM's First Annual Report. In this response he announced a major program in support of second languages.

In Montreal from February 26 to 27, 1977 the CCCM held the first in a series of Standing Committee Meetings. The committees with interregional membership will examine for a one year period the following areas: Immigration Policy and Orientation, Media, Language and Cultural Development and the Relationship between Multiculturalism and Bilingualism, Human Rights and Humanitarian Concerns, and Grants.

In Montreal two ad-hoc committees were structured, dealing with the census tabulation on ethnic origin, and to study the issue of long-term mortgages for community centres.

CITIZENSHIP REGISTRATION BRANCH

In the calendar year 1976, about 125,000 persons were granted citizenship while certificates of proof of status were issued to approximately 150,000 Canadians. Through the provision of services and information and by hosting citizenship ceremonies for new Canadians, Citizenship Registration officers had direct contact with a large number of people from all walks of life. In addition, it is the only revenue producing sector in the Department, collecting some \$1,300,000 in fees for registration in 1976.

A number of steps were taken to improve Registration services. Mobile teams with extended hours were put in operation in Hamilton, Toronto and Vancouver, and in Montreal "l'équipe volante" brings services to groups on request. An appointment system has been established in some cities. Further, as the ability to provide services increases, citizenship courts have been able to assume responsibility for some areas where services had been provided temporarily by provincial county courts. Finally, on an experimental basis, a citizenship van visited 56 towns and cities from Sept-Îles, Québec, west to Vancouver Island and north to Prince Rupert, B.C. travelling 12,000 miles in all. Many isolated communities were visited during the summer and fall where normal access to registration facilities is difficult. This was a continuation of the six week test run made in 1975. An evaluation report of the project is being studied.

The highlight of the year was the passage of the new Citizenship Act, which received Royal Assent on July 16, 1976 and was proclaimed on February 15, 1977. Changes include the reduction of the residence requirements from five to three years, the lowering of the age of majority from 21 to 18 years and the elimination of discrimination on the basis of sex, age, marital status and country of origin. Conferral of citizenship now follows from fulfillment of the requirements; it no longer depends on the discretion of the Minister. Although regional training sessions had been conducted by headquarters staff across Canada to ensure a smooth transition from the old Act to the new, an even greater increase in demand for services than expected was experienced. Applicants who felt the old Act was more to their advantage crowded the Court just before the proclamation date, and publicity surrounding proclamation produced a high volume of demand subsequent to February 15.

Citizenship Courts across Canada were the sites of many ceremonies and receptions welcoming new citizens in 1976-77. A new court was opened in St. John's, Newfoundland. Eleven new citizenship judges were appointed to accommodate the rising number of applicants for citizenship. Judges' duties under the new legislation were extended to applications by all adults for citizenship, including applications to acquire, retain, renounce or resume citizenship.

As well as the regular court ceremonies, special ceremonies were scheduled in Ottawa and across the country surrounding proclamation of the Citizenship Act. The Prime Minister presented citizenship certificates in Ottawa, Toronto, and Montreal. Other

federal ministers, including the Secretary of State, presided over similar ceremonies in other major centres. Other special ceremonies during the year included visits by the Governor-General to Quebec City and Toronto. The Prime Minister also presented certificates to 48 people from 40 countries at a special ceremony on Parliament Hill on July 1, 1976.

The passing of the Citizenship Act necessitated the production of new instructional materials for adult applicants for citizenship entitled "The Canadian Citizen" and "A Look at Canada". A new brochure, "About Canadian Citizenship", describes the requirements for citizenship and the application process. An animated film produced by the National Film Board: "Language and Canadian Citizenship", explains the language requirement.

The administration of the federal-provincial cost sharing agreements designed to encourage and facilitate language and citizenship preparation courses for adult immigrants was transferred on July 1, 1976, to the Development and Legislation Directorate of the Citizenship Registration Branch. Under these agreements, the Department reimburses the participating provinces the entire cost for textbooks purchased and 50% for teaching costs incurred in the provision of courses offering training in an official language and basic Canadian studies. The amounts disbursed in 1976-77 were \$3,930,000 for instruction and \$193,000 for textbooks. These figures are the amounts expended during this fiscal year under the agreements but include federal contributions toward claims of previous years. Renegotiation of these agreements began on December 2, 1976, with the first full scale meeting of federal and provincial officials on this issue since 1953.

In the past year, several research projects were undertaken, including studies of attitudes of eligible immigrants to Canadian citizenship and voter registration in Vancouver. In addition, a comprehensive review of Citizenship promotional activities was conducted.

The Operational Performance Measurement system (OPMS) is being introduced into Registration Branch. Weighted standards have been established for the Records Section and several members of the Registration staff have completed the Public Service Commissions's

training course. However, due to the radical changes in the procedures for processing applications under the new Act, no meaningful indicators for comparison will be possible until after 1978-79, the first full year of operation under the new Act.

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

Pacific Region

Considerable emphasis was placed on supporting the development in the voluntary sector of projects designed to increase understanding between francophones and anglophones in British Columbia. A province-wide animation program was initiated to provide a vehicle by which the needs and aspirations of the region's francophone citizens could be more clearly and effectively articulated and appreciated. As part of this initiation, a series of programs "La Francophonie and You" was prepared for school and community television presentation.

The core funding of status and non-status native associations resumed after a one-year period of inactivity when the associations reversed their 1975-76 decision to refuse departmental funds. Revitalization of the associations was a priority activity of the Region during the past year.

Special initiatives were undertaken in cooperation with educational bodies to develop a multicultural resource team to work in Vancouver schools, a Western Canada Conference to examine multicultural curriculum planning in Canadian schools was supported financially as was an experimental project designed to ascertain the extent of prejudice being manifested in schools in British Columbia and to seek possible solutions.

Prairie Region

With its approximate population of three million persons concentrated in growth areas in the south and in small, often isolated communities in the north, the Prairie Region presents a formidable challenge to the capacity of the regional administration to deliver Citizenship programs equitably and economically.

The Northwest Territories and northern areas of the provinces were served primarily on a demand basis. The Region concentrated on supporting the efforts of native organizations to respond to the communication needs of remote communities. A northern communication network embracing the various media was established. Four native communication resource organizations and five native newspapers received substantial financial assistance. Steps were also taken to identify and respond to program needs peculiar to native women in the northern areas.

In the Region as a whole, the Department intensified its relationship with 11 native umbrella organizations to increase their impact as developmental bodies in native communities. In addition, officers worked closely with 32 Native Friendship Centres serving the needs of the constantly increasing numbers of natives migrating to larger communities throughout the Region.

Multicultural activities were characterized by a trend to increased intergroup understanding and cultural sharing initiatives. Major conferences were held in Winnipeg, Banff and Regina on these themes. The Region worked closely with provincial governments such as Alberta and Manitoba to develop parallel programs to achieve more extensive provincial coverage. The extension of support to emerging immigrant groups with special needs such as Chileans was warmly received with satisfying results.

In appreciation of the particular needs of the franco-phone population to remain resistant to pressures of assimilation without becoming insular, special efforts were made to facilitate greater communication and interaction with the majority population and other ethnic groups.

Approximately \$2.4 million in grant funds were used in support of Citizenship programs, with major expenditures occurring in the areas of Official Languages Minority Groups, Native Citizens and Multiculturalism. Some \$145,000 was designated for use in the Hostels Program in each province. Finally, Student Community Services Program funds in the amounts of \$369,500 and \$538,600 were assigned to the

general and the native components respectively, for projects designed to stimulate community initiatives.

Ontario Region

In common with other regions, demographic factors influenced activities of the Ontario field operation. Heavily populated in the south, Ontario is also subject to a steady flow of immigrants from abroad and to internal migration from rural to urban areas. Francophone enclaves are widely scattered, with the highest concentration in the central-northeast sections of the Region. A fairly large native population is found in communities in Northern Ontario, particularly in the northwest part of the province.

In 1976-77, a major preoccupation of regional staff was with the social and cultural identification and development of native, francophone and ethnic communities. In northern and rural areas particularly, officers strove to establish contacts in less developed areas, encourage groups to develop communication links between them and engage in socio-cultural developmental activities.

In the Native Program area, the Department increased its support of Wa Wa Ta, enabling this native communications society, which covers 31 northern communities, to expand its activities. Officers continued to work closely with the 16 Native Friendship Centres and the five native associations financially supported under the core funding programs of the Department.

Continuing efforts were made to alleviate racial tensions and to increase intergroup understanding. In Kenora, for example, an initiative was taken to assist in the development of an organizational framework to facilitate communication and improve relationships between natives and the larger community; the Region was instrumental in the initiation of a study of racism in Toronto schools conducted by consultants.

Significant success was achieved in the development of women's resource groups. In the Ottawa Valley, for example, women's

resource groups provided coordinated linkages for social agencies and for increased participation of women in community activities.

In metropolitan centres, officers stimulated new developments in the multicultural sphere, particularly in theatrical and folk arts activities. These were coordinated to an increased degree with the expanded activities of multicultural centres.

Quebec Region

In the Quebec Region, priority was given to groups and organizations with similar goals, in an effort to reduce the number of officers and increase their efficiency. These officers inform the public of the various grant programs offered by the Department and also act as consultants to citizens' groups on development matters.

Under the Assistance to Community Groups Program, a number of regional projects aimed at stressing information and training, rather than services, for the benefit of the persons involved received the technical and financial assistance of the Department. This made it possible to support and strengthen the various local and regional organizations concerned with information, communications and cooperation, as well as to explore new avenues of participation combining public involvement with specialist know-how, whereby research and studies are carried out for, and with the help of, the people concerned.

The Women's Program also received support enabling various local and regional groups concerned with the status of woman and her role in society to continue their activities.

The Native Citizens Program, through its communications sector, supported two communications societies among the Inuit of New Quebec and the Northwest Territories, and funded a newspaper serving Métis and Non-Status Indians. More particularly, the Program made possible the creation of a provincial association of native women, and the implementation of an amerindianization program in the schools of

the Montagnais band on the North Shore, in cooperation with the provincial Department of Education.

Departmental assistance under the Group Understanding and Human Rights Program supported a regional volunteer organization, the "Ligue des droits de l'homme", dedicated to the defence and advancement of individual and collective rights, and enabled similar organizations to carry out promotional and information projects. Their services consist of bringing together people in similar circumstances who wish to enjoy normal living conditions and see to it that the rights of certain less fortunate groups are defended and protected.

Under the Multiculturalism Program, over 40 regional ethnic organizations received financial assistance to achieve their purpose of taking concrete action to revitalize and spread their culture, to encourage cultural expression by particular ethnic groups, and to bring together and integrate ethnic groups with the majority in Quebec.

Finally, the activities within the Official Language Minority Groups Program concentrated on providing support to a number of English-language organizations concerned with acquiring and increasing the understanding necessary in order to function more smoothly within the Quebec community, and on implementing various cultural projects comprehensive enough to foster in individuals of both major groups an awareness of the positive and beneficial aspects of a dual culture.

Atlantic Region

Citizenship Participation activities covered a wide range of interests and initiatives. Support was given to a voluntary community information and referral centre providing bilingual services to the Moncton area. The Department also funded and participated in a major provincial conference on mental retardation in New Brunswick, assisted the Newfoundland Senior Citizens' Federation to establish an operational base and strengthen communication channels between the 110 local senior citizens' clubs scattered throughout the province.

Under the Group Understanding and Human Rights Program sustaining and project assistance were extended to provincial groups in Newfoundland/Labrador and in Prince Edward Island. Project grants included funding for a program of community education in Newfoundland and for the development of a human rights association in Labrador City.

In multicultural activities, the Region concentrated on projects which promoted the sharing of ethno-cultural values and towards the development of programs relating to problems of immigrants. Multicultural associations in Nova Scotia and Fredericton were encouraged, as were ethnic minority groups in Saint John, New Brunswick and Filipino, East Indian and Chinese groups in Newfoundland.

To strengthen the role played by the francophone minority in the Region, a wide range of activities were supported, including a study by the Ecole-Foyer provincial association of New Brunswick of methods by which preschool children develop; a "rapprochement" project involving the two language communities in Moncton; a bilcultural, language immersion experience for youth and substantial assistance provided to the Fédération Acadienne de la Nouvelle-Ecosse and the Société St-Thomas d'Aquin of Prince Edward Island to encourage and reinforce cultural and artistic endeavours among francophone citizens in the two provinces.

Support given the Newfoundland Status of Women's Council and the Labrador and Newfoundland Women's Institute exemplify Women's Program activities carried on in urban and rural areas, respectively. The Department made it possible for women's institutes from eight different communities to participate in leadership training and organizational development workshops. The Department also provided financial assistance for a provincial conference in Newfoundland on the theme "Women in Political Life".

CORPORATE MANAGEMENT SECTOR

CORPORATE MANAGEMENT SECTOR

The Assistant Under Secretary, Corporate Management and the branches and directorates within the Corporate Management Sector coordinated departmental planning, research and evaluation activities, rendered management, advisory and support services and carried out other activities in connection with the general management of the Department.

Whereas the client-oriented programs of the Department were implemented by Cultural Affairs or Citizenship, the Corporate Management Sector under the Assistant Under Secretary responsible, provided the broad framework for departmental planning, research and evaluation activities and rendered advisory and support services with respect to the management of the Department as a whole. The latter included financial, administrative and legal services, computer systems, personnel, information, audit, security, organization and systems improvement expertise, as well as direct support services to the Secretary of State, the Minister Responsible for Multiculturalism, and senior executive staff of the Department.

DEPARTMENTAL SECRETARIAT

The Departmental Secretariat, in its third year of operation, continued to assume responsibility for the provision of administrative services to the Secretary of State and the Minister Responsible for Multiculturalism.

Over the year, almost 7,300 letters of inquiry or comment were received by the Secretary of State and processed by the Departmental Correspondence Unit. Approximately 295 parliamentary questions were asked of the Secretary of State through the Order Paper. The Secretariat solicited replies to these questions from the Department and the agencies reporting to Parliament through the Minister and coordinated such replies for the Minister's signature.

Additionally, the Secretariat was involved in providing secretarial services for the Senior Management Committee chaired by the Under Secretary.

PLANNING, SYSTEMS AND SERVICES BRANCH

The division of responsibilities for planning and related functions between program sectors and the Corporate Management Sector was re-examined in 1976-77, as a result of a significant reduction in man-years. The responsibility for these functions within the context of a specific program is generally assigned to the program sector with the Planning, Systems and Services Branch acting in an advisory or supporting role. On the other hand, Planning, Systems and Services Branch retains responsibility for coordinating functions which apply to more than one program sector. A number of functions considered essential to this central role have, however, been dropped or sharply curtailed due to the loss of man-years. These include long range environmental forecasting, cross-program policy analysis and departmental level examination of strategy options. The Task Force on Decentralization has identified a need for a strong central planning and coordinating function and further changes can be expected both in organization and in allocation of responsibilities.

Seminars were conducted at headquarters and a briefing was conducted in Halifax to familiarize departmental personnel with the functioning of the government budgetary cycle and the departmental planning process as an integral part of this cycle.

Departmental interests were represented at a number of interdepartmental committees and task forces including:

The Interdepartmental Committee on Tourism

The Task Force on Social and Cultural Aspects of Urban Affairs

The Task Force on Forecasting

The Interdepartmental Committee on Northern Development

Interdepartmental Consultations on Social Statistics Program

Informal Interdepartmental Evaluation Group

Interdepartmental Committee on Technological Forecasting

Interdepartmental Committee on Social Indicators

Interdepartmental Committee on Computer Communications Program
and Policy Coordination

Student Summer Employment and Activities Program

Position papers were prepared for the advice of Senior Management on the proper role of evaluation and planning in the Department. The Branch also provided coordination and liaison with the Treasury Board Secretariat in reviewing progress towards the performance measurement of departmental operations. Ongoing inventories of the research and evaluation of projects were developed. In addition, planning and evaluation support was provided in relation to the following program-related areas:

Native Citizens Core Funding Formula

Official Language Minority Groups Analysis

Second Language Monitor Program

Official Language Bursary Fellowship Program

Student Summer Employment and Activities Program (Hostels and Student Community Services components)

Non-theatrical Film Survey

With respect to more general developmental and advisory functions a number of activities were undertaken. Secretarial and administrative assistance were provided to the departmental Research Committee. Background material was collected and briefings on special issues were prepared for use by the Minister and departmental officers at parliamentary and interdepartmental committees. Advice and assistance were provided to the special departmental Task Force on Decentralization. A series of interface studies was launched to improve operational relations among programs in the Department.

Administrative Services

The Administrative Services Directorate provides a broad

range of services throughout the Department, including: accommodation, telecommunications, library, materiel and paperwork management.

The Directorate continued its Management Improvement Program to increase the effectiveness and usefulness of its services.

A major activity was the planning of the Department's proposed move to new quarters in Les Terrasses de la Chaudière in Hull.

Computer Systems

In previous years, the Computer Systems Directorate was engaged primarily in the development of administrative type systems. The Translation Bureau recently assumed responsibility for satisfying the terminological needs of the federal government. This decision has resulted in the development of unique computer systems which are linguistically oriented in nature.

The first of these systems, the Terminology Bank, has evolved from a recognized need for standardization of the terminology used in the translation process. The federal government, through this Department, has encouraged and supported research and development in terminological systems for several years by means of grants to universities, and the present Terminology Bank development is based on the result of that research. The primary objective of this system is to create a multilingual data bank which will ultimately contain approximately 5,000,000 terms. Access to the data bank will be provided by a nationwide network of terminals.

A second linguistic application of computer technology pertains to automated or computer assisted translation. Work in this area has progressed to the point where a practical subsystem is ready for operational use in translating weather forecasts. There is still an enormous amount of development required before computer assisted or automated translation can be considered as a realistic working aid to the Translation Bureau. A team of linguistic experts, terminologists,

translators and computer systems analysts are engaged in defining the concepts and guidelines for additional applications with particular emphasis being given to the domain of technical specifications for aircraft. Increased resources and efforts will be required to realize the full potential of this challenging field.

In addition to the normal administrative system support, the Directorate provided technical assistance and guidance on a number of projects developed for the Citizenship and Cultural Affairs sectors. A computer system to calculate and record provincial entitlements and payments for Post Secondary Education Support was implemented April 1, 1976. This system permits the production of up-to-date reports on the status of accounts with any province for any given year. Other projects which required the participation of Computer Systems included departmental programs for Student Community Services, Student Summer Employment Activities, and Hostels. Computer services and statistical processing were provided for several surveys and studies including Canadian craftsmen, Non-theatrical Film Distribution and Citizenship Grants.

Organization and Methods

Early in the year a Procedures Group was established within the Organization and Methods Directorate for the development initially of financial, administrative and personnel procedures. A continuous high priority was afforded the production of a Financial Procedures Manual and it was virtually completed by the year's end - while many procedures in the administrative and personnel areas have also been developed.

During the same months the Directorate carried out its continuing organizational responsibilities as well as a broad range of diverse O & M projects, including:

provision of assistance in the further evolution of the Translation Bureau's Terminology Bank.

organizational and procedural modifications required to implement the new Citizenship Act

modifications to the systems governing the Department's various grant programs

review of the Department's security system

identification of methods for improving departmental services to the public.

study of the organization and methods required by the Departmental Secretariat.

Financial Management

The Finance Directorate provided the Department with advice and assistance in all matters related to financial administration. It is responsible for financial planning and analysis, provides accounting services, assists management in the preparation of Treasury Board submissions, in the interpretation of financial results and in the control of expenditures.

During the year, major emphasis was placed on the publication of a Financial Procedures Manual. This manual will include 65 procedures. As of March 31, 1977, 53 procedures were finalized and approved.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

During 1976-77, the Personnel Administration Branch continued to consolidate certain programs which were developed and implemented during 1975; and to develop others, in order to utilize the human resources more efficiently within the Department.

A pilot study on the Quality of Working Life, sponsored by the Treasury Board and involving the Department, was initiated during this period. The participants - the employees of two sections within the Translation Bureau - have begun an experiment in self-management, with the participation of representatives from the Professional Institute of the Public Service and the Public Service Alliance of Canada. An evaluation of the experiment will be made at the end of 1977.

In the Equal Opportunities Program, a study was carried out in order to develop a five-year plan for increasing female representation at all levels and in all sectors of the Department. The

plan was approved by the Senior Management Committee of the Department and submitted to the Treasury Board.

A staff relations course was developed and offered to approximately 200 managers at different levels of the grievance procedure throughout Canada and discussions were held with the bargaining agents to set up union-management consultation committees. In addition, more than 2,000 employees participated in internal professional training and development courses, and 208 employees undertook language training and development courses offered through the departmental program.

INFORMATION SERVICES DIRECTORATE

Senior officials of the Directorate during the year developed and proposed recommendations on functional modifications to Information Services and its future responsibilities.

Papers were presented to Senior Management on: improvement of information services to the general public, the recommendations of which will be enacted in the new fiscal year; and the proposed decentralization of some information staff and functions to the five regional offices. In the interim, to meet the growing demand for information in the regions, senior officials of the Directorate conducted a series of one-day seminars for regional and field staff on media and public relations methods for their day-to-day operations.

An information plan for the entire Department was implemented for the first time and a similar plan is nearing completion for the next fiscal year embodying changes in methodology and program emphasis.

The Directorate assumed certain functions previously carried out by Information Canada including the distribution of certain government publications. A second responsibility of Information Canada, the National Correspondence Unit, was transferred to the Departmental Secretariat April 1, 1976, and will become part of the Information Services Directorate April 1, 1977. This transfer follows

a study by and the recommendation of, the Organization and Methods Directorate.

Information Services engaged in widespread activities to help ensure public awareness and understanding of the new Citizenship Act which was declared law February 15, 1977. All information material was prepared and distributed in Canada's two official languages and some also in the 31 other languages used in the ethnic publications of Canada. A public reception was organized in the Parliament Buildings February 15, 1977, when the Prime Minister declared the Act law. This was followed by similar receptions in major centres across Canada.

For the Women's Program, Information Services coordinated production by the National Film Board of "Token Gesture", an animated film on the developing role of women in society. This film, which treats a serious problem with a light-hearted approach, was assigned to exclusive commercial theatre use for six months, following which prints were made available for general distribution through the offices of the National Film Board.

Speaking Together, a book on a number of active and accomplished native women, was produced for the Native Citizens Program. The book contains photographs and first-person accounts by 50 notable native women of their lives and their philosophies. It is hoped that the book, which has been distributed to native women across Canada, will be an important resource as well as a source of pride for native people.

A publicity program on behalf of the government's policy on multiculturalism was conducted in the ethnic press. In addition, as an experiment, an advertising and publicity program was carried out on ethnic radio and television programs. An appraisal is being made of the effectiveness of advertising in the electronic media for this purpose.

Multi News, a periodical containing news and feature stories on ethnic activities and interracial understanding and

cooperation, was inaugurated early in the year. The demand for this publication continues to grow.

A booklet on the aims and services of the Multiculturalism Program, Multiculturalism and the Federal Government, was produced and distributed during the year.

Information materials on the Cultural Property Export and Import Act were prepared for national distribution to interested client groups. An advertising program was designed to bring this legislation to the attention of interested groups. Design and production of a revised version of Arms, Flags and Floral Emblems was initiated during the latter part of the fiscal year for publication in 1977-78.

The audiovisual and publication production unit provided the creative coordination of the design elements in all publications and audiovisual media produced by the Directorate. It provided design, printing and cinematographic advice, and exercised quality control over all production.

The unit planned and expedited design and production of 26 new publications, five reprinted publications and a variety of other printed matter. A group of TV clips was completed for the Multiculturalism Program. Two films were produced for Citizenship Registration, four publications, an information kit and a display were completed for the proclamation of the new Citizenship Act. Some 20 photographic assignments were completed on behalf of the Citizenship Courts and the Multiculturalism Program. Slide presentations and various display items were provided for four other events.

During the year under review, the news service prepared, produced and distributed 111 news releases and distributed 27 speeches, some 2,500 Multiculturalism Press Kits and 750 Citizenship Press Kits.

The creative services unit planned and carried out the editorial preparation in both official languages of all literature produced by the Directorate in 1976-77. This unit was responsible for researching, writing, editing, revising and proofreading material for print, and the preparation of some speeches and scripts for audiovisual productions. The unit's bilingual services were used to edit information concerning the Department in such external publications as directories, almanacs, handbooks and trade journals.

The creative services unit also provided responses to oral and written inquiries for information. During 1976-77, more than 223,719 copies of publications were sent out, and replies were provided to 3,957 telephone and written requests for information and publications.

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL AUDIT DIRECTORATE

Basic financial and operational audit services required by Treasury Board were maintained and a number of operational reviews completed during the fiscal year under review.

A departmental audit manual, the development of which was delayed for some months due to staff shortages, will be issued in 1977-78.

The Directorate participated in a number of special assignments at the request of the Assistant Under Secretary Corporate Management, and was heavily involved with several programs in a financial advisory capacity, as well as maintaining normal departmental liaison with external auditors. In addition, the departmental audit committee composed of senior officers from each sector of the Department was active in reviewing completed audit reports for necessary follow-up action.

Table 9 Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditures 1976-77 in \$s

Program	Revenues		Expenditures	
	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77
Administration*	-	-	9,746,961	9,694,702
Bilingualism Development	-	-	114,462,048	166,006,548
Arts and Culture**	-	-	8,051,262	7,828,756
Education Support	-	-	1,425,061	871,672
Post Secondary Education Adjustment Payments	-	-	534,992,871	648,700,098
Translation	-	-	31,796,403	36,633,658
Citizenship	1,346,847	1,920,896	48,038,013	48,191,018
Total**	1,346,847	1,920,896	748,512,619	917,926,452

* Administration includes the following: Office of the Secretary of State; Office of the Minister Responsible for Multiculturalism; Office of the Under Secretary of State and Assistant Under Secretaries; all branches in the Corporate Management Sector.

** Non-budgetary expenditures are not included in this comparative statement.