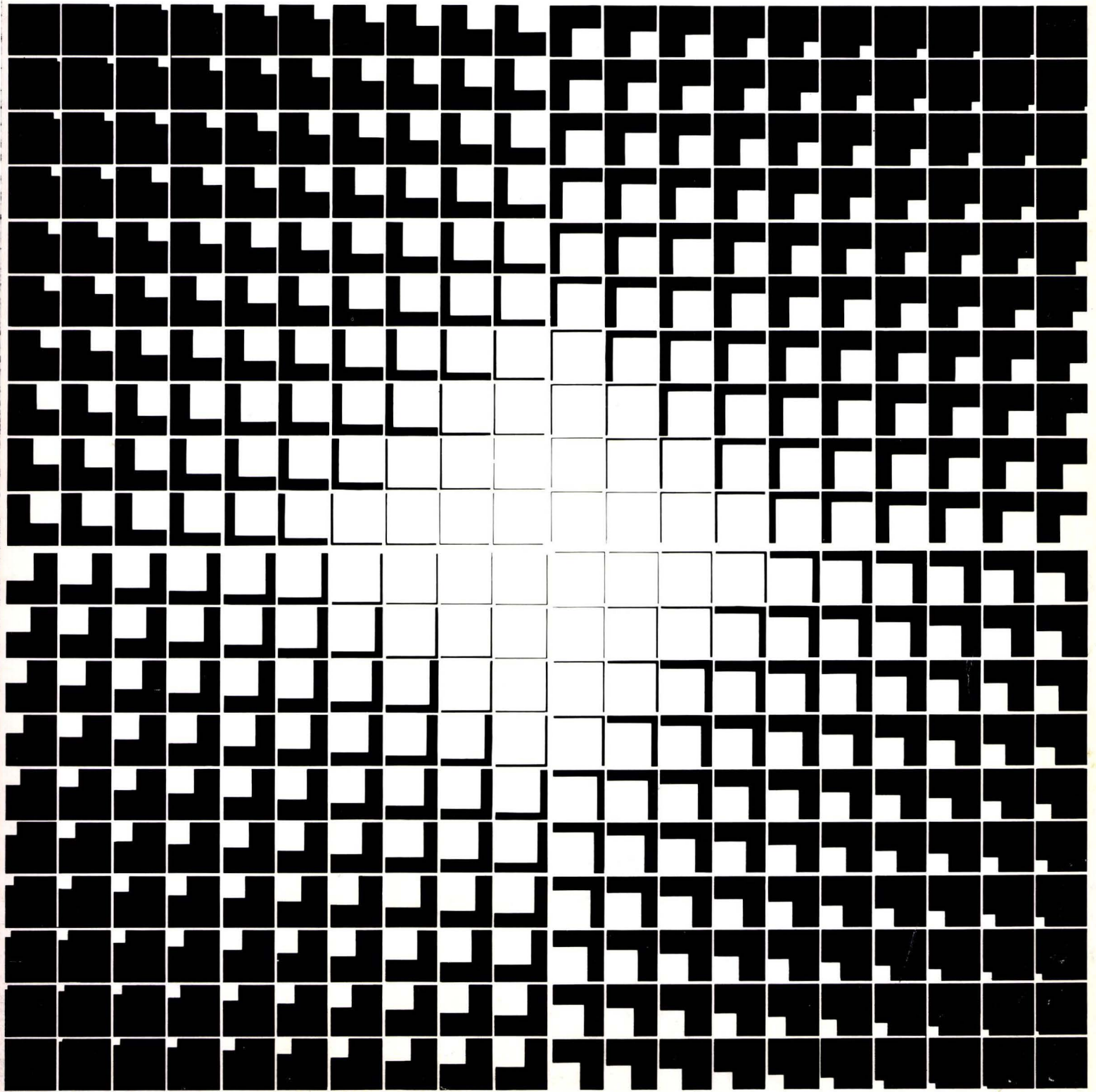




Secretary
of State

Secrétariat
d'État

Annual Report for the year ending March 31st, 1978



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Ludvic Saleh**

**Secretary of State
Annual Report
for the Year Ending
March 31**

1978

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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, 1977 to March 31, 1978.

The portfolio of the Secretary of State also includes the boards, corporations, commissions and other offices listed on page 8. These institutions issue their own annual reports.

Senior Officers of the Department as of March 31, 1978

Secretary of State: the Honourable John Roberts

Minister of State (Multiculturalism): the Honourable Norman Cafik

Under Secretary of State: Pierre Juneau

Senior Assistant Under Secretary
of State, Operations
and Administration: Gerald Rayner

Assistant Under Secretary of State,
Cultural Affairs: Peter Roberts

Assistant Under Secretary of State,
Citizenship and Bilingualism
Development: Denise Moncion

Assistant Under Secretary of
State, Translation: Paul E. Larose

Secretary General: Robin Skuce

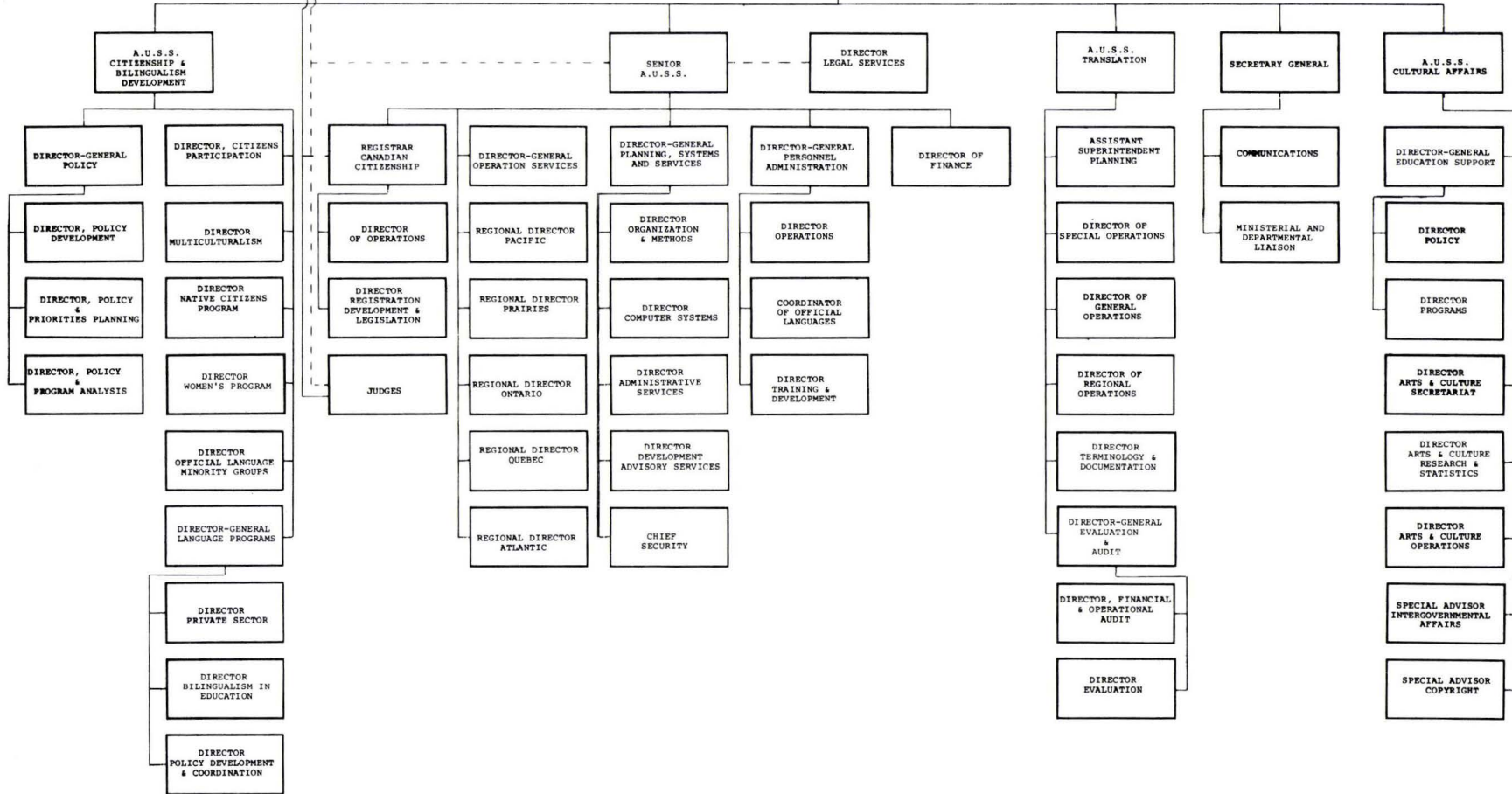
MARCH 31, 1978

SECRETARY OF STATE
THE HONOURABLE
JOHN ROBERTS

MINISTER OF STATE
RESPONSIBLE FOR
MULTICULTURALISM
THE HONOURABLE
NORMAN CAFIK

PREPARED BY THE
ORGANIZATION
AND
METHODS
DIRECTORATE

UNDER SECRETARY
OF STATE



Related Agencies

Federal agencies within the portfolio of the Secretary of State:

Canada Council

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board

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

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council

Operations and Administration Sector



CITIZENSHIP REGISTRATION

In the fiscal year 1977-78, 189,193 persons were granted citizenship while certificates of proof of status were issued to 47,366 Canadians. Through the provision of services and information and by holding citizenship ceremonies for new Canadians, Citizenship Registration officers had direct contact with a large number of people from all walks of life.

Canada's second Citizenship Act had been proclaimed on February 15, 1977, six weeks before the beginning of the fiscal year. The initial jump in volume of applications was considerable. In some weeks, it was more than double what it had been at the same time in the previous year. Court business was settling down by early summer, but the initial boom had created backlogs at various points in the Courts and headquarters. In fact, the volume of applications for the entire calendar year 1977 was 68 per cent higher than the previous year.

A significant increase in the volume of applications had been anticipated. Some was caused by publicity surrounding the passage and proclamation of the new Act. In addition, the reduction of the residence requirement from five to three years created a large additional group of prospective citizens, and the elimination of purely administrative processing of applications by British subjects (an option often used under previous legislation) meant more work for Citizenship Judges in hearings and ceremonies.

The network of Citizenship Court offices responded to the increased demand for services in a number of ways. A new Court was opened in Surrey, B.C., and the storefront premises on Jean-Talon East in Montreal became a full Court.

The Citizenship Judges took on a very heavy workload of hearings in the last few months of the year. Seven temporary

Judges were appointed to handle ceremonies; ten permanent Judges were also appointed during the fiscal year, two to replace retiring Judges.

At headquarters, the Operations Directorate coped with the high volume of applications while developing expertise in the new Act and arranging for the intense program of training needed in the field as well as in Ottawa. The Legislation and Development Directorate continued to administer federal-provincial cost-sharing agreements, contributing toward the costs of citizenship and language instruction and language textbooks for adult immigrants. A study was carried out into the privileges of Canadian citizenship embodied in recent federal and provincial legislation. The history-geography folder "A Look at Canada" appeared in an illustrated version, and national anthem cards and posters were brought out to enhance ceremonies and the appearance of offices and Courts. A team of management consultants scrutinized the headquarters operation during 1977-78 and recommended changes to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the program.

PACIFIC REGION

In 1977-78, 19,607 grants of citizenship were made to adults, and 5,765 to children, in the Pacific Region. In addition, 6,216 certificates of proof of citizenship were issued.

In an effort to provide better service to the public, Citizenship Registration services continued to expand in 1977/78. A permanent Court is now established in Surrey. A mobile team made regular visits to locations throughout the lower mainland, and outreach activities continued throughout British Columbia from the sub-Courts of Victoria, Kelowna and Prince George.

Some 151 summer employment projects were funded, compared to 170 in the previous year. Five hundred student jobs were created

to assist voluntary organizations in B.C., under the Student Community Service Program.

Increased funding was directed to projects designed to address national unity concerns and increase communication and understanding between anglophone and francophone communities. Group Understanding and Human Rights projects also continued to receive a high priority. The International Woodworkers of America joined with the Department to appoint a race relations officer to deal with cases of social conflict and to increase racial understanding in communities throughout B.C. The Department helped to organize and to fund a conference on women in the North, centering on socio-economic development opportunities for women in small, isolated, resource-oriented communities.

Much developmental work focused on the establishment of a provincial multicultural body made up of elected representatives of multicultural societies. The Region has been sub-divided into four districts, with the southern interior being the first to elect two delegates to the provincial body in March 1978. The Vancouver Status of Women Council was assisted to provide a publication, "Update-Status of Women, B.C.", regarding the degree of implementation of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women which pertained to British Columbia. The publication was distributed to groups all over B.C. for study.

A high priority continued to be given to the Migrating Native People's Program involving 15 Friendship Centres. Much organizational planning has been concentrated on northeastern B.C. and the Yukon in anticipation of development as a result of the proposed pipeline. Departmentally supported native government organizations have formulated policy positions regarding the socio-economic impact of pipeline construction on the indigenous population.

The Fédération des Franco-Colombiens has continued to grow and has become a strong, articulate voice for francophones living

in B.C. Special presentations regarding the needs of Franco-Colombiens were made during the year by this organization to the provincial government, the CRTC and the Task Force on Canadian Unity.

The Heritage Festival, held in Vancouver in June, combined several departmental program areas. The Festival celebrated the Canadian heritage with a variety of cultural activities such as concerts, plays in both official languages, folk music and a conference with key Canadian writers. During the Francofête, also held in June, Franco-Colombiens celebrated their heritage with a variety of cultural and sports activities.

PRAIRIE REGION

With the passage and proclamation of the new Citizenship Act, the year was one of the busiest ever encountered for the Prairie Region. Grants of citizenship in response to applications from adults and minor children totaled 17,981 and 4,936 respectively, and 7,731 certificates of proof of Canadian citizenship were issued.

Parts of the Region, especially the Northwest Territories and northern areas of the provinces, were served primarily on a demand basis. The Region concentrated its activities on consulting with all the groups and agencies relating to native people to determine areas of responsibility and overlap. The involvement of the non-native community with the Friendship Centres was encouraged and the role of the latter was clarified. The Department maintained its interest and involvement in the northern communications network which responded to the communications needs of native migrants and remote communities.

The Department, in this Region, intensified its relationship with a large number of native umbrella organizations to develop activities directed toward changing current negative stereotypes

of native people and strengthening urban native organizations. It also worked with other native organizations, particularly those relating to culture, women and youth.

Multicultural activities in the Region were supported to increase the involvement of groups in the communities to encourage them to take initiatives in developing and expressing their cultural identity as part of Canadian life. Special efforts were made to carry out liaison activities related to the concerns of ethno-cultural communities. Technical expertise, information and funds for project grants, multicultural centres and non-official languages teaching aids were provided to ethno-cultural groups. Continued support to emerging immigrant groups with special needs such as Pakistanis in Alberta was well received with some satisfying results.

Conferences and meetings were held in major cities of the Region on themes to develop plans for projects leading to better understanding and acceptance between groups and alleviate tensions between ethnic groups.

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

The Department made it possible for groups like the Action Committee on the Status of Women of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to increase women's ability to participate in all aspects of society and to promote change related to status of women issues.

In 1977-78, a major preoccupation was to respond to particular needs of the francophone population to remain resistant to pressures of assimilation without becoming insular. Francophone organizations were encouraged to make themselves more visible to the majority to reduce its fears and to bring to its attention the beneficial side of bilingualism.

Considerable emphasis was placed on supporting the development in the voluntary sector of projects designed to increase understanding between francophones and anglophones in the Prairie Region.

To strengthen the role played by the francophone minority in the Region, a wide range of activities was supported, including the following projects and associations:

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| <u>Manitoba</u> | - La Fédération provinciale des comités de parents |
| | - Le Comité des fêtes du Centenaire de St-Jean-Baptiste |
| | - Les Jeux floreaux du Manitoba |
| <u>Saskatchewan</u> | - Saskébec U-9 |
| | - L'Association jeunesse fransaskoise |
| <u>Alberta</u> | - Le Conseil albertain de la coopération |
| | - La Commission culturelle de l'Alberta |
| | - La Francophonie jeunesse de l'Alberta |

A number of regional projects aimed at stressing information and training for the persons involved received technical and financial assistance under the Assistance to Community Groups Program, making it possible to support and strengthen the various local and regional organizations concerned with information and communication.

Under the Group Understanding and Human Rights Program, sustaining and project assistance was extended to provincial groups.

Increased awareness of Canadian unity was developed at the regional level. The Citizenship Court and the Citizenship Development Section worked with the City of Winnipeg to recognize outstanding citizenship by secondary school students in that city. In Saskatchewan, consultations were held with the press on

developing improved coverage of unity-related subjects, and a Student Community Service grant was made to the Saskatchewan Canada Week Group for its activities in 120 communities. In Alberta, the Department helped in arranging regular consultations between the following groups: the Canadian Unity Group in Lethbridge, the Association Canadienne-Française de l'Alberta (ACFA), the Comité jeunesse de Lethbridge, and Canadian Parents for French.

ONTARIO REGION

With responsibility for serving a large population, the Ontario Region had a busy year. In the Cultural Enrichment Program alone, over 200 projects representing almost thirty different languages received support.

In the Citizenship Registration area, 78,635 grants of Canadian citizenship were made to adults in the region, and 19,141 were made to minor children. A total of 21,106 certificates of proof of Canadian citizenship were issued.

The Department continued to improve its relationship with provincial and municipal governments. Discussions were held on common citizenship concerns including education, multiculturalism, travel programs, hostels, and citizenship language and textbook agreements. In particular, closer cooperation with the Indian Community Secretariat was achieved, resulting in improved resources being made available to the native Friendship Centres across the province.

Development work carried out in Moosonee was indicative of the initiatives taken in the Native Citizens program. Working with both status and non-status native people, progress was made toward solving some of the social, economic, and cultural problems of the area. The Department also arranged for consultants to assist in specific situations, such as the development

and promotion of tourism in Moosonee, and working to encourage communication between the native and non-native communities in Kenora.

National unity was a concern of all Canadians during the year. In an attempt to encourage discussion relating to Canada's future, the Region was involved in numerous conferences and symposiums. One example was CANADA 2000, a unity conference which brought together over 150 young people from across the province. The conference was a combined effort of the Department, the National Council of YMCAs, the YWCA of Canada, and the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews.

Again this year the Region concentrated on increasing inter-group understanding and reducing racial problems. In conjunction with the Ontario Federation of Labour, the Department organized weekend seminars to look at human rights and race relations issues in the Kitchener/Hamilton/Niagara Falls areas. As well, the Department was involved in the preparation of Walter Pitman's report on racism which was submitted to the Council of Metropolitan Toronto by the Task Force on Human Relations.

The Women's Program benefited by having a regional advisor present to coordinate the Department's activities. In an attempt to increase the participation of women's groups in the community, the Region became involved in a wide range of projects. One example was London where numerous women's organizations were involved in solving specific problems that face women in transition such as crisis housing. As a result, steps were taken to ensure that more women are aware of the types of social services that are available.

Multicultural events were numerous and highly visible. In Thunder Bay, the Northwestern Ontario Regional Folklore Festival was held in May. This was organized by the Thunder Bay Multicultural Association which encompasses every ethnic group in Thunder

Bay. Other conferences, workshops, and cultural exhibits were held throughout the province to further the concept of multiculturalism.

QUEBEC REGION

The outstanding feature of the year in the Quebec Region was without doubt the impact of the new Citizenship Act on the activities of the Citizenship Courts. A total of 31,507 grants of citizenship were made to adults, and 6,293 to children, and 6,943 certificates of proof of citizenship were issued. Grants of citizenship were more than twice the number for the previous year.

In addition, in order to meet the increased demand and bring the Department's citizenship registration services closer to the public, a number of circuits around the province were arranged to centres including Sherbrooke, Chicoutimi, Sept-Iles and Baie Comeau.

In the social development sector, departmental officers assisted some 250 community groups in the pursuit of their objectives. Particular attention was brought to bear on three programs - Official Language Minority Groups, Multiculturalism and Group Understanding and Human Rights.

In the official language minorities sector, there was an increased number of requests from the anglophone minority in Quebec. Although the Department had been providing support for several years to anglophone groups in Pontiac, the Gaspé and the Eastern Townships, very few requests had previously been received from anglophones in the Montreal metropolitan area. These recent requests have been mainly in connection with the formation of provincial anglophone associations and projects to develop closer relations with francophones.

An increased grant was made to the Quebec Student Intra-Exchange Program as a means of increasing the number of students from the two language groups making exchange visits during the summer.

The Group Understanding and Human Rights Program expanded the number and variety of its activities during the year. The Department renewed its support to the Ligue des Droits de l'homme, a voluntary regionally-based organization for the defence of individual and collective rights. However, priority was also given to several projects by associations oriented toward the promotion or defence of rights in the process of being recognized, such as organizations of the handicapped and domestic servants. The aid given was for the purpose of broadening the constituent base and developing the representative capability of these organizations, in addition to supporting educational and public relations activities. In addition, a number of specific activities to sensitize target populations to human rights concerns and increase their awareness of the existence and implications of discriminatory practices were encouraged.

With a view to improving the administration of the Multicultural Program, the Department was active in promoting information exchanges and communication between departments and agencies of government pursuing related activities in this area. The Settlement Branch of the Employment and Immigration Commission and the Quebec Department of Immigration participated in meetings and exchanges of information throughout the year. In other activities, officers of the Department and of the Employment and Immigration Commission carried out a study of the Southeast Asian, Haitian, Latin-American, Portuguese, Greek and Arab communities. The results of this study were expected to lead to better knowledge of these communities and a better utilization of future departmental resources.

In the area of program implementation a special effort was made to meet the primary needs of small ethno-cultural groups.

These communities are in the process of equipping themselves with the leadership and structures necessary to the affirmation of their identity within Canadian society.

ATLANTIC REGION

The year saw increased involvement by the Department with citizens' and community groups in all four provinces, with a total of 367 sponsored projects.

Several noteworthy projects were undertaken in the area of Canadian unity. In Nova Scotia, the Department provided assistance for a series of classroom activities organized by the Nova Scotia Teachers' Union. Citizenship material was provided and the activities of citizenship courts were highlighted as part of this project. The Newfoundland and Labrador Federation of Community Youth Councils carried out a project on youth involvement in Canada's future, with emphasis on the concepts of unity and diversity, with financial assistance and resource advice from the Department. In New Brunswick a private organization operating bilingual summer camps for francophone and anglophone young people received assistance in evaluating and promoting its activities from the standpoint of Canadian unity and good relations between the two major language groups. Also in that province, a grant enabled a citizens committee to conduct a bilingual theatre project for young people in the City of Moncton.

Volunteerism and service to the community were a focus of attention throughout the year. In Prince Edward Island, a local committee made use of a grant from the Assistance to Community Groups Program to study ways of assisting voluntary organizations to become more efficient in the delivery of their services. Social development work continued to be a high priority in Newfoundland, with assistance to some 40 community-based development associations. In New Brunswick, Boy Scouts in the Restigouche district received departmental assistance and advice with a

project to strengthen the involvement of francophone Scouts in community service.

Minority official language groups were active in several areas of the Region. The year saw the emergence of the Conseil Acadien de Coop eration Culturelle, an organization with its headquarters in New Brunswick, dedicated to working for recognition and support for Acadian culture throughout the four Atlantic Provinces. In Nova Scotia, a cooperative planning relationship was established with the Acadian Federation of Nova Scotia (FANE) to engage in programming in response to the report "Les H ritiers du Lord Durham" on the situation of minority French-language communities outside Quebec. In Prince Edward Island, service to the francophone community continued to be a high priority, with financial and human resources commitment to the community showing a steady increase. In Newfoundland, as a result of the action taken by a committee in St. John's of francophones and other persons interested in the use of the French language, a project to provide limited French program services through the cable television network was funded by the Department.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, services to northern citizens were made available under several programs. The Department provided financial and human resources assistance to Indians, Inuit and other people in northern Labrador to examine communications techniques, technologies and experiences with people from other parts of northern Canada and experts in the field of communications. This project was carried out in cooperation with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Department of Communications, the province, and Memorial University of Newfoundland. In another project, resource people from the Department attended a women's conference organized in Nain, Labrador, by the Labrador Inuit Association.

In Nova Scotia, planning systems and program delivery were stressed, with the Department's client groups in the province

becoming more involved in both processes. Strong and positive working relationships were established with groups in the multi-cultural, native citizens and official languages minority groups areas, and work was begun on the development of major long-term cooperative goals and strategies.

The Department's services to Prince Edward Island received a major boost with the establishment of the first permanent department office in Charlottetown.

For the Region as a whole, grants of citizenship were made to 1,918 adults and 606 minor children during the fiscal year, and 1,230 certificates of proof of citizenship were issued.

PLANNING, SYSTEMS AND SERVICES BRANCH

Planning, Development and Evaluation

Services were provided with respect to a number of aspects of the Department's planning, development and evaluation functions.

Members of the Branch represented the Department on inter-departmental 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 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
 - Interdepartmental Committee on Metric Conversion

With respect to more general developmental and advisory functions, a number of activities were undertaken. Background material was collected and briefings on special issues were prepared for use by the Minister and departmental officers at parliamentary and interdepartmental committees.

A series of studies was undertaken with respect to the Department's information and data systems. Studies were also launched to prepare the Department for implementation of the expected legislation on public access to government information.

Organization and Methods

Throughout the year, a high priority was continuously assigned to both the production of new and the revision of existing procedures in the fields of finance, administration, personnel and security. As a result, most of these procedures were available for use by year's end.

The O and M Directorate concurrently was engaged in a range of additional activities which included:

- support to the Translation Bureau's Terminology Bank being continued and intensified;
 - provision of assistance in the implementation of the new Citizenship Act;
 - a review of the Department's methods for contracting for personal services, leading to implementation of modifications to the processing of requests for such services;
 - a review and initiation of changes to the Department's security systems, occasionned by the move to the new accommodation in Hull;
-

-
- continuing study of the Department's evolving organization;
 - advising on the implementation of the Canadian Human Rights Act as it affects the Department's operations;
 - spear-heading an examination of support services provided to regional offices, aimed at enhancing their efficiency.

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 program to increase the effectiveness and usefulness of its services. As a part of this program, policies and procedures were developed for every aspect of Administrative Services throughout the Department; approximately one-half of these procedures were printed and distributed in both languages during 1977-78; the remainder will be distributed in 1978-79.

Computer Systems Directorate

The year 1977-78 saw significant alteration in the distribution of the services rendered by the Directorate. In previous years, the major focus had been on the development of either administrative systems or survey projects to satisfy the terminological data processing needs of the federal government in concert with the Translation Bureau. In the last year other directorates besides the Translation Bureau were serviced with project management, systems analysis and design and/or programming. The Computer Systems Directorate was involved in 27 projects in 1977-78.

The Department is responsible for the development of a number of unique linguistic-oriented computer systems. The first of these systems, the Terminology Bank, forms part of an eight-year undertaking launched by the Translation Bureau to expand and improve its terminology references. To date, the project has been centred on the acquisition of the University of Montreal's computerized terminology bank and its transfer onto a computer operated by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. The ultimate objective of this system is to create a multiilingual data bank which will contain approximately five million terms. Access to the data bank will be through a nationwide network of terminals. To date, the data bank contains more than 1.3 million terms and has a network of 50 terminals.

A second linguistic application of computer technology pertains to automated or computer-assisted translation. A system (METEO) to poll and translate weather forecast teletype messages is now operational on a 24-hour basis. Further, the University of Montreal is under contract to research and develop an application to provide terminologists with a computer aid to their translation of aircraft technical specifications. This follows the Cabinet decision to acquire a fleet of Lockheed Aurora aircraft for the Canadian Armed Forces. The Directorate is devoting increased resources to the development of this system.

As a consequence of the Department's new responsibility for the Canada Student Loans Program, the Directorate was actively involved in providing data processing support and project management to meet the program's computer systems objectives.

The Directorate provided technical assistance and guidance on a number of projects for the Citizenship, Cultural Affairs and Education Support program areas.

A computer system was developed for the Open House Canada program to match applicants and provide quota management.

Another computer system assisted Cultural Affairs to manage the nominations and awarding of certificates and medals commemorating the Queen's Silver Jubilee.

Security

Re-organization of the Security Services operation was completed during the year under review. A total of 530 security clearances was issued, and 363 new records were incorporated into the filing system. With the implementation of the new legislation on human rights, a survey was conducted in order to identify the information banks that might require special protective security.

A survey of measures to deal with emergencies, including fires, in all buildings across Canada occupied by personnel of the Department was completed, and the Building Fire Prevention and Emergency Organization for the new headquarters in Hull was set up and fire orders written.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

The Personnel Administration Branch continued a high level of activity in staffing, staff relations, staff training and development, language training, position classification, and the administration of pay and benefits systems.

During the year, the departmental managers were provided with advice and assistance in matters relating to personnel administration, and the Branch worked toward better communication with departmental and inter-departmental personnel.

At the end of a successful year of activities in the area of equal opportunities for women, a report outlining a review of the situation, an evaluation of objectives, and an action plan for 1978-79 was prepared for submission to the Treasury Board.

The Branch also worked on an action plan outlining principles to which the Department would address itself in promoting the effective participation of native people in the Public Service. The plan was developed in such a manner as to ensure that goals were both specific and measurable to allow the Department to assess progress.

Personnel Administration was also involved in the Employee Assistance Program. This program is based on the accepted theory that the work environment can be effectively utilized for the early identification and motivation for assistance or treatment of employees troubled with health or behavioural problems.

Quality of working life experiments continued in the Translation Bureau in an atmosphere of cooperation between management, union representatives, work teams and personnel. At year's end experiments were being evaluated with a view to making recommendations to the Treasury Board on the future of such experiments.

The year was an important one for official languages activities. The official languages officer visited regional managers in order better to determine the training needs of employees and implement the language courses required, as well as to make available to employees in the regions the same services offered to employees in the national capital area. Revisions to the official languages policy led to the drafting of departmental plans, the re-identification of all positions in the Department and the application of new selection criteria respecting the official languages. These changes were followed up by information sessions held for managers and administrative assistants. A number of meetings with union representatives were also held for the information and protection of all employees affected by the changes.

FINANCE DIRECTORATE

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

During the year, major emphasis was placed on staffing and training and on continued development and improvement of financial practices and systems. A two day seminar on financial management was developed and held periodically during the fiscal year for managers and other officers with responsibility for managing financial resources.

The departmental Financial Management Manual was upgraded and completed during the year.

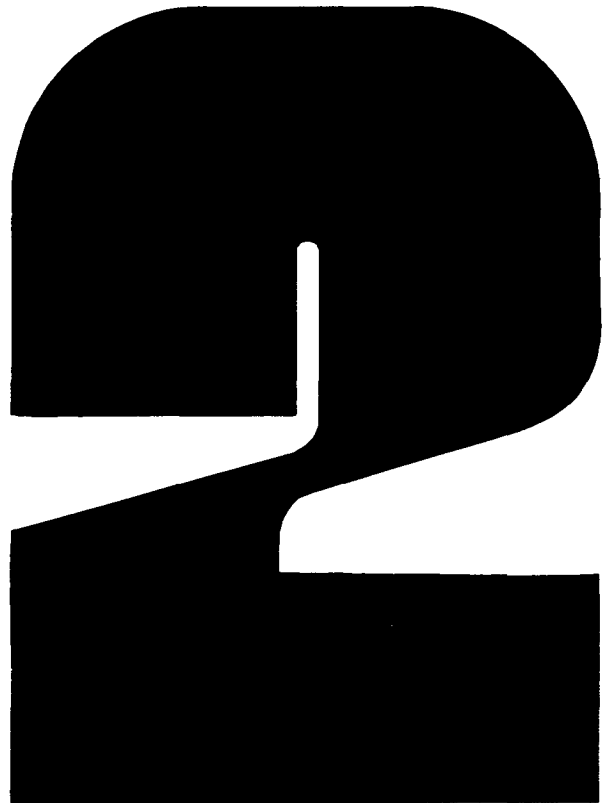
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES 1977-78 in \$s

Program	Revenues		Expenditures	
	1976-77	1977-78	1976-77	1977-78
Administration*	-	-	9,694,702	13,140,366
Bilingualism Development	-	-	166,006,548	233,908,827
Arts and Culture**	-	-	7,828,756	17,982,721
Education Support	-	-	871,672	1,483,265
Post Secondary Education Adjustment Payments (1972)	-	-	648,700,098	48,299,089
Post Secondary Education Payments (1977)	-	-	-	1,050,239,994
Translation	-	-	36,633,658	46,814,384
Citizenship	1,920,896	2,964,522	48,191,018	51,111,089
TOTAL**	1,920,896	2,964,522	917,926,452	1,462,979,735

* Administration includes the following: Office of the Secretary of State; Office of the Minister of State (Multiculturalism); Office of the Under Secretary of State and Assistant Under Secretaries: all support services for the Department and the Canadian Unity Information Office.

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

***Cultural Affairs and
Education Support 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.

An Arts and Culture Secretariat was established in 1977-78, with responsibility 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.

The intergovernmental affairs section of the Branch helps to coordinate appropriate Canadian government participation in cultural policy development at both provincial and international levels. It represented the Secretary of State on the Cultural Exchanges Committee chaired by the Department of External Affairs.

Major highlights of the Branch's work in 1977-78 included:

Broadcasting

In accordance with the Department's responsibilities for formulation and evaluation of broadcasting policy 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 continued to provide liaison between the government and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Matters of major interest during the year were the CRTC Inquiry Report into the national broadcasting service (CBC) and the "Touchstone" proposals issued by the CBC.

The Branch was occupied during the year with other broadcasting and communications issues, such as pay television, federal/provincial communications consultations, Bill C-24 (the legislation concerning telecommunications in Canada) and the telecommunications industry in so far as they relate to the cultural objectives of the Department. In cooperation with the Research and Statistics Directorate a number of studies related to broadcasting matters were carried out.

Museums

The Secretariat gathered information for and provided assistance to the Secretary of State with respect to the operation and activities of the National Museums of Canada (NMC). The program forecast and main estimates submissions of the NMC were reviewed and analysed in the context of expenditures and activities within the overall cultural sector, and recommendations were made on the supplementary expenditures sought by the NMC. In the course of performing this function the Secretariat maintained liaison with the NMC and with other federal departments and agencies as required, such as the Treasury Board, the Department of Public Works, and the National Capital Commission.

In 1977 the Secretary of State announced a new program of federal assistance to specialized museums. This program, admin-

istered by the NMC, is designed to meet the special needs of collections in the areas of transportation and communications, and of the whole range of industrial museums around the country. The NMC will recommend to the Minister the designation of a restricted number of museums, one for each specialization, to receive federal assistance. These designated institutions will not, however, be managed by the federal agency but by local boards.

National Heritage

The Secretariat 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 and charged with the responsibility for reviewing the government's initiatives relating to historic sites and buildings.

Public Archives

In addition to its coordination activities in the area of budgetary analysis, particularly with respect to program forecasts and main estimates, the Department assisted the Public Archives of Canada with certain acquisitions. One such was the exhibition of portraits of four Indian chiefs, painted by John Verelst during their visit to England in 1710. This exhibition was opened by Her Majesty the Queen on October 16, 1977.

Visual and Performing Arts

Public awareness of the vital role played by the arts in national life was demonstrated once more in 1977-78 in the write-in campaign organized by the arts community urging the government to make increased aid available to professional theatre groups.

In addition to its program of capital grants to performing arts organizations and its operating grants to national service organizations representing the performing arts, visual arts and crafts, the Branch maintained close communication with the arts community through the latter representative associations and through the various cultural events.

Major studies were undertaken into economic and social problems related to the status of the performing and visual artist in Canada (see under Research and Statistics Directorate).

Cultural Policy Review

In November 1977 the Secretary of State announced that the Department was beginning a thorough re-examination of the role of the government in encouraging artistic and cultural development in Canada. The object of this review is to determine the principles on which the arts and culture policy of the federal government should be based, and to advise the government on how best to respond to the artistic and cultural needs of Canadians. This policy review entails extensive consultation with individuals in the arts, academic and business communities, as well as with interested provincial and municipal officials.

Publishing

Work continued during the year on the development of a policy of federal government support to the book publishing industry.

Film

The Secretary of State announced a number of policy measures related to both the feature film and non-theatrical film industries in Canada. The Secretary of State also gave final approval to seven production applications under the Canada-United Kingdom film co-production agreement, two under the Canada-France agreement and one under the Canada-Italy agreement.

Negotiations continued with West Germany and Israel to establish film co-production agreements with those countries and it was expected that these agreements would be signed in the following year.

Miscellaneous

The new Immigration Act regulations are a matter of considerable concern to arts and culture officials; in cooperation with officials of the Employment and Immigration Commission, they took part in Canada-wide consultations with employee and employer groups of the broadcast and artistic community on the implications of the amended regulations for the entry of foreign entertainers and artistic groups into Canada.

The Branch continued to cooperate with the Foreign Investment Review Agency on matters related to the cultural industries in Canada.

Research and Statistics Directorate

In 1977-78, the staff of the Research and Statistics Directorate continued to devote a substantial amount of time to the development, in conjunction with the Education, Science and Culture Division of Statistics Canada, of a national program of cultural statistics. The major initiatives in this area during the year involved the development of new surveys of visual artists and of the recording industry as well as the extraction from existing sources of data related to cultural expenditures and education and the arts.

In addition, a major survey of the readership activities of Canadians was developed and conducted as a supplement to the February 1978 Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey. The results of this survey will be analysed and reported upon during 1978-79.

Major research studies which were completed and released during the year included A Leisure Study Canada 1975; French Language Educational Book Publishing in Canada; English Language Educational Book Publishing in Canada; the Economics of the Performing Arts - A Proposed Research Program; Taxation Information for Canadian Visual Artists; Federal Tax Issues of Concern to the Arts Community in Canada; and Crafts and Craftsmen in Canada. The first three reports are on sale to the public through:

Publication Division
Department of Supply and Services
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0S9

Limited numbers of the latter four reports are available to interested parties free of charge from the Research and Statistics Directorate.

In addition, studies were initiated in the following areas in 1977-78 for completion and release in 1978-79: the economics of the visual arts; the use of redundant public buildings for cultural purposes; a statistical analysis of museums in Canada; and a statistical analysis of 29 performing arts companies for the period 1966-67 to 1975-76.

Operations Directorate

Grants and Contributions

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 for such associated capital equipment expenditures as lighting, sound, seating, dressing rooms, curtains and air conditioning.

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

Table 1 shows the sustaining or operating grants to national organizations serving the artistic and cultural community. Table 2 indicates the organizations that received grants in 1977-78.

Table 1 Support Grants (1977-78)

	\$
Association for the Export of Canadian Books	180,000
Canadian Broadcasting League	60,000
Canadian Conference of the Arts	205,000
Canadian Craft Council	70,000
Centre Culturel Franco-Manitobain	150,000
Community of Music School of Greater Vancouver	111,111
Fathers of Confederation Building Trust	1,350,000
Grant to the Province of Newfoundland (25th Anniversary 1949-74 in Confederation)	600,000
TOTAL:	\$2,726,111

Table 2 Capital Grants for the Performing Arts (1977-78)

	\$
Adelaide Court/Cour Adélaïde - Toronto, Ontario	399,360
Avon Theatre - Stratford, Ontario	50,000
Caravan Stage Company - Vernon, British Columbia	18,000
Citadel Theatre - Edmonton, Alberta	450,000
Entre-Six Dance Company - Montreal, Quebec	65,606
Festival Lennoxville - Lennoxville, Quebec	43,000
Grand Theatre - London, Ontario	500,000
Groupe de La Place Royale - Ottawa, Ontario	32,000
Massey Hall - Toronto, Ontario	1,000,000
Neptune Theatre - Halifax, Nova Scotia	85,000
Orpheum Theatre - Vancouver, British Columbia	333,334
Regina Modern Dance Works - Regina, Saskatchewan	65,200
Shaw Festival - Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario	125,000
Theatre Beyond Words - Toronto, Ontario	12,000
Théâtre d'Aujourd'hui - Montreal, Quebec	8,000
Theatre 3 - Edmonton, Alberta	250,000
Toronto Free Theatre - Toronto, Ontario	66,500
W.W. Productions - Toronto, Ontario	7,000
Western Canada Theatre Company - Kamloops, B.C.	340,000
National Ballet School - Toronto, Ontario	600,000
National Theatre School - Montreal, Quebec	625,000
TOTAL:	\$5,075,000

Movable Cultural Property

With the coming into effect of the Cultural Property Export and Import Act on September 6, 1977, the Movable Cultural Property Secretariat assumed its dual role of implementing the legislation from the point of view of ministerial responsibilities under the Act as well as providing administrative services to the Cultural Property Export Review Board.

Movable Property - Ministerial Responsibilities

A total of 189 institutions and public authorities have been designated by the Minister as Expert Examiners under section 5 of the Act. Seminars were held with all designated Expert Examiners in the Yukon Territories, Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec in order to explain in detail their responsibilities under the legislation.

A total of 32 customs officers have been designated as Permit Officers by the Minister, with the approval of the Minister of National Revenue, under section 4 of the Act. Seminars were held with all designated Permit Officers in the country in order to explain in detail their responsibilities under the legislation.

Application-for-export permits have been processed as follows:

- 19 permits for temporary export were issued under section 6 of the Act.
- 12 permits for permanent export were issued under subsection 6(a) of the Act
- 4 permits for permanent export were issued under subsection 7(2) of the Act
- 12 permits for permanent export were issued after referral to an Expert Examiner under subsection 8(4) of the Act

During the period 94 institutions and public authorities were designated under subsection 26(2) of the Act as Category A institutions relative to their mandate to collect and preserve or collect and cause to be preserved movable cultural property.

During the period 13 grant submissions were processed under section 29 of the Act and grants awarded to a total of approximately \$694,630 to designated Canadian institutions or public authorities toward the purchase of cultural property for which an export permit had been refused (1) and toward the purchase of cultural property situated outside Canada and related to the national heritage (12).

On March 28, 1978 Canada acceded to the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

Movable Cultural Property - Review Board

Three full scale, two-day meetings of the Review Board were held between September 6 and March 31.

Seventy-three Cultural Property Income Tax Certificates were issued under section 27 of the Act for cultural property of an estimated fair market value of approximately \$2 million, disposed of to designated institutions or public authorities during 1977. The Board reviewed one denial of a permit under subsection 23(2) of the Act and prepared to review two further applications denied by Expert Examiners under subsection 23(1) of the Act.

Film Festivals Bureau

Statistics and Awards

The Film Festivals Bureau coordinated the participation of 563 Canadian film entries (496 short films; 67 features) in 94 film festivals (many festivals are not competitive). Sixty-seven

short films won a total of 118 awards. Eight feature films took 28 awards. They were:

J.A. Martin photographe	9 awards
One Man	7 awards
Outrageous!	5 awards
Volcano: An Inquiry Into the Life of Malcolm Lowry	2 awards
Why Shoot the Teacher	2 awards
L'ange et la femme	1 award
L'eau chaude l'eau frette	1 award
Who Has Seen the Wind	1 award

Also, four Canadian filmmakers were honoured with awards for their work. These are: Fernand Dansereau (Grierson Award, Canadian Film Awards); Harry Fishback ("in recognition of his contribution to the French Language", FIFEF, Louisiana); Ralph Thomas ("who has increased the stature of film drama on TV in Canada", Canadian Film Awards); Zale Dalen ("for his first feature, SKIPTRACER", Canadian Film Awards). Canada received an award for Best National Selection (Annecy), and the National Film Board received an award "for the high quality of its entries" (Melbourne).

A total of 150 film awards were made to Canada in 1977-1978.

Special Projects of the Film Festivals Bureau

Cannes 1977

In 1977 Canada made its best showing to date. Five Canadian features were selected for official events of the festival, and 20 Canadian films were up for sale in the market. The Film Festivals Bureau set up an office in Cannes which (1) promoted the five films in the official events and coordinated the publicity for the Canadian directors and stars of these films, brought to Cannes for this purpose, at the Bureau's expense; (2) organized two receptions to publicize and help sell Canadian films; (3)

coordinated the presence of over 100 Canadian film professionals, in Cannes to do business; (4) set up a marketing office, which offered advice to film buyers, offered Canadian film screenings on video cassettes and coordinated the screenings of Canadian films at the Film Market and at the Film Festivals Bureau's own Vox Cinema; (5) set up a press office which distributed 1,000 information kits on the new Canadian feature film productions and served as an information centre on Canadian films. Monique Mercure won the Best Actress Award for her part in J.A. MARTIN PHOTOGRAPHE. Reportedly, over \$3,000,000 in Canadian film sales were negotiated at the festival.

Film Weeks and Promotional Canadian Film Events Abroad

Special "Canadian Days" were organized by the Bureau at the Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide Film Festivals in Australia, combined with retrospectives of the works of Canadian filmmakers Don Owen and Robin Spry.

A two-week-long "Spotlight on Canada" organized by the Bureau at the British Film Institute offered 20 of the most important Canadian films to the British public.

A two-week-long "Panorama of Canadian Cinema", organized by the Bureau in conjunction with the Canadian Film Archives, the Cultural Affairs Division of the Department of External Affairs and the CFDC, presented a history of Canadian cinema in 37 shorts and 10 features at the Tokyo Film Centre.

Capital Cost Allowance program

Forty new feature films and nearly 300 short films and videos were certified as Canadian, having met the criteria of the Income Tax Regulations.

An analysis of all the feature films certified since the beginning of this program (November 1974), excluding official

co-productions, shows that Canadian talent was being used overall in 86 per cent of the key creative positions.

In Canadian feature film production, Canadian representation was as follows:

Out of:	60 directors, 55 were Canadian	(92%)
	63 screenwriters, 53 were Canadian	(84%)
	43 music composers, 37 were Canadian	(86%)
	37 art directors, 37 were Canadian	(100%)
	66 editors, 63 were Canadian	(95%)
	63 directors of photography, 61 were Canadian	(97%)
	48 highest paid actors, 26 were Canadian	(54%)
	48 second highest paid actors, 35 were Canadian	(73%).

Of a total of 428 key positions, 367 were filled by Canadians (86%).

Table 3 indicates the grants awarded to Canadian film festivals.

Table 3 Grants to Canadian Film Festivals (1977-78)

	\$
9th Canadian Student Film Festival - Montreal	8,250
Ottawa '78 International Animation - Film Festival	25,000
Ottawa '77 International Film Festival - Filmexpo	20,000
Toronto Super 8 Film Festival	2,200
Festival International du film de la critique québécoise - Montreal	6,000
Toronto Festival of Festivals	50,000
The World Film Festival of Canada - Montreal	38,439
 TOTAL:	 \$ 149,889

State Protocol

The State Protocol Hospitality and Conferences Division was involved in organizing the visit of His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales to Alberta (July 5-9) on the occasion of the Centenary Celebrations of the signing of Treaty No. 7, and of Her Majesty The Queen to Ottawa (October 14-19) on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee.

Preparations were begun for the visit of Her Majesty The Queen to Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1978.

State Protocol participated in the arrangements for the state funeral of the Honourable George Porteous, Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, in Saskatoon, on February 11, 1978, and also in the ceremonies of the installation of Mr. C. Irwin McIntosh as Saskatchewan's fifteenth Lieutenant-Governor.

In addition to organizing a variety of receptions and dinners for the Department, the Division was greatly involved in arranging the ceremonies marking the proclamation of the new Citizenship Act in Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, and Quebec City, and the gala screening by COJO of the National Film Board production of the official film on the XXI Olympiad (Montreal 1976).

State Protocol participated in the first meeting of the Chiefs of Protocol of the four western provinces held in Edmonton in March 1977 and in the first national meeting of the Chiefs of Protocol held in Toronto in February 1978. The Division was also represented at the 2nd Conference of Lieutenant-Governors, held at Rideau Hall in February 1978.

Assistance on matters of protocol and hospitality was provided to the Film Festivals Bureau during the Cannes International Film Festival, and the Chief of State Protocol

headed the Canadian Delegation at the 10th International Film Festival in Moscow, USSR.

As in the past the gift bank provided gifts to several departments for presentation on behalf of the Government of Canada.

Congratulatory messages on behalf of Her Majesty The Queen were sent to more than 4,000 couples celebrating their 60th (or more) wedding anniversaries and to some 700 Canadians aged 100 years or more. Over 12,000 requests were received for messages from His Excellency the Governor General and the Prime Minister on the occasion of birthdays and wedding anniversaries.

Special Events

Anniversaries 1977

An interdepartmental committee was formed with the approval of the Prime Minister to examine ways that the federal government could participate in the making and celebration of the Queen's Silver Jubilee, the 25th Anniversary of the first Canadian-born Governor General and the 10th Anniversary of the Order of Canada.

After approval by Treasury Board, the programs were coordinated by the Special Events Division.

The Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal

As part of the Jubilee program, 30,000 Silver Medals were struck by the Royal Canadian Mint. The obverse and the ribbon are identical to those of the British Medal; however the reverse was designed by Toronto medalist Dora de Pedery Hunt. The medals and accompanying certificate signed by the Governor General were distributed by the Special Events Division.

Royal Visit 1977

An Interfaith Silver Jubilee Service involving some 30 different faiths was presented on Parliament Hill in the presence of The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh. Jointly with the Multiculturalism Directorate, a multicultural performance was staged in Ottawa, attended by The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh and some 8,000 school children.

Olympic Shield

During the 1976 Olympic Games the plaster sculpture of the Tait McKenzie Olympic Shield was shown to The Queen and, as a gift to mark the occasion of the Games opening, arrangements were made to have a bronze reproduction made of the Shield. The Shield is to remain in Canada.

The bronze casting is now completed and an accompanying plaque is being prepared.

Committee for the Use of Parliament Hill

The Committee is under the chairmanship of the Director of Operations and the post of Secretary is held by the Chief of Special Events. Weekly requests to hold protest demonstrations and other activities on Parliament Hill were received and processed. The Committee has also recommended changes to the Public Works Act, to provide for greater control of public activities on the Hill.

State Funerals

Although the occasion was not considered an official state funeral, the Special Events Division and the State Protocol Division assisted with the funeral for Mr. Réal Caouette.

Intergovernmental Affairs

One result of the reorganization of the branch was the establishment of a division for dealing with intergovernmental affairs in the arts and culture field. Its function includes cooperation with the Department of External Affairs and the Canadian Commission for Unesco, and with the cultural agencies and other departments, to ensure effective Canadian government participation in Unesco general conferences and special meetings, and proper representation of federal cultural policy at the international level generally.

At the federal-provincial level, its role is to encourage improved communications and cooperation between the Canadian and provincial governments in the development of policy and programs in the arts and culture field.

EDUCATION SUPPORT BRANCH

In addition to administering the programs of post-secondary education fiscal transfers and the Canada Student Loans Program 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.

The administration of the Canada Student Loans Program was transferred to the Department on December 1, 1977 from the Department of Finance. As part of the transfer the Branch has begun an evaluation of the program in order to determine whether or not the program has been successful in promoting accessibility of post-secondary education, especially for students from low-income families. The evaluation study will be followed by a

policy review aimed at exploring the effects of alternative student assistance programs.

In the year under review, the Branch was actively engaged in reviewing the development of Canadian studies. The focus was on encouraging Canadians to better know and appreciate the vast diversities that make up the Canadian mosaic. The Symons Report, "To Know Ourselves", points out explicitly the need for such an effort and that the education system is the logical place to begin.

The imposing of higher tuition fee levels for foreign students in some provinces provoked considerable discussion during the year. While recognizing that tuition fee levels are the responsibility of the provinces, a number of individuals and organizations representing foreign students petitioned the federal government for intervention. The Branch was responsible for developing a response taking into consideration the views of other federal departments.

The Branch was involved in the preparation of a report on the Highly Qualified Manpower Survey carried out in 1973 by Statistics Canada. The survey covered 138,000 persons who reported in the 1971 census that they held a university degree at that time. The data collected cover a wide range of topics including earnings, occupations and field of study, and so provide a rich base for detailed empirical analysis and research. The report being prepared by the Branch was designed to describe some of the main findings of the survey and to encourage researchers to carry out detailed analysis. Some of the topics discussed in the report are: the relationship between field of study and occupations, occupational and geographic mobility, male-female differentials, and the determinants of the earnings of degree-holders. The report, which is entitled "Degree-holders in Canada: An Analysis of the Highly Qualified Manpower Survey of 1973", will be published next year.

The liaison and coordination activities of the Branch increased during the year under review. For the most part, these activities took the form of international relations, extensive contacts with provincial education authorities and representatives of the academic community and national organizations, and response to a large volume of inquiries received from students, organizations, Members of Parliament, and the general public.

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 and activities of major international organizations and their agencies, namely the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the Commonwealth Secretariat. Representatives of the Branch played an active part in Canadian delegations to the OECD Education Committee and the Biennial Conference of the International Bureau of Education. For the latter conference, the Branch collaborated with provincial education authorities in the preparation of a report entitled "Education in Canada". The Branch also collaborated with provincial education authorities in the preparation of a report entitled "A Statement by Canadian Authorities for the OECD Appraisal of Country Educational Policy Reviews" which was requested by the OECD in June 1977 and submitted to that organization in January 1978.

In response to many enquiries received concerning financial aid for post-secondary studies, the Branch prepared and published for free distribution a brochure entitled "Guide to Government of Canada Programs of Financial Aid for Canadian Post-Secondary Students".

Post-Secondary Education Financing Program

With the passage of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, the Education Support Branch assumed responsibility for administration of the Post-Secondary Education Financing Program provided for in Part VI of the Act.

The Post-Secondary Education Financing Program is one of three established programs financed under the new legislation. The other two programs relate to medicare and hospital insurance. Federal contributions under these programs take the form of a tax transfer - a reduction of federal taxes to allow an equivalent increase of provincial taxes - and cash payments. These contributions, which will increase with the growth of the economy, replace the cost-sharing arrangements that were in effect until March 31, 1977.

Under the Post-Secondary Education Financing Program, the Secretary of State makes payments to provincial and territorial governments in amounts allocated by the Minister of Finance for this purpose. The formula according to which such payments are calculated by the Department of Finance is laid down in detail in sections 17 to 23 of the Act.

The payments made by the Secretary of State during 1977-78 under the Post-Secondary Education Financing Program are shown in the table below. To indicate the total amount of the federal contribution for post-secondary education under the established programs financing arrangements, the table also includes data on the value of the tax transfer applicable to post-secondary education pursuant to the financing formula set out in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION TO PROVINCES FOR POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

Under Part VI of the Federal Provincial Fiscal
Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977

Fiscal Year 1977-78
(Thousands of Dollars)

Province	Payments Made by the Secretary of State	Value of Tax Transfer*	Total
Newfoundland	26,523	21,173	47,696
Prince Edward Island	5,299	4,530	9,829
Nova Scotia	41,712	31,443	73,155
New Brunswick	32,248	25,835	58,083
Quebec	242,635	351,313**	593,948
Ontario	405,214	355,264	760,478
Manitoba	52,272	38,815	91,087
Saskatchewan	45,694	35,250	80,944
Alberta	90,772	83,673	174,445
British Columbia	104,844	108,793	213,637
Yukon Territory	951	1,058	2,009
Northwest Territories	2,076	1,830	3,906
TOTAL	1,050,240	1,058,977	2,109,217

* 32.4% of the aggregate of 13.5 points of personal income tax; 1 point of corporate taxable income; and associated equalization payments. The data on the value of this transfer are derived from Department of Finance estimates of January 3, 1978.

** Quebec receives a special abatement of 8.5 personal income tax points on a fiscal year basis for hospital insurance, medicare and post-secondary education. The value of these points is subtracted from the cash transfer to Quebec.

Post-Secondary Education Adjustment Payments

During the year, the Education Support Branch continued to process final provincial returns of operating expenditures submitted under the program of Post-Secondary Education Adjustment Payments authorized in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, 1972. Under this financing program, which ended on March 31, 1977, the initial payments for each year took the form of advances based on interim returns, pending final determination of provincial entitlements on the basis of final returns. All final returns are examined by federal auditors, who make reports to the Secretary of State.

Examination of final returns during the year resulted in net payments of \$48,299,089. This amount comprises supplementary payments of \$97,529,272, and recoveries of overpayments totaling \$49,230,183.

Canada Student Loans Program

Under this program, loan assistance is made available to full-time students attending post-secondary educational institutions. The amount of loan to be authorized to any individual student is determined by provincial authorities but the federal government pays interest on loans negotiated while a student is enrolled full-time and for a period of six months after ceasing such studies. The federal government also guarantees lenders against losses under the program. Under the legislation, the Minister makes a special annual report to Parliament for this program and it is normally tabled within six months of the end of the loan year on June 30 in each year.

Consultations with the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada

The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, defined in Section 24(3) the

following duties of the Secretary of State: "The Secretary of State shall, as an essential and continuing indication of the interest of the Government of Canada expressed by the funding arrangements in respect of the post-secondary education financing program provided under this Part, consult with the governments of the provinces with regard to the relationship between the programs and activities of the Government of Canada and of the governments of the provinces that relate to post-secondary education". Section 24(4) provides further that "The Secretary of State shall, in his annual report to Parliament pursuant to section 6 of the Department of State Act, report on the proceedings, transactions, and affairs of the Department of the Secretary of State under this section in the year to which the report relates".

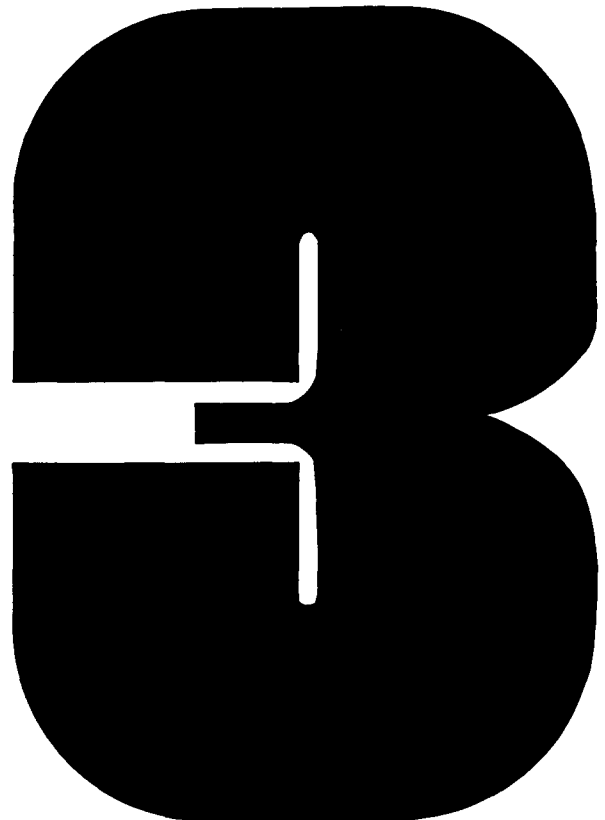
In September 1976, after a meeting with the Secretary of State, the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada, adopted the following position on relations with the federal government: "The Council has also been seriously considering its relations with the federal government. Because the concerns of the CMEC cover all aspects of education, the Council sees the need to exchange views with the federal government from time to time, depending on the subject, for the purpose of discussing the interface between education policies as determined by the provinces, and various federal programs. It is agreed that the Council is the mechanism for such discussions and it will provide further opportunities for them to take place in the future".

The Secretary of State met with the Council, the Executive Committee of the Council and the Chairman of the Council on a number of occasions to discuss matters of mutual concern. In particular, preliminary discussions were held on the renegotiations of the federal-provincial agreements on bilingualism in education, and the question of student assistance which led to the preparation of Bill C-37, "An Act to Amend the Canada Student Loans Act", tabled in the House of Commons on March 22, 1978.

The proposed amendments were designed to update the Act on a short-term basis pending a more comprehensive review of the Canada Student Loans Program.

In addition to the ministerial discussions between the Secretary of State and the Council, several meetings between federal and provincial officials took place to discuss a number of issues of concern to both levels of government.

**Citizenship and Bilingualism
Development Sector**



CITIZENSHIP POLICY BRANCH

The main objectives of the Citizenship Policy Branch are to provide policy development, research and evaluation services to the citizenship and bilingualism development sector, and to assist individual programs with specific policy-related projects. The Branch's role is carried out in close cooperation with the Assistant Under Secretary of State (Citizenship and Bilingualism Development) and the national program directors.

Policy Development

During the last year, the Policy Development Directorate participated in projects 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/Société Nouvelle Program; the citizenship training and textbook agreements with provincial governments; multiculturalism and third language retention programs; human rights priorities; hostels; and freedom of information. With the addition of bilingualism development to the sector's responsibilities a significant effort in new policy directions has been focused on the official language minority groups. Staff have also been extensively involved in the consultative process examining the report of the National Advisory Council on Voluntary Action.

Policy and Program Analysis

The Policy and Program Analysis Directorate conducted evaluations of three sub-programs of the Native Citizens Program: Native Communications, Native Women - including a sub-study of native women's centres - and the Native Social and Cultural Development Fund. A review of the relationship between the Department and the Canadian Association for Adult Education was carried out. An evaluation of multiculturalism's Visiting

Professors and Lecturers Program was started. An evaluation of the Department's Open House Canada Program was begun. An evaluation plan was prepared for multiculturalism's Cultural Enrichment Program. Processes for monitoring the Native Core Funding Program and the Migrating Native Peoples Program were started. Throughout the year various consultative services were provided to headquarters and field staff regarding program evaluation matters. Relations with the federal government's program evaluation community at large were also expanded.

Policy Planning and Priorities

The Policy Planning and Priorities Directorate is the research unit of the Policy Branch. The Directorate develops, plans, coordinates and directs a program of research designed to determine the principal socio-cultural forces affecting citizenship and bilingualism development in Canada. Attempts were made to restructure the Directorate in such a way as to facilitate a high degree of cooperation between research officers and the staff of the various program areas represented in the sector. Plans were adopted to ensure that research conducted was of high quality. In addition, a variety of unsolicited research proposals were evaluated by the Directorate, and a number of small studies relating to national unity were undertaken. Research projects relating to ethnic minorities, citizenship involvement in public policy making, migrating native citizens and inter-ethnic tensions were also initiated. Plans were made for major continuing studies in such priority areas as ethnic tensions and migrating native citizens. Progress was made in efforts to establish and maintain close relationships with research institutions and individuals in Canada.

Citizens' Participation Directorate

Encouraging and assisting more citizens to take an active part in public affairs is a continuing goal of this Directorate. While other directorates work with specific population groupings, Citizens' Participation addresses all Canadians who want to be actively involved in the consulting and decision-shaping phases of public policies.

The importance of such democratic participation in helping to decide the future of Canadian Confederation was increasingly evident in 1977-78. Events during the 12-month period also underlined the increased importance and potential impact of the three main divisions of this Directorate which are oriented to three complementary approaches to responsible citizen participation. The Assistance to Community Groups Division concerns itself with the process of participation, seeking the strengthening of voluntary organizations and the opening up of societal institutions. The Social Communications Division develops, through exchange and promotional activities, a greater understanding and appreciation of our institutions, cultures, regions, languages and people. The Group Understanding and Human Rights Division 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.

Assistance to Community Groups

More effective participation, including easier access to governments and other institutions, is the stated objective of this Division. In this assisting role, the Division is committed to placing particular emphasis on the socially and culturally disadvantaged segments of the population. In 1977-78 this overall objective was pursued through three programs: Social Development, Consultation on Canada's Future, and Student Community Services.

Social Development

The general aims of this program are to help citizens strengthen the voluntary sector in Canadian society, primarily by means of community self-help, and to encourage effective consultation between voluntary organizations and governments concerning questions that affect the quality of people's lives. Major activities in the fiscal year included financial grants to qualifying projects, technical assistance, advice and the provision of resource materials.

Financial and secretarial support during 1977-78 were given to the Committee of National Voluntary Organizations whose members were elected from among nearly one hundred national voluntary agencies. The CNVO received \$35,000 in departmental grants to pursue broad goals generally desired by most national voluntary associations, such as improved two-way communications with governments, income-tax reforms of benefit to voluntary bodies, improved postal and bilingual services and related objectives. These and other questions were explored at a weekend consultation between representatives of national voluntary organizations and the federal government, including four cabinet ministers, in November 1977. This consultative process continued into the new fiscal year.

The report of the National Advisory Council on Voluntary Action, "People in Action", commissioned by the Secretary of State in 1974, made more than 80 recommendations, mostly designed to improve relations between the governmental and voluntary sectors and centred on open consultations and direct and indirect forms of federal assistance. The coordination of responses to this report was handled by this Division. Follow-up activity to the report in 1977-78 included coordination of responses from an inter-departmental committee within the federal public service, and assessment of "feedback" from local, regional and national voluntary organizations.

Annual grants of \$75,000 each were made to the Canadian Association for Adult Education (CAAE) and the Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes (ICEA). These two sister organizations are the only national associations for adult education in the voluntary sector.

"Money Isn't Everything", a manual dealing with ways to build strong voluntary organizations, is an example of the kind of resource materials supported under this program.

During the fiscal year 1977-78, 170 grants totaling \$700,000 were awarded to voluntary organizations. The average grant was in the amount of \$4,400.

Consultation on Canada's Future

The Consultation on Canada's Future program was designed to help citizens have a direct and positive impact on the public debate about the future shape of Canadian Confederation. With this goal in mind, financial support, technical assistance, advice and resource materials were provided through this major program during 1977-78. These supports were available for qualifying projects submitted by national, provincial and local voluntary organizations.

Projects sponsored by the voluntary associations were to stimulate more citizens to participate actively in the debate on Canada's future by means of grassroots dialogue and consultations with elected representatives. Grants also were made for resource materials having to do with the future of Canada. For example, the Committee for National Voluntary Organizations received funds to prepare and publish "Where Do We Go from Here", a discussion-starter guide on the nation's future. Project applications were assessed according to detailed criteria, including originality and likely impact on the public debate about the country's future.

In the fiscal year 1977-78, 75 grants totaling \$1,100,000 were awarded for qualifying consultation projects.

Student Community Service Program

The Student Community Service Program provided financial support and technical assistance to voluntary organizations and agencies. This aid allowed them to hire students for a maximum of 19 weeks to carry out summer projects designed to enhance their capacity to respond to community needs. The program also aimed at providing meaningful employment to students and at getting youth actively involved in the voluntary sector. Approximately 2500 students were hired for a total of 27,000 work weeks through 830 projects. Total grant funds were \$5,146,000.

It should be noted that the program underwent a shift in emphasis designed primarily to realign it with other program activity in the citizenship participation sector and to make it complementary to other sector granting activities.

Group Understanding and Human Rights

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

At the internal governmental level, the Division operates as the secretariat for an ongoing Interdepartmental Committee on Human Rights, as well as functioning in a liaison and secretariat capacity with the Continuing Federal Provincial Committee of Officials Responsible for Human Rights, established at the Federal-Provincial Conference of Ministers in December 1975, to continue on a permanent basis the dialogue at the federal-provincial level on all matters relating to human rights. This committee met in May and November of 1977 and involved close consultation with federal departments and each province.

The program is also responsible for the preparation of Canada's reports to the United Nations which are required to fulfill obligations under signed international covenants and conventions. In the course of 1977-78 the following reports were undertaken:

Report of the International Covenants on Civil and
Political Rights

Report of the International Covenants on Social, Economic
and Cultural Rights

Canada's contribution to the United Nations Yearbook
on Human Rights for 1975 and 1976

Canada's fourth report on the International Conventions
for the Elimination of all Forms of Racial
Discrimination

Work was also undertaken to respond to the United Nations' requests for information on a variety of subjects related to human rights such as the rights of the physically handicapped.

The Division also participates in the development of Canadian positions on items appearing on the agenda of the United Nations Human Rights Commission and attends its meetings.

In addition, the Group Understanding and Human Rights Division provides financial assistance in the form of grants and technical assistance to voluntary organizations concerned with promoting citizens' rights and freedoms. During 1977-78, a grant budget of \$955,000 was reserved for projects aimed at reducing racial prejudice and discrimination as well as promoting the implementation of human rights and fundamental freedoms both at the regional and national levels.

The Division provides pamphlets, audio-visual aids and educational materials on human rights issues and problems, and maintains close liaison with the Canadian and provincial human rights commissions.

Social Communications

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 for introduction early in 1977-78.

Since June 1977 this Division has been operating a new program of exchanges known as Open House Canada. Young people between the ages of 14 and 22 may participate in Open House Canada in a group format, while those 16-22 may also participate in the program as individuals.

Individuals applying to Open House Canada must be matched by the program with the assistance of a computer. Though the program provides a similar service for groups, the vast majority of groups provide their own matchings and apply to the program for grants to cover travel costs.

In addition to providing the travel costs of groups and individuals directly, a further component of Open House Canada provides funds to large national organizations, such as the Y.M.C.A. and the Canadian Council of Christians & Jews, to act as "third parties" in organizing exchanges and arranging travel.

For 1977-78, Open House Canada was allocated \$1.5 million in grants through which approximately 6,000 young Canadians participated in exchange experiences in all ten provinces and the two

territories. A further \$6.484 million in grants will be allocated in the fiscal year 1978-79 for the program, and projections indicate that this budget will allow some 22,000 young people to participate in Open House Canada.

The Flag Program

The Flag Program, which provides limited quantities of Canadian flags to Members of Parliament, proved to be very popular and during the year was extended to include all members of the Senate. Flag lapel pins were also made available for the first time in 1977-78.

Hostel Program

The Hostel Program, which was a component of the Student Summer Employment and Activities Program, assisted the operation of hostels across Canada. In addition to providing safe, clean and inexpensive lodging for thousands of young travellers, some 300 summer jobs were created for students as hostel staff workers at a cost in grants of \$799,000. A spending survey of hostellers done in cooperation with the Canadian Government Office of Tourism indicates that over \$7 million of spending was generated by hostel users during the summer of 1976.

Multiculturalism Directorate

During 1977-78 the Multiculturalism Directorate reviewed and revised all aspects of the program with the aim of improving the implementation of the multiculturalism policy. As a result, the four major administrative units - Ethnic Liaison, Canadian Identities, Ethnic Studies, and the Canadian Consulative Council on Multiculturalism - were reorganized to broaden the scope of their activities. In addition, the criteria governing grants were modified, introducing new assistance programs and revising eligibility for existing programs. These new programs and the new administrative structure came into effect on April 1, 1978.

A. Ethnic Liaison

Activities were carried out within the Ethnic Liaison Division to assist ethno-cultural groups in their efforts to preserve and share their cultural heritage, thus giving them an equal opportunity to identify and further develop their culture within the framework of the official Canadian bilingualism policy.

Officers in the multiculturalism program in the local, regional and national offices maintain contact with ethno-cultural community groups and have two main functions. On the one hand they serve as resource persons to the communities, making groups aware of the benefits of various government programs. Some of the services provided include: compiling information and sharing it with groups on different types of organizational structures and successful projects and activities; assistance for leadership training and development of organizational skills; and assistance in establishing contact with other agencies and levels of government which share an interest in ethno-cultural activities.

The other main function performed by these officers is the collection and classification of information on matters of concern to, and on the aspirations of, the ethno-cultural groups.

This information is used to brief the Minister and departmental officials as required, and often forms the basis for recommendations on policy questions.

Ethnic Press Analysis Service

The Ethnic Press Analysis Service, as part of the Ethnic Liaison Division, monitored opinion trends and major events within Canadian ethno-cultural communities through the analysis of over 200 ethnic newspapers and periodicals published in over 30 languages. A summary of the analyses was available to government departments and agencies through the monthly publication of the Ethnic Press Review.

The federal government supports the ethnic press by paid advertising subject to certain established requirements. A survey is currently being commissioned to evaluate the effectiveness of the ethnic press in fulfilling its role. The results of the survey will be used as recommendations for policy considerations to ensure a more efficient use of government support for the benefit of the ethno-cultural communities.

B. Granting Activities

The multiculturalism program encouraged and supported a wide range of activities initiated by the ethno-cultural groups under the Multicultural Projects Program, including conferences and seminars discussing current issues of concern to particular groups and meeting the objectives of the program.

Activities were also encouraged and supported which have impact beyond an ethno-cultural group and contribute to the building of inter-group understanding in the interest of Canadian unity, under the Intercultural Communications Program.

During the year the program responded to specific demands made by significant numbers of people with particular interests,

and also initiated some new directions. Among these was the creation of the Cultural Enrichment Program which expanded previous activity in the area of support to ancestral languages (teaching aids in non-official languages) to include direct assistance for the teaching of languages other than English and French and the improvement of teaching skills.

Beginning in the next fiscal year (1978-79) other initiatives will include operational assistance to uni-cultural national organizations (that is, those representing one cultural group), and increased activity in the area of the cultural integration of immigrants.

C. Canadian Identities Program (1977-78)

This program was reorganized during 1977-78 in order to reach more effectively many segments of the general population so that they could be more aware of the multicultural nature of our society. The focus of the program is on educational resources development, historical and creative literary projects, establishing effective media relations, and projects in the performing arts. Projects involving young people were also particularly encouraged. The objectives of the program were also supported through voluntary group efforts funded under the multicultural projects grants.

Educational Resources Development

A new program area directed toward educational resources development was initiated and implemented with the objective of producing supplementary learning materials on multicultural topics for use both within and outside the education system. Some of the projects carried out under this activity area in 1977-78 include:

- A contract awarded to James Lorimer & Co. Publishers

for the production of a teacher's guide to accompany a new series of children's multicultural readers;

- Assistance to the Ontario Educational Communications Authority in the production of a film, Only My Best Will Do, which documents the experiences of a young Jamaican boy who has recently emigrated to Canada.

The Directorate is in the process of compiling a list of resource people, publications, and projects in progress in an effort to identify and meet public requirements and to determine the best utilization of its resources. During the year, the Directorate provided assistance to several conferences on the topic of multicultural education.

Ethnic Histories

Histories of two ethno-cultural groups, the Latvians and the Welsh, were added to the list of 20 such histories already commissioned. Invitations for proposals were issued for histories of groups not yet included in the series. The editors of the history series were reviewing three completed manuscripts in preparation for publication. Negotiations with a French-language publisher to publish a French edition of the ethnic histories that are already completed were underway and finalization of arrangements was expected early in the new fiscal year.

In reply to a growing demand for information on recent immigrants and less well known ethno-cultural groups, a number of general small-scale studies were commissioned by the multiculturalism program. Studies on Ecuadorians, Sri Lankans and Maltese have been commissioned and studies on Haitians and on teaching Black history have been completed. These short studies will be published as departmental publications.

The major project, The Canadian Family Tree, which is the second edition of the reference text first published in 1967, has

been completed and was prepared for publication. A French translation of this manuscript was also in preparation.

Literature

The creative literature section of the Canadian Identities Program was re-activated during 1977-78. Work was undertaken to develop specific program strategies which resulted in criteria coming into effect on April 1, 1978 for a new Writing and Publications Program.

In addition to liaising with ethno-cultural organizations and their writers' associations, special efforts were directed at reaching the mainstream of the Canadian literary community to acquaint it with the program and with the unrecognized dimension of Canadian ethno-cultural literature. Liaison was established with academics, publishers, writers and critics to evaluate their interest and obtain their support at national conferences and meetings on literature and publishing.

Two major projects were started in 1977:

- (1) The researching and editing of a collection of Canadian folktales from many cultures; the collection is to display the many cultural heritages of Canadians and is expected to be ready for printing in early 1979.
- (2) The finding and selecting of material for a collection of original stories and poems for children between the ages of eight and twelve; the stories and poems are to be Canadian in content and are to reflect the multi-cultural make-up of the country. Final selection is to be made in 1979.

Media Relations

During 1977 strategies were developed by the program to

increase public awareness of multiculturalism via the mass media. Discussions were held across Canada with community cable television programmers and liaison was established with other national mass media organizations. Preliminary investigations were made concerning the possibility of developing an integrated program for community groups across Canada to improve their skills in a wide range of media-related activities. It is hoped that this will be developed and implemented during 1978-79.

Performing Arts

In addition to stimulating a high degree of participation by all cultural groups in the field of performing and visual arts in Canada, a number of special high-profile projects were also undertaken by the multiculturalism program during the year.

In honour of the visit of Her Majesty The Queen to Ottawa in October, a special Silver Jubilee multicultural performance was organized by the program and carried out through contract with the Canadian Folk Arts Council. School children from the Ottawa-Hull area were invited to attend the opening performance at the Civic Centre in the presence of the Queen. The evening performances during the three days were open to the general public.

A tri-partite agreement was also finalized between the XI Commonwealth Games Foundation, the Canadian Folk Arts Council and the multiculturalism program for the organization of a two-week Canadian Folk Arts Festival during the period of the Games. The program's financial support was intended to cover the costs of transportation and accommodation of performers from all the provinces and territories in the festival which was to be a major component of the cultural program of the Games.

With the support of the multiculturalism program, the fourth annual Multicultural Theatre Festival organized by the National Multicultural Theatre Association was held in Vancouver in July 1977. Six theatre groups from across Canada participated and

presentations were well attended. The major purpose of this festival as well as the previous ones was to provide greater visibility and acceptance of multicultural theatre in the mainstream of Canadian cultural activity.

During the past year, the multiculturalism program also gave prime attention to exploring ways and means of further encouraging the integration of multicultural events into mainstream activities as well as the utilization of art forms as educational tools and as vehicles for ethno-cultural group understanding and interchange.

D. Canadian Ethnic Studies Program

Under the recommendation of the Canadian Ethnic Studies Advisory Committee, Visiting Professorships/Lectureships grants were awarded to nine universities to enable them to arrange for guest lecturers in the field of Canadian ethnic studies.

A study commissioned by the multiculturalism program, "Multiculturalism and Ethnic Attitudes Study" by John Berry, Rudolph Kalin and Donald Taylor, was published this year and is available in bookstores in both official languages. A further analysis of the study with reference to national unity questions is now being carried out.

Several contracts were commissioned during 1977/78 for research in Canadian ethnic studies.

The University of Alberta was contracted to study some aspects of the work force involvement of East Indian immigrant women living in selected Canadian contexts. The main focus of the study is on the employment and the mobility prospects of these women.

A project for a tabular census data file on ethnic groups is underway, with the objective of improving the accessibility of

census data relevant to ethnicity in Canada. This contract is scheduled for completion in 1978.

A research project has been commissioned on "Ethnic Identity Development in Second Generation Immigrant Youth". The findings of the study are expected to shed light on the ethnic identification process of second generation immigrant youth and yield a useful data base for parents, educators, and community and mental health workers concerned with the adjustment of immigrant youth.

In another project, the social anatomy and physiology of the Lebanese and Syrians in Atlantic Canada is being studied by means of network analysis.

During 1977 the Endowment Assistance Program was introduced and the Szechenyi Society received a contribution of \$300,000 toward the establishment of a chair in Hungarian studies at the University of Toronto.

Special Project

A contract was finalized with the Institute for Research on Public Policy in Montreal to undertake on behalf of the Directorate the research and writing of a major study on the theme of "Ethnicity, Language and the Cohesion of Canadian Society". This study is to form the basis of Canada's contribution to the UNESCO European Joint Study on "Cultural Development in Countries Containing Different National and/or Ethnic Groups". The other countries participating in this international project are Yugoslavia, Belgium and Finland.

E. Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism

The Canada Consultative Council on Multiculturalism is an advisory body to the Minister responsible for multiculturalism. It is made up of some 100 persons drawn from a cross-section of

Canada's many ethno-cultural communities and from all walks of life. Members are appointed for a specific tenure. The Council's main objective is to provide the Minister with consultative services on matters pertaining to the implementation of the multiculturalism policy. The Council's sub-objectives are to review, interpret and make suggestions on multiculturalism policies and programs.

The five standing committees of the CCCM undertook intensive studies in the areas of: media, grants (criteria); language and cultural development and the relationship between multiculturalism and bilingualism; immigration policy and orientation; human rights and humanitarian concerns. They submitted a preliminary report to the Council at its national meeting in June of 1977. This report was finalized in the fall and is now available through the CCCM Secretariat.

At its national meeting held in Vancouver in June 1977, the CCCM launched a program of major consultation with ethno-cultural organizations in the province of British Columbia. These groups were asked to submit briefs on their concerns relating to the policy of multiculturalism. In the course of 1977, this process of consultation was extended to four other provinces -- Saskatchewan, (northern) Ontario, Nova Scotia and Quebec. Another component was added to these meetings: the CCCM invited approximately 50 young people between the ages of 16 and 19 to attend youth workshops on multiculturalism.

Native Citizens' Directorate

The Native Citizens' Directorate, through its five programs of support to native citizens' organizations, assists Status Indians, Métis and Non-Status Indians, and Inuit to identify their needs and actively undertake their own development as Canadians.

The Core Funding Program

The Core Funding 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.

In 1977-78, the Core Funding Program provided support in the form of financial and technical resources to 34 associations representing native people throughout Canada. Of these, 31 organizations were provincial or territorial in character and 3 were national. The national associations included: Inuit Tapirisat of Canada representing Inuit peoples, the National Indian Brotherhood representing Status Indians, and the Native Council of Canada representing Non-Status Indians and Métis.

The organizations funded received grants from a total budget of \$8,657,000 to defray the operational costs associated with salaries, accommodation, travel, meetings and assemblies, professional services, and staff training. In 1977-78, the distribution of these grants was done on the basis of a newly-developed funding formula. This formula was a significant feature of the first year of the renewed five-year Core Funding Program. Implementation of the renewed program also included the development of revised financial and administrative guidelines for the operation of core-funded associations.

Activities of the Core Funding Program extended in 1977-78 to include support for native association newspapers and for the liaison activities of the national associations. Sixteen newspapers were funded on a cost-shared basis from a budget of \$325,000. Three hundred thousand was allocated to the three national associations in support of more effective liaison between these organizations and the departments and agencies of the federal government.

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 have been primarily achieved through the funding of Friendship Centres. Grants were provided in 1977-78 so that individual centres could maintain basic operations, initiate capital projects where necessary, and encourage staff development.

In 1977-78, 67 Friendship Centres received a total of \$2,784,492 in operating grants that helped defray those costs associated with salaries, accommodation, travel, meetings and assemblies, and professional services. Included in the number of Centres funded were five new Centres, one in each of the provinces of Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Capital funding grants helped cover building purchase, construction or renovation. During the year, \$413,882 was awarded in capital funding grants to nine Friendship Centres. Additionally, a training fund of \$130,000 was made available in 1977-78 to Friendship Centres for the training of boards of directors and staff.

The National Association of Friendship Centres which acts to coordinate policy and program initiatives at the national level was awarded an operating grant of \$136,700. These funds permitted the Association to maintain liaison with federal departments

and agencies and with its membership. Contributing to this emphasis on coordination and communication, an annual assembly was held in June, 1977.

In 1977, the Department received Cabinet approval for the initiation of a new five-year program, to begin April 1, 1978. The new program, while continuing its existing support of Friendship Centres, will expand its direction to include support for activities which will bring the resources of differing sectors of the community into interaction to assist Friendship Centres in easing the transition of individuals to urban living.

An important feature of the new program will be the initiation and development of a data base on native migration, deriving from research undertaken by the federal government and through joint-funding arrangements with the provinces.

Native Communications Program

The program, launched in 1974, provides for grants to 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 societies received a total of \$1,258,000. In 1976-77 grants support was extended to 11 societies and totaled \$1,567,474.

In the fiscal year 1977-78, 12 societies received grants totaling \$1,695,663. In addition, the National Association of Friendship Centres has received \$25,000 per annum to assist in the publication of its national magazine, "The Native Perspective".

The largest of the societies, the Alberta Native Communications Society (ANCS), received \$324,000 under this program in 1977-78. 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, a 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 the CBC, and high-frequency radio systems.

The Native Communications Program was scheduled for evaluation during the summer and fall of 1978. Phase I, an evaluation of the program's past effectiveness with reference to the societies funded, was completed in January 1978. A preliminary report was reviewed at a national conference of communication societies held in Sydney in November 1977.

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. Project grants totaling \$300,000 were made available to native women's groups in 1978-79.

Two of the national projects funded during the year were a sustaining grant to the Native Women's Association of Canada (NWAC), and funding for executive and board meetings for the organization Indian Rights for Indian Women. N.W.A.C. comprises provincial and territorial affiliates representing Status Indians, Non-Status Indians, Métis and Inuit women. The organization "promotes recognition of native women as a group who are primarily concerned with the political, social, health and cultural development of themselves and their children". The main concern of the organization Indian Rights for Indian Women is the

amendment of section 12 (1) (b) of the Indian Act which prescribes that any Indian woman forfeits her status and treaty rights upon marriage to a non-Indian or Non-Status Indian.

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

At the regional level, the Department awarded a grant to native women in Labrador to assist them in a founding conference for a Labrador Native Women's Association.

The Hamilton Wentworth Chapter of Native Women in Hamilton, Ontario, received a grant for its project "S.O.B.E.R.", to raise the awareness of the native and non-native communities to the problems of alcohol and its effects on native families.

Native Social & Cultural Development Program

The objectives of the Native Social & Cultural Development Program, approved in 1976, 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. In 1978 grants totaling \$772,000 were available for projects initiated by native citizens' groups.

Most of the grants to native organizations have been in the area of community development and cultural events. National projects funded during the year included a grant to "The Native Perspective" to publish a special issue, *Eyunuwak*, to consider the question of Canadian national identity and the roles played by Canada's original people, and a grant to the Nishnawbe Institute to hold the Ecumenical Conference in Morley, Alberta.

At the regional level, a grant was awarded to a native organization to conduct a feasibility study on the concepts of an urban Native Development Village located in Vancouver to serve as a cultural, commercial and educational centre for British Columbia's native people as well as the non-native community.

The Project Circle Theatre in Ontario received a grant for its project "Children of the Six Nations", a multi-image slide presentation for non-native audiences.

Women's Program Directorate

The objective of the Women's Program Directorate is to encourage the full integration of women as citizens in Canadian society by increasing the capacity of women themselves to participate in all aspects of society, and by promoting positive action by society's major institutions to improve the status of women.

Activities of the Program

A. Action Research

Pilot projects were initiated with organizations with the objective of examining several ways in which institutional response to change in the status of women is likely to occur.

A total of \$77,300 was given to five organizations. These were: Canadian Committee on Learning Opportunities for Women, Toronto; l'Association féminine d'éducation et d'action sociale, Montreal; Organized Working Women, Toronto; Movement for Christian Feminism, Toronto; and the B.C. Teachers' Federation, Vancouver.

B. Regional Consultants on Women's Issues

Five consultants were hired to identify strategies, programs and resources to encourage positive response to status of women issues at the regional level and to contribute to a national perspective by advising the Department on the needs, resources, strategies and issues relevant to women's groups within their communities.

C. Resource Development

Resource and research activities included a study guide for use in group discussions on the status of women in society, called 'Perspectives on Women', the Women's Resource Catalogue, and resource materials on women and work, learning opportunities for women, and guidelines to assist women's groups to establish communications linkages.

D. Granting Activity

During the 1977-78 fiscal year, the Women's Program had a total grants allocation of \$500,000. This represents the same amount as during the 1976-77 fiscal year. In 1977-78, \$125,000 was allocated to 16 national projects, and \$375,000 to 109 regional or local projects. Some of the projects receiving funds were:

National

1. National Action Committee on the Status of Women: \$37,000

The National Action Committee is an umbrella organization established in 1972 to work toward improving the status of women in Canada; to re-evaluate, update and implement changes proposed by the Royal Commission on the Status of Women and those adopted by status of women conventions; and

to communicate with status-of-women and other women's organizations, with a view to initiating and coordinating joint actions as the need arises.

The Women's Program supported the publication of NAC's Status of Women Newsletter, which provides information on issues and activities to local, provincial and national women's groups, institutions and individuals, and also their annual and semi-annual meetings, which bring together representatives of a wide range of women's groups to identify and assess women's issues and priorities and to develop strategies to implement change in the status of women.

Regional

1. Newfoundland and Labrador Women's Institutes, St. John's
Newfoundland: \$6,000

'Women in the Economic Development Process' - this project was a series of workshops in five communities of the province with the aim of integrating women into the economic development of these areas.

A coordinator visited the communities to assess the situation, and then planned all-day workshops concentrating on the major problems perceived by the women. A program of skill development was followed and a variety of structures of developing resources was discussed.

2. l'Association des femmes francophones de Notre-Dame de Grâce: \$1,950

This organization's project, Women in the Work Force, was designed to make women aware of the work world and to promote the establishment of a common approach among groups of women on the subject of women and work. The project was

divided into three parts: 1) five information and discussion meetings on the topics of unemployment insurance and health; 2) research on and production of a manual on employment and retraining opportunities for women; 3) a one-day seminar on the work world.

3. Kingston Interval House, Kingston, Ontario: \$5,000

To plan and coordinate a four-day conference of Ontario interval and transition houses. Workshop topics included volunteerism, services and existing social relationships of the women's movement to interval houses; and lobbying, research, and social and legislative change.

4. Women in Trades, Winnipeg, Manitoba: \$5,600

To bring together women interested in the "Women and Trades" concept to promote the idea of women working in trades. In addition, this organizational meeting of a new group helped the participants to understand government policies and to understand how to influence these policies and how to change the attitudes of employees.

5. Conference on Women and Economic Development, Prince George, British Columbia: \$10,000

To plan and hold a conference on the role and problems of women living in single industry and resource based communities in British Columbia and the Yukon.

Workshops and conference resolutions focused on topics such as political and economic analysis of single industry towns, town planning, child care, realities of non-traditional work for women, and community research.

LANGUAGE PROGRAMS BRANCH

The overall objective of the Language Programs Branch is to promote, facilitate and encourage the acquisition and use of the two official languages in Canadian society, thereby reinforcing the equality of status of the two official languages. In support of this objective, the Branch administers the following main programs:

- Bilingualism in Education
- Bilingualism in Public Administration
- Bilingualism in the Private Sector
- Language Acquisition Development and Policy
Coordination

Bilingualism in Education

In cooperation with the provinces and territories, the Department administers a series of Bilingualism in Education programs which are designed to promote official minority-language education and second official language instruction--English in the province of Quebec and French in all other provinces and territories--at all levels of education. These programs were initiated by federal-provincial agreement in January 1970 and were renewed in April 1974 for a five-year period which is due to expire on March 31, 1979. Individual programs include formula payments, special projects and various bursary and fellowship programs.

Formula Payments

Under this program, the Department makes annual payments to the provinces to assist them in the provision of minority official language education and second official language instruction at the elementary, secondary and post-secondary levels. The level of payment to each province is calculated each year on the

basis of formulae specified in the federal-provincial agreement, and taking into account a number of factors. At the elementary and secondary levels, these factors include the province's annual per-student cost of education for the year, the number of students enrolled in courses of official language study, and the amount of time these students spend either studying in the minority official language or learning their second official language. At the post-secondary level, federal contributions are based on a percentage of the annual provincial operating grants to eligible minority official language institutions.

Since 1970, the Department has contributed approximately \$780 million to the provinces in the form of formula payments. Of this amount, approximately \$195 million was paid during 1977-78. A number of changes occurred during the seven years beginning with the 1970-71 school year.

In the area of minority language education, enrolment in English schools in Quebec decreased at both the elementary and secondary levels. Enrolment in French schools in the other nine provinces decreased at the elementary level and increased at the secondary level. In view of the decreasing number of students in schools (resulting from decreasing birth rates) the increased enrolment in French language secondary schools is of some interest.

Changes were also observed in the levels of activity for the teaching of second official languages. In the nine provinces where English is the language of the majority, enrolment level, participation rate and average time studying French increased at the elementary level of schools while all three decreased at the secondary level. In Quebec, a different pattern was observed. Here, at the elementary level, enrolment in English language teaching remained at about the same level from 1970-71 to 1976-77 but participation rate and average time decreased. At the secondary level, enrolment decreased, participation held fairly steady, and time spent on second language learning increased.

Special Projects

The Special Projects Program is a cost-shared program designed to assist provincial and territorial governments in developing and expanding minority official language education and second official language instruction at any level of the educational system, including adult education.

The program continues to prove successful, with all provinces and both territories participating. During the 1977-78 fiscal year, the program had a budget of \$13.7 million and provided assistance for some 165 different projects in support of official language education programs across the country. The wide range of projects funded reflects the program's continuing responsiveness to differing provincial/territorial needs, priorities and stages of development in the area of official language education and instruction.

Examples of the different kinds of projects initiated or expanded in the various jurisdictions include: Newfoundland - the engagement of specialist French language coordinators in selected school boards to improve second-language teaching; Prince Edward Island - the procurement of French-language library materials for the minority language student population; Nova Scotia - introduction of a French second-language core program from grades three and four in 23 schools in Dartmouth; New Brunswick - assistance to the New Brunswick Community College toward the provision of technical and technological training programs for francophones; Quebec - a program of extracurricular activities to encourage francophone and anglophone students to use their second language; Ontario - assistance toward a major new program to improve and expand the teaching of French as a second language in Ontario schools; Manitoba - a program at St. Boniface College to enable Franco-Manitobans to pursue studies in administration in French; Saskatchewan - the provision of bursaries, on an experimental basis, to enable high school students to study French during the summer; Alberta - extension of bilingual programs at the elemen-

tary school level; British Columbia - the establishment of French immersion programs in a number of school districts; Yukon - the establishment of adult education courses for the teaching of French in remote villages; Northwest Territories - the procurement of French reading materials for elementary school programs.

Summer Language Bursaries

During the summer of 1977, approximately \$6 million was provided to enable up to 7,165 post-secondary students to enrol in immersion studies in French or English at accredited institutions. The bursaries, valued at \$800 each, defrayed the costs of students' tuition, instruction materials and accommodation.

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. For the academic year 1977-78 more than 800 post-secondary students each received \$3,000 under the Program, which has a total budget of over \$3 million.

Other Programs

Other continuing programs of assistance for bilingualism in education included bursaries to help second official language and minority official language teachers improve their skills (approximately \$2.3 million); travel bursaries for post-secondary students who must leave their province of residence to pursue their studies in their first official language (approximately \$34,000); official language study fellowships at the post-secondary level (approximately \$2 million); language training centres (approximately \$915,000); and assistance to teachers' colleges for training of teachers in the French language (approximately \$977,000).

Bilingualism in Public Administration

The Bilingualism in Public Administration Program is designed to assist provincial, territorial, municipal and school board administrations to offer services in both official languages to the public. The main components of the Program include federal language training courses for provincial and municipal public servants and school board administrators offered through the Language Bureau of the Federal Public Service Commission; support to provincial second-language training programs; and contributions toward the costs of translation of provincial statutes.

During 1977-78, the Department provided approximately \$1,900,000 for assistance under this program.

Bilingualism in the Private Sector

The purpose of this program is to promote and facilitate the acquisition and use, where appropriate, of the two official languages in the operations of the private sector. To this end, assistance is provided under two program areas (voluntary associations and business and industry).

Assistance to Voluntary Organizations

Direct contact is established with voluntary associations to help them to promote the use of both official languages in their activities, to formulate long-term plans for the development of bilingualism in this regard and to offer financial and technical assistance in such fields as establishment of objectives and needs, terminology, translation and language training.

Approximately \$1.1 million in grants was awarded in 1977-78 to more than 240 associations for a wide variety of projects.

Assistance to Business and Industry

The Bilingualism in the Private Sector Program does not disburse grants to private enterprise but provides free technical expertise on bilingualism to business and industry, with the aim of enhancing the capacity of this sector to provide services in both official languages.

The Program continued distribution of its booklet Thirty-six ways to put bilingualism to work for you, first published in 1976-77, and in 1977-78 sent out over 70,000 copies. As a result, the Program received hundreds of requests for further information and became involved in numerous consultations with members of the business world. The subjects of greatest interest and concern to the business community were second language learning, terminology and translation.

Language Acquisition Development and Policy Coordination

Language Acquisition Development

Twenty-five grants were awarded under this program in 1977-78 for language research projects and for activities relating to the dissemination of information on second official language teaching and learning.

Within the research component of the program, projects which received grants include: a study of French-language teaching and learning in classroom settings in Toronto; a similar study of English-language teaching and learning in Montreal; a psycholinguistic experiment in the acquisition of a native-like accent in a second language in Ottawa; a study of French programs in British Columbia; a project on the individualized learning of English as a second language in Quebec City; a base-year study of second-language competencies in New Brunswick; and an analysis of needs in the area of post-secondary professional training in French outside Quebec.

Publications which received grants within the dissemination of information component include The SPEAQ Journal, published by the Société pour la promotion de l'enseignement de l'anglais (langue seconde) au Québec, and the Canadian Modern Language Review/Revue canadienne des langues vivantes. Grants were awarded also within this component for a conference of language researchers in Edmonton, a national meeting of French immersion teachers in Ottawa and an international conference on applied linguistics in Montreal. In addition, limited support was made available to the association "Canadian Parents for French" concerned with the improvement of French instruction in Canada; this support helped the organization to publish a national newsletter and hold a national conference. Two grants were also awarded to assist various provincial associations of teachers of English as a second language (ESL) in forming a national ESL association.

Policy Development and Coordination

The responsibilities of this division on behalf of the Language Programs include: analysing key events and developments with regard to official languages in Canada as they relate to or affect Branch programs; developing and coordinating policies to assist in the achievement of Branch program objectives; and providing central financial management services for the benefit of Branch programs.

In 1977-78, a number of important events and developments occurred with regard to official languages in Canada, particularly in the area of minority official language rights and, on a broader scale, in relation to the question of official language opportunities in the field of education. These included: publication of "Les Héritiers de Lord Durham" by La Fédération des francophones hors Québec, highlighting among other things the lack of minority education opportunities in the minority official language in the nine provinces where English is the language of the majority; the adoption of language legislation (known as Bill 101) by the Province of Quebec; the publication by

the federal government in June 1977 of "A National Understanding/ Un Choix National", a statement of federal policy on official languages; two Provincial Premiers' Conferences (August 1977 and February 1978) that dealt notably with the issue of minority and second official language education and the collective "Statement on Language" issued by the premiers of the nine provinces where English is the language of the majority, promising to provide education opportunities in either official language, wherever numbers warranted; and the proposal made to the provinces by the Prime Minister of Canada for a constitutional amendment to guarantee Canadians freedom of choice regarding the language of instruction of their children.

In addition, several steps were undertaken in 1977-78 with regard to renegotiation of the federal-provincial agreement which is due to expire on March 31, 1979. The Secretary of State, the Honourable John Roberts, met with the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada, in Quebec City in January 1977, and again in Toronto in November 1977, to discuss future arrangements for federal-provincial cooperation in this area. The nature and form of these arrangements were also discussed by officials at the fifth annual federal-provincial conference on bilingualism in education, organized by the Department of the Secretary of State, in Banff, Alberta, in May 1977, and as well, in the course of bilateral discussions held during the year between federal officials and officials of individual provinces.

Language Programs

Grants and Contributions 1977-78

Bilingualism in Education	\$222,520,000
Bilingualism in Public Administration	1,900,000
Private Sector	1,144,000
Language Acquisition Development	850,000
Bilingualism in areas of territorial responsibility (Yukon, Northwest Territories)	156,000
TOTAL	\$226,570,000

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE MINORITY GROUPS

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 better understanding between the two official language groups throughout the country; and to implement projects that stress cooperation between the two groups. In 1977-78, \$5,900,000 in grants was awarded under the Directorate's programs. In addition, it was announced in the House of Commons in October 1977 by the Secretary of State, the Honourable John Roberts, that the funds allocated to the Official Language Minority Groups Directorate would increase from 30 to 75 million dollars over the next five years.

Aid to Associations

Sustaining grants were awarded to organizations representative of a broad sector of the official language minority -- the Fédération des francophones hors Québec, provincial associations and specialized national organizations. These grants were applied to the operating budgets of the organizations and were used to finance secretariats and the coordination of national or provincial activities.

During the year the Treasury Board authorized an increase in sustaining grants from \$35,000 to \$50,000 for provincial associations, in addition to a sustaining grant of \$100,000 for the Fédération des francophones hors Québec, and a maximum of \$25,000 for specialized national organizations.

Community animation

The program was established to encourage and assist official language minority groups to use their own language so that they

may participate fully in Canadian life in those regions where they are established as minorities, while continuing to develop as a distinct community.

Two types of grants are awarded under this program. The first provides partial financing for the provincial animation programs of those associations which act as representatives and principal spokesmen for the official language minority. The second enables those official language minority groups not engaged in or affected by the formal animation programs to establish mechanisms to encourage participation by their own members.

French-English Relations

The aims of this program are to facilitate and stimulate exchanges among the members of the two official language communities at the national, provincial and regional levels in order to make the majority group aware of the linguistic and cultural aspirations of the minority group.

Toward the end of fiscal year 1977-78, the Directorate undertook the development of a new policy that would give more weight to the needs of the minority in each province, with the intention that this policy would be implemented in 1978-79.

Cultural Centres

This program is designed to enable individual members of official language minority communities, and these communities as a whole, to have greater access to the cultural property which forms their heritage, and to foster artistic creativity and the forms of expression which are particular to them.

In addition, it promotes the establishment of structured associations which are specifically responsible for organizing

cultural forms of recreation for minority official language communities, by absorbing part of the organizational, programming and operational costs of such associations.

The program also assists the development of official language minority groups by enabling group representatives to participate in training sessions and workshops in fields such as dramatic art, choral singing and folk dancing as well as in day-to-day administration of cultural centres. These sessions enable participants to acquire knowledge in areas related to their interests, such as advertising, marketing and the planning and organizing of cultural activities.

Cultural exchanges

This sub-program provides a mechanism for cultural exchanges through the organizing of performance tours at the intraprovincial, interprovincial and national levels. Through the financial aid provided by the Department, several groups were able to perform at various locations otherwise inaccessible to them. Pop singers, chansonniers, and theatre, dance and choral groups -- all had the opportunity to demonstrate their skills and talent and share them with other official language minority communities. A grant of \$121,695 was awarded to help the Comité culturel des francophones hors Québec organize national tours of a play for children by the Troupe de la 16^e de Vancouver, as well as by the Laroche family of Manitoba and chansonniers Francine McGee and Calixte Duguay.

Youth Activities

This program promotes the linguistic and socio-cultural development of all minority official language youth, as a means of ensuring the continuing development of minority official language communities. In this context the program promotes the development of youth organizations and their coordination of youth animation programs. It encourages the establishment of

special youth projects in order to foster the development of all elements of minority youth, and the undertaking of initiatives to meet the objectives set by young people and their representative organizations at the national and provincial levels.

Special and National Projects

These projects are designed to encourage progressive autonomy for, and real participation by, official language minority groups within national organizations and to help to develop national organizations committed to strengthening ties between communities and groups from different provinces having the same language and culture. Grants awarded in 1977-78 for national meetings and pilot and special projects served to reinforce the autonomy and collective action of minority groups within national organizations, and to support certain specific projects of the Fédération des francophones hors Québec, the Association de la presse francophone hors Québec, and other national organizations.

International Participation

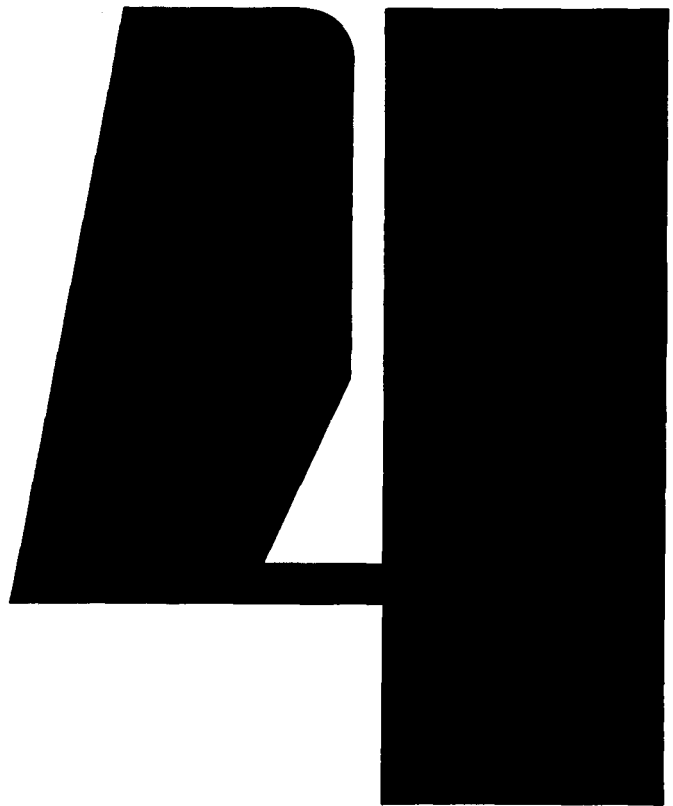
Beginning the year, the activities of this sector have been divided among the above-mentioned programs in order to broaden their scope. For example, the participation by Canadian singers in the Choralies Internationales choral festival in Vaison-la-Romaine was supported by the Cultural Exchange program.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE MINORITY GROUPS DIRECTORATE

NUMBER OF GRANTS AWARDED IN 1977-78

Activities	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	National	Total
Assistance to Provincial and National Associations	4	-	1	3	1	4	13
Community Animation	7	-	27	16	1	-	51
French-English Relations	15	19	22	12	9	26	103
Youth Activities	12	-	17	8	2	5	44
Special and National Projects	9	-	40	4	-	13	66
Cultural Sector	46	-	69	73	12	19	219
TOTAL	93	19	176	116	25	67	496

Translation Bureau Sector



TRANSLATION BUREAU

The Translation Bureau is the federal body responsible for providing translation and interpretation services in all languages for Parliament, the government and its agencies. Several years ago, the Cabinet also assigned the Bureau responsibility for verifying and standardizing the terminology used by the various government departments and agencies.

In 1977-78, the Bureau translated some 251 million words, chiefly in the two official languages, as compared to 232 million words in 1976-1977. However, there was a slight decrease in the number of interpreter days in comparison with last year, from 13,377 to 11,063; the main reason for this was a drop of roughly 45 per cent in foreign language interpretation requirements.

As of March 31, 1978, the Bureau had 1,899 employees: 1,293 translators, interpreters and terminologists, and 606 administrative and support staff. The previous year there were 1,261 translators, interpreters and terminologists and 602 administrative and support staff, for a total of 1,863 employees.

The 1977-78 year was not significantly different from the previous one with respect to translation production, quality or resources. However, in other respects it will remain an important year in the Bureau's history, for the Bureau conducted a detailed study of its general organization, structures and services from the standpoint of service to its customers, namely government departments and agencies. This study, which was made in the first two months of the year, led to the drafting of a five-year plan, which is designed to increase the Bureau's effectiveness.

The most notable event during the year in the interpretation sector was the advent of television in the House of Commons in

the fall of 1977. This innovation did not significantly alter interpreters' working conditions, but did add a new dimension to their work. Thanks to modern technology, huge unilingual audiences can now watch the proceedings of the House live in French or English. Bureau interpreters also travelled a great deal during the year; their "escort" assignments took them as far afield as China, the USSR, Romania, Japan and Cuba. In addition, they provided interpretation services at conferences in Hawaii and Sri Lanka.

The multilingual translation service (which works from both official languages into foreign languages and vice versa) experienced a 5.7 per cent increase in its volume of work, and translated a record 20.7 million words.

In peak periods the Bureau called upon the services of a number of contract translators and interpreters. The volume of freelance translation increased by 23.5 per cent to a total of 35.7 million words.

Terminology and documentation

The Translation Bureau's terminology and documentation services are for the use of all federal employees, not just Bureau staff. During the year the Directorate consolidated its efforts and established guidelines for its major sectors: terminology, standardization and liaison, the terminology bank, documentation and machine translation.

Some of the highlights of the year were a reorientation in the approach to terminology, the finalization of a standardization method and a liaison procedure, the analysis of new methods of operating the terminology bank, which became operational the previous year, the reorganization of documentation services and further work on machine translation.

In keeping with its mandate to standardize terminology in the Public Service, the Bureau set up interdepartmental steering committees to define work programs to be carried out by reference committees composed of specialists in the field in question. For example, Air Canada, the Department of Transport and the Department of National Defence were invited to work with the Bureau on a reference committee on aeronautics. Similar groups were also set up for product labelling, nuclear energy, management, scientific and technical terminology, program evaluation and municipal terminology.

To complete its terminological standardization activities, the Bureau developed a liaison program with government departments and agencies concerning the Terminology Directorate's work and projects.

The Canadian government's Terminology Bank was developed further in 1977-1978. Users now find an answer or a partial answer 49 per cent of the time. By the end of the fiscal year some 40 terminals were in operation, including two terminals exclusively for off-line requests involving large numbers of terms.

Documentary services established new bibliographic collection and reference methods to keep pace with their customers' growing range of needs.

Machine translation of weather forecasts continued satisfactorily in Eastern Canada, with a 90 per cent success rate. The system should be extended to the entire country in 1978-1979. The machine translation team also continued various studies related to the "Aviation" project in close cooperation with the University of Montreal team. The objective is to prepare the final version of the grammar texts and dictionaries for the system, which is expected to be operational by the spring of 1979.

Planning, training and language quality

As part of the five-year plan, the Planning Branch helped prepare a development program for translators already in the Bureau. It was also involved in rationalizing the translation data system, introducing a performance measurement system and laying the groundwork for the revision of the classification and selection standards for the translation group.

The university training program continued and in May 1977 the Bureau received 90 graduates in translation: 33 from the University of Montreal, 17 from the University of Ottawa, 25 from Laval University, three from Laurentian University, six from the University of Quebec at Trois-Rivières and six from the University of Moncton. In 1977-1978 the Bureau provided grants to 114 students at seven universities (Queen's University was added to the list of approved universities). The Bureau also continued its training program for new translators not from translation schools. In addition, about 60 translators and revisers participated in the professional development program.

The Branch's language quality program refined its methods and evaluation criteria and began work on standards for controlling the quality of the final translation product. It also prepared and marked Translation Bureau examinations.

Translation Bureau production table, 1977-1978

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Sector	Words translated - internal			Words translated - external			E - F	F - E	E & F
	E* - F**	F - E	Total	E - F	F - E	Total			
General Operations	99,942,986	16,215,761	116,158,747	17,605,458	4,237,542	21,843,000	117,548,444	20,453,303	138,001,747
Special Operations	28,813,066	2,407,073	31,220,139	29,849	171,151	201,000	28,842,915	2,578,224	31,421,139
Regional Operations	54,658,625	3,402,375	58,061,000	2,839,225	338,775	3,178,000	59,497,850	23,031,527	169,422,886
TOTAL- French and English	183,414,677	22,025,209	205,439,886	20,474,532	4,747,468	25,222,000	203,889,209	26,772,677	230,661,886
	OL - FL#	FL - OL	Total	OL - FL	FL - OL	Total	OL - FL	FL - OL	FL & OL
Multilingual services	1,415,451	8,804,410	10,219,861	783,252	9,786,957	10,570,209	2,198,703	18,591,367	20,790,070
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	184,830,128	30,829,619	215,659,747	21,257,784	14,534,425	35,792,209	206,087,912	45,364,044	251,451,956

* English

** French

Official languages and foreign languages

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL AUDIT DIRECTORATE

During the 1977-78 fiscal year the Financial and Operational Audit Directorate carried out mandatory audits of financial controls and systems and several operational reviews, and acted as a link between the Department and the office of the Auditor General. Staff members were also engaged in a number of special assignments at the request of senior management, resulting in visits to all regions to meet with departmental officers, provincial government officials or client organizations. The Audit Services Bureau, acting as agent for the Directorate, also conducted a large number of assignments, primarily in the area of federal-provincial agreements.

Early 1978 saw a reorganization which combined the Audit and Evaluation functions into a new structure under the AUSS (Translation) pending conclusion of a task force study on a final organizational relationship for these activities.

Secretary General's Sector



SECRETARY GENERAL

At the beginning of the fiscal year the Information Branch continued under the aegis of the Assistant Under Secretary of State for Corporate Management. However, a review and reorganization of the existing Departmental Secretariat and the Information Branch was initiated by senior management with a view to amalgamating all communications functions under one senior official.

In October, the post of Secretary General of the Department was created and staffed with direct reporting responsibility to the Under Secretary of State. The Secretary General became responsible for the Ministerial and Departmental Liaison Branch (formerly the Secretariat), and for the Communications Branch (formerly the Information Branch) which includes the Planning and Coordination, Regional Information and Operations Directorates.

Communications Branch

Creative Services

During the latter part of the year the Creative Services Division combined the resources of research, writing and editorial preparation with those of publications and audiovisual production to form one integrated unit. This move also consolidated all audiovisual material and human resources at headquarters, in anticipation of the move to new premises. The latter change resulted in substantially increased film and videotape services, and the nucleus of a long-needed software resource centre providing, particularly, slides and photographic services to the Department and to other government departments.

The unit also was responsible for writing, editing, planning and expediting the design and production of 31 new publications,

eight reprinted publications and other varied printed matter for all departmental program sectors. These included a variety of brochures, information kits and promotional materials concerning the department's program activities as well as two new periodicals and a number of research studies undertaken and published by the Department. Editorial services were provided for the writing and revision of speeches and for the preparation of information about the Department appearing in external publications such as directories and handbooks.

The public enquiries section of the unit answered 4,705 telephone and written requests for information and publications and distributed a total of 836,716 publications.

Production of slide and sound media was augmented. A display was produced for the Dominion Carillonneur, one was initiated for the Multiculturalism Directorate, and research and concept development were commenced for a major departmental exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Two photographic assignments across Canada provided valuable new material for the Multiculturalism Directorate and Citizenship Registration. The material was also made available to complete an exhibit for use abroad by the Department of External Affairs.

"ON Y VA", a house organ, was written, edited and produced to provide employees of the department with current and advance information pertaining to the new headquarters building.

Media Relations

The Media Relations Division handles numerous telephone requests for information by the media. Division officers arrange news conferences and interviews and provide an advisory service to the Secretary of State, the Minister of State for Multiculturalism and other senior members of the Secretary of State's departmental staff.

During fiscal year 1977-78, the Media Relations Division produced and distributed 152 news releases and distributed 31 speeches, 3,000 Multiculturalism information kits and 4,000 Secretary of State information kits.

National Correspondence

The National Correspondence Unit replies to the public's written and telephone requests for information on the programs and activities of the federal government. A trained staff either answers the inquiries directly or refers them to the appropriate government source. During 1977-78, replies were provided to 6,115 letters and 384 telephone inquiries for information and publications.

Departmental Secretariat

The Departmental Secretariat, in its fourth year of operation, continued to assume responsibility for the provision of administrative services to the Secretary of State and the Minister of State for Multiculturalism. In October, the Secretariat began to report to the newly-appointed Secretary-General of the Department and was renamed the Ministerial and Departmental Liaison Branch.

Over the year, almost 10,000 letters of inquiry or comment were received by the Secretary of State and processed by the Departmental Correspondence Unit. Approximately 210 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.