

CFUW Resolutions and Correspondence, 1919-1965

Introduction

The following is a collection of CFUW letters, resolutions, policies and briefs from the period between 1919 and 1970. Through these documents, we are given a glimpse of the initiatives and issues that concerned CFUW in that first half century. CFUW women have been championing gender equality since they first organized in 1919. In that first year, they spoke out against Sex Disqualification Laws that prevented qualified women from applying to certain positions. Thirty years later, members were campaigning for more liberal divorce laws, and for the right of married women to their own domiciles. At the same time CFUW was very vocal on the appointment of women to the Senate, writing to Prime Minister Pearson repeatedly on the topic. Always maintaining a focus on education, CFUW championed the charge for French language education as early as 1950, and submitted multiple briefs to the 1964 Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (Bi and Bi Commission). CFUW members were champions of their communities, demonstrating their passion for social justice with thorough research, articulate advocacy and bold stances. These papers are a reminder of our roots: women who were passionate about education, active in public affairs, and unafraid to speak out in pursuit of justice.

These documents were assembled by Margaret E. MacLellan in 1969, who meticulously annotated them in order to paint a thorough picture of the organization.

These documents have been in the National Archives for several years, and unfortunately some pages were lost. As a result, some documents are incomplete. A few documents were either entirely or partially handwritten, and unfortunately some words were

indecipherable to the transcriber. The text at the top left of each document describes in a few words the topic of the document, whether it is complete, whether it was typed or handwritten, and the year it was written. Everything else is a direct transcription from the original documents.

[Summary of Resolutions / Typed / 1969]

September 1969

IN FAVOUR OF RESOLUTIONS, 1919-1969

RESOLUTIONS ARE IMPORTANT. They are the means through which group thinking is crystallized into policies and aims which demand expression in appropriate action. Our founding President, Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, strongly condemned the practice of passing resolutions year after year without following them up with some positive action. Without action, a resolution is nothing more than a pious exercise in futility. In the long run, the success of a resolution is gauged by the degree to which the substance of it is implemented. Sometimes this requires patience and persistence over a long period of time with numerous submissions to responsible authorities, in which case the supporting briefs are revised periodically for presentation to governments and take on added significance. For example, succession duties and estate tax have been of prime concern since the first CFUW Brief was presented to the Prime Minister of Canada in 1953 in support of recommendations of the National Council of Women of Canada concerning succession duties and gift tax. We asked for recognition of the principle of equality in the marriage partnership in the application of taxation on estates passing from one spouse to another. Partial recognition of the value of a wife's contribution to the marriage partnership came five years later when the new federal Estate Tax Act of 1958 provided a \$60,000 true exemption from estate tax where there was a surviving widow. Finally, after another 10 years, and numerous appeals to government the Budget Address of October 22 1968 eliminated gift and estate taxes on all

financial transactions between husband and wife. Success? Yes, but only after 15 years. Was it worth all the work involved? Some would question the value of it but all who are seriously concerned with justice and equality under the law for all citizens are convinced that our efforts along these lines are well worth the time and effort expended.

Resolutions, 1919-1949

Policy making resolutions adopted at the founding meeting in Winnipeg, August 1919, laid the foundation for many of the activities and achievements in the years that followed. The founding members were very much in earnest. Education in all its phases was declared to be the first interest of the new Federation. One resolution established a yearly scholarship of \$1,000 for postgraduate study in another country. Another urged members to induce more university women to stand for election to governing bodies of university, college and school boards. Members of the 12 clubs which formed the newly organized Federation declared their support for the principle of admitting women to the Canadian Senate "after a long debate on the advisability of women taking part in all phases of political life".

Resolutions concerning education and vocations were adopted at the first Triennial Conference held in Toronto, August 1920. They recommended a) the establishment of a municipal system of school administration of consolidated schools and rural high schools b) more liberal financial support of the public school system through higher municipal taxes and federal grants c) an adequate salary schedule for teachers d) a minimum salary law enacted by provinces e) higher

qualifications for teachers f) foundation of a research fellowship for study of Canadian educational problems and g) appointment bureaux in universities. Many of these recommendations were subsequently incorporated into our educational systems. Members were asked to give undergraduates the benefit of their experience by arranging vocational conferences and talks for them. Many of our Clubs today are following this 1920 guideline.

From the beginning, education in various aspects has been the dominant theme in CFUW resolutions: in the early years the stress was placed on the practical problems in the education of women; the need of financial assistance for students of ability so that education would be made available at the higher levels; the employment of women in educational institutions. As the economic depression deepened during the 1930's it brought increased discrimination against women in gainful occupations, not least of all married women. When work became difficult to obtain the Federation re-emphasized its stand that women should be considered for positions on their qualifications regardless of their sex. A protest in the early 1930's to the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto against the threatened dismissal of married women on the staff was apparently successful for the women stayed on. There weren't many such women but the basic principle was involved.

A recommendation adopted at the annual meeting in 1935 went to the Federal Government protesting the discrimination being shown against university women in the Civil Service with special reference to a new Grade IV Clerkship which was restricted to recent male graduates

entering the Civil Service for special training. At the suggestion of the CFUW this matter was brought up for discussion in the Senate by the Hon. Cairine Wilson and in the House of Commons by Miss Agnes McPhail, M.P. Although restrictions against women were generally relaxed in the post-war period this discrimination was maintained.

Growing concern over the international situation prompted a resolution in 1936 asking the Canadian Government to support a "collective system" of security to maintain peace; continued support for the Permanent Court of International Justice; reduction and supervision of all armaments; an international police force; opposition to private manufacture of armaments. Although the 1940 Triennial resolved that Clubs should study post-war problems, interest in resolutions was minimal during World War II (1939-1945) for university women, as individuals, as clubs and a Federation were deeply involved in voluntary war services.

Interest was revived when the war ended. One resolution adopted at the 1946 Triennial asked the Rehabilitation Council to open schools for training in domestic service with hostels attached in which girls might live while students and having taking employment; also that a program of education be undertaken with the object of improving the status of the domestic worker and security society's recognition of the value of her work. It appears that the requests for training were limited by the attitude of the workers themselves.

A Reading Stimulation Project in the field of children's literature was inaugurated on instructions from the 1946 Triennial.

Also at the 1946 Conference, a number of resolutions were discussed dealing once again with the difficulty women encountered in obtaining promotion in business, professional or public service when preference was so frequently given to men whose qualifications might be definitely lower than those of women who applied. In protest against the re-introduction of the pre-war practice of excluding women from competitions advertised for professional and scientific positions in the federal Civil Service, CFUW asked that all competitions for the public service of Canada be open to qualified persons of either sex; at the same time the Federation protested the discrimination against married women embodied in a new regulation debarring married women from holding employment in the Civil Service. These protests were effective. Another resolution concerned with married women in all fields of employment was directed through the local Clubs to school boards, social welfare agencies and other employers urging that applications be considered on the basis of individual merit so that marital status would not debar women from employment. Members were urged to influence action in their own communities by supporting the candidacy of able women for governing bodies such as boards of education, library boards and city councils.

During the next Triennium (1946-1949) resolutions were adopted concerning: (a) penal reform (a special committee was set up in 1947 to study the Archambault Report); (b) support for CBC programs, a National Commission for UNESCO, a National Library, a broadened

National Research Council, a generous immigration policy concerning refugees, (c) appointment of women to the Civil Service commission (implemented in 1957) and to the Unemployment Insurance Commission (not implemented).

The Vancouver Triennial Conference in 1949 adopted 12 resolutions. Three concerned status of women: advocating a widening of grounds for divorce to include desertion, cruelty and insanity; urging the appointments of able women to the Senate and to important positions in the educational field. Three came under the heading Youth and Education: concerning crime comics, the Fulton Bill 1949 made it a crime to make, print, publish or distribute any crime comic; the Minister of Justice commended the CFUW for support. A request for CFUW representation on the Children's Film Library was implemented fully. A third resolution commended the Department of Health and Welfare for the federal grants to Schools of Social Work and urged continuation of the grants. These grants were subsequently discontinued as recommended by the Massey Report but were re-established as a result of outraged public opinion. Federal grants were requested for a National Library. One resolution on penal reform commended reforms initiated in the federal penitentiaries following recommendations made in the Archambault Report (1938) which CFUW had endorsed in earlier years. Another recommended appointment of trained social workers available for preparation of case histories, etc., in provinces that did not already provide probation officers. Two 1949 resolutions concerned immigration and displaced persons.

Note - For a detailed description and appraisal of effectiveness of these resolutions, see "Report of the Resolutions Chairman", Mrs. R.O. Daly, The Chronicle, 1952-1953, pp.99-102.

[Briefs in support of the Sex Disqualification Removal Act / Alberta / British Columbia / Typed / 1919 & 1930-1]

Great Britain, 9 & 10 Geo. 5.

CHAPTER 71

An Act to amend the Law with respect to Disqualifications on account of sex (23rd December, 1919)

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. A person shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage from the exercise of any public function, or from being appointed to or holding any civil or judicial office or post, or from entering or assuming or carrying on any civil profession or vocation, or for admission to any incorporated society (whether incorporated by Royal Charter or otherwise), and a person shall not be exempted by sex or marriage from the liability to serve as a juror:

Provided that:

- (a) Notwithstanding anything in this section, His Majesty may by Order in Council authorise regulations to be made providing for and prescribing the mode of the admission of women to the civil service of His Majesty, and the conditions on which women admitted to that service may be appointed to or continue to hold posts

- therein, and giving power to reserve to men any branch of or posts in the civil service in any of His Majesty's possessions overseas, or in any foreign country; and
- (b) Any judge, the chairman of quarter sessions, recorder or other person before whom a case is or may be heard may, in his discretion, on an application made by or on behalf of the parties (including in criminal cases the prosecution and the accused) or any of them, or at his own instance, make an order that the jury shall be composed of men only or of women only as the case may require, or may, on an application made by a woman to be exempted from service on a jury in respect of any case by reason of the nature of the evidence to be given or of the issues to be tried, grants such exemption.

Rules of court may be made –

- (a) Prescribing the manner in which jurors are to be summoned and to be selected from the panel; and
- (b) Exempting from attendance as jurors any women who are for medical reasons unfit to attend, and
- (c) As to the procedure to be adopted on any application under this section relating to service on juries.

Rules so made may require or authorise an application under this section, or any order thereon, to be made in interlocutory proceedings, and shall have full effect notwithstanding any existing rule of law or practice to the contrary.

As respects any criminal court in England, the expression "rules of court" means rules made by the Rule Committee established under the Indictments Act, 1915.

Any Order in Council made under this section shall be laid before each House of Parliament forthwith, and, if an Address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next subsequent twenty-one days on which that House has sat next after the Order is laid before it, praying that the Order or any part thereof may be annulled, His Majesty in Council may annul the Order, or that part thereof, and it shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

2. A woman shall be entitled to be admitted and enrolled as a solicitor after serving under articles for three years only if either she has taken such a university degree as would have so entitled her had she been a man, or if she has been admitted to and passed the final examination and kept, under the conditions required of women by the university, the period of residence necessary for a man to obtain a degree at any university which did not at the time the examination was passed admit women to degrees.
3. Nothing in the statutes or charter of any university shall be deemed to preclude the authorities of such university from making such provision as they shall think fit for the admission of women to the membership thereof, or to any degree, right, or privilege therein or in connection therewith.

4. This Act may be cited as the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act, 1919.
British Columbia, (21 Geo. V, c. 55)

CHAPTER 55

An Act Respecting the Removal of Disqualifications on Account of Sex

(Assented the 1st April, 1931)

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the "Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act"
2. A person shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage from the exercise of any public function, or from being appointed to or holding any civil or judicial office or post, or from entering or assuming or carrying on any civil profession or vocation, or for admission to any incorporated company or society.
3. The provisions of this Act shall have effect as from the twentieth day of July, 1871; but as between the parties to any action or proceeding in which judgment has been pronounced by any Court, nothing in this Act shall affect the judgment so pronounced.

ALBERTA

1930
Chapter 62

An Act Respecting the Removal of Sex Disqualification
(Assented to March 21, 1930)

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the "Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act"
 2. (1) A person shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage from the exercise of any public function, or from being appointed to or holding any civil or judicial office or post, or from entering or assuming or carrying on any civil profession or vocation, or for admission to any incorporated company or society.
(2) The provisions of this Act shall have effect as from the first day of September, one thousand, nine hundred and five.
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[Summary of Resolutions, 1920 Triennial Conference /
Partially typed / 1920]

Winnipeg, Oct. 2nd, 1920
129 Spence St.

My dear Mrs. Thom,

The first Triennial Conference of the Federation of University Women in Canada held in Toronto on August 25, 26 and 27 adopted the following resolutions.

Education

The Triennial Conference recommends to the local organizations:

1. That they encourage the establishment of a municipal system of School administration of consolidated schools and rural high schools in order to afford an opportunity to each child for 12 years of education including provision for part time attendance.
2. That they advocate more liberal financial support of the public school system, by means of a more uniformly high rate of taxation in municipalities and districts by means of Provincial and Federal grants sufficient to equalize the burdens of taxation and to standardize education throughout Canada.
3. That they advocate an adequate salary schedule for teachers taking into account 1. Cost of living 2. Cost of education 3. Remuneration in other work 4. Value of teacher to the community 5. Academic and

professional standing 6. The principle of equal pay for equal work

4. That they advocate the enactment by provinces of a minimum salary law.
5. That they advocate higher qualifications for teachers.
6. That they encourage the foundation of research fellowship for the study of Canadian Educational problems.

Vocations

7. That they use their influence with the Universities with which they are connected to have established a bureau of appointments with a publicity committee in each University with the ultimate aim of founding a central university bureau for professional people and that they encourage the use by professional women of the government agencies already existing
8. That until it becomes possible to establish such a bureau, the members of the Federated organizations do all in their power to give the undergraduates the benefit of their experience by arranging vocational conferences and talks for them

The Conference also endorsed the report of the Scholarship Committee which decided to grant a Federation Scholarship of \$1000 in the summer of 1921 and a suggested allotment for the various organizations was drawn up which will be presented to your organization by your Representative on the Executive Committee.

The Publication Committee is preparing the first yearly Journal of our Federation which will be ready for distribution

within three weeks. It contains valuable statistics concerning education and vocation in Canada and a most interesting presentation of the International Conference of University Women held in London last July.

Please arrange for club subscriptions as soon as possible at 25 cents a copy and forward the number of copies required to Miss Kenneth Haig, 199 Spence St., or to your Corresponding Secretary at 129 Spence St.

The executive feels that in this journal we have a tangible bond that will unite all isolated groups of the University Women who desire to promote the larger nationalism and internationalism which at this moment it appears to be our privilege to develop.

Very Cordially Yours,

Gertrude Lennox [?]
Corresponding Secretary

[Report of the Resolutions Committee / Handwritten / 1940]

Report of Resolutions Committee (1940)

Mrs. Thom reported that the Resolutions Committee [illegible] Mrs. McCall, Dr. Grant, and herself and submitted the following resolutions:

1. Resolved that the C.F.U.W respectfully petition the Minister of Justice that he proceed forthwith to put into effect the recommendations contained in the Report of the Royal Commission on Prison Reform.
2. Resolved that the members of the C.F.U.W are urged to express to the C.B.P their appreciation of programs which merit approval and that they join with the members of the I.O.W.I in boycotting products which are advertised by programs objectionable to them.
CFUWCFUW
3. Resolved that the C.F.U.W recommend to the federated organisations the study of those forces in history which have brought the world to its present ----- and the problems which will arise upon the conclusion of the war so that their members may be helpful in forming an intelligent public opinion upon such problems as peace -----, care of refugees and soldiers' civil reestablishment.
4. Resolved that the C.F.U.W. recommend to the federated ----- the study of the promising of the Defense of Canada Act ---- the object of securing great a degree of civil liberty as is commensurate with the

proper control of subversive elements and that they report their findings to the executive

5. Resolved that the University Women's Federation urge upon the Government that buildings connected with educational institutions be appropriated for war purposes only in cases of emergency.

Respectfully submitted,

Edith D. Inc Coll
Marion E. Grant
Mabell C. Thom
C. Muenen

[Edmonton Club / Penal reform / Partially typed / 1940?]

Edmonton Club

1940?

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Canada's prison population in proportion to her total population is more than twice that of Australia, and more than four times that of England and Wales;

AND WHEREAS, the proportion of recidivists in Canadian penal institutions has increased steadily and alarmingly during the last quarter of a century;

AND WHEREAS, the proportion of youthful recidivists is a matter of grave concern to all persons interested in the welfare of Canada;

AND WHEREAS, the Royal Commission to investigate the Penal System of Canada has recommended far-reaching changes in the Canadian penal system, changes based upon extensive studies both within Canada and abroad;

AND WHEREAS, Canada will presently be faced with numerous grave post-war problems;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Edmonton Women's University Club request the Canadian Federation of University Women respectfully to petition the Minister of Justice that he proceed forthwith to put into effect the recommendations of the Royal Commission.

RESOLVED that the C.F.U.W. respectfully petition the Minister of Justice that he proceed forthwith to put into effect the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Prison Reform.

1940

1. RESOLVED that the University Women's Club adopt as a policy the study of a peace effort for Canada, that we as individuals and as a group may have something positive to offer in helping to form an intelligent public opinion on post-war problems, such as peace terms, refugees, unemployment, and soldiers' civil re-establishment.
2. RESOLVED that we support those sections of public opinion which demand such revision of the Defence of Canada Regulations that we may have as great a degree of civil liberty as is commensurate with the proper control of genuinely subversive elements, and that the Federal executive be asked to make representations to this effect to the government.
3. RESOLVED that, while recognizing the importance of all phases of war work, the University Women's Clubs urge upon the government that educational institutions should not be unnecessarily sacrificed for that purpose.
4. WHEREAS Canada's war effort can only reach maximum strength if we have the full co-operation of all our people;
 - a. AND WHEREAS such co-operation cannot be given by citizens who are demoralized morally and physically by economic misery;
 - b. RESOLVED that we ask the government so to organize the abundant resources of Canada as to secure for all citizens honest employment, adequate housing and health conditions, and in

general such a standard of living as shall ensure their pride in Canada and increase their willingness to sacrifice for her cause.

5. RESOLVED that we as the Federal executive to consider the diversion of the scholarship money to such war purposes as they see fit.

Calgary Club

[Proposed Resolutions, 1946 Triennial / Typed / 1946]

Canadian Federation of University Women
Triennial Meeting - August, 1946

RESOLUTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION AT THE TRIENNIAL
MEETING OF THE C.F.U.W. 1946

A. Those submitted and circularized in 1945:

Twenty-six Clubs expressed their opinions: Brandon U.W.C.; Calgary U.W.C.; Fredericton, University of New Brunswick Alumae Society; Hamilton U.W.C.; Kirkland Lake U.W.C.; Kitchener-Waterloo U.W.C.; Lethbridge U.W.C.; London U.W.C.; Montreal Alumnae Society of McGill University; Moose Jaw U.W.C.; North Bay U.W.C.; North Battleford U.W.C.; Prince Albert U.W.C.; Quebec U.W.C.; Queen's University Alumnae Association; Peterborough U.W.C.; Regina U.W.C.; St. Catharines U.W.C.; Saint John U.W.C.; Sarnia U.W.C.; Saskatoon U.W.C.; South Timiskaming U.W.C.; Thunder Bay U.W.C.; Toronto U.W.C.; Winnipeg U.W.C.; Wolfville U.W.C.

1. Calgary Club:

WHEREAS it is the declared policy of the Rehabilitation Council of the Government to provide training in any occupation in which it appears that will be available. AND WHEREAS the greatest unfilled demand is found in the field of domestic service, but girls applying for training are reluctant to enter this field. AND WHEREAS such reluctance came to arise not from dislike of the work itself, but rather from the undesirable living

and working conditions experienced by girls engaged in domestic service.

BE IT RESOLVED that we request the Rehabilitation Council as follows:

1. THAT schools be opened for training in domestic service with hostels attached to such schools in which girls engaged in this work may live both while they are students and after they have taken employment.
 2. THAT as long as it is thought advisable to exclude domestic workers from the benefit of the Legislation under which the rights of employees are enforced in the various provinces, we request that some authority be constituted which will act in their behalf and give them similar protection.
 3. THAT a program of education be undertaken with the object of improving the status of the domestic worker and of having society recognize the value and importance of her work.
2. Edmonton Club:
- I. WHEREAS there is a need for unified effort to gain a wider knowledge of International Affairs and to understand the plans for World Security, BE IT RESOLVED that the Federation Executive recommend the setting-up of Standing Committees in University Women's Clubs to study International Affairs and that the Federation Committee on International Relations broaden its scope to give leadership and direction to this study.
3. Edmonton Club:

II. WHEREAS no provision is made in the present constitution of the Canadian Federation of University Women to recognize the contribution of outstanding members to the building and strengthening of the Federation, BE IT RESOLVED that Article VI, section 1, of the Constitution be amended to include the offices of Honorary President and Honorary Vice-President; those honorary officers to be appointed at the Triennial Meeting on the advice of the Federation Nominating Committee.

4. Kingston Club:

RESOLVED that the members of the Canadian Federation of University Women study educational development in Canada and abroad and influence action in their own communities by supporting the candidacy of able women for governing boards such as boards of education, library boards and city councils.

5. Saskatoon Club:

RESOLVED that the Canadian Federation of University Women's Clubs be asked to establish a Canadian International Lectureship and to set up a committee to administer this Lectureship; the object of the Lectureship would be to secure for each member club in the Canadian Federation once in each triennial period a visit from a representative member of the International Federation of University Women who would bring to the group a personal report on some of the wider aspects of the work and interests of the International Federation or of some other National Federation.

6. B.C. Regional Conference:

RESOLVED that we as a Regional Conference of University Women's Clubs, endorse the principle of Sabbatical leave for teachers in all provinces of Canada and that a proper form of this endorsement should be sent to the Canadian Federation of University Women and also to the Department of Education of the Government of B.C.

Further resolutions have been received. They have been sent in by the Montreal regional conference and four additional ones from the B.C. Conference. It is possible that seeing that these came from regional conferences, the executive may wish to consider them.

Montreal Regional Conference:

1. WHEREAS the President of the Federation has much correspondence, BE IT RESOLVED that funds be available to employ secretarial assistance as required.
2. RESOLVED that the Triennial meeting of the Federation increase the allotment for the travelling expenses of the President to cover:
 - a. Travelling expenses in setting up new clubs
 - b. Travelling expenses in visiting organized clubs
 - c. Travelling expenses for executive meetings
 - d. Travelling expenses for triennial meetings
3. RESOLVED that money from our surplus funds be made available in the present emergency to assist members of the International Federation in Europe for academic needs, and that this resolution be discussed at the meeting in Wolfville.
4. RESOLVED that the Education Committee of the C.F.U.W. encourage a program of study of government

in order that university women have the proper knowledge to assume leadership in citizenship.

5. INASMUCH as the President has incurred extra travelling expenses in the current triennial period in organizing new clubs, RESOLVED that the executive committee be requested to ask the federated clubs to approve an additional grant over and above the amount fixed at the last Triennial, such grant to be sufficient to cover all travelling expenses incurred by the President.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Education Study Groups in the member clubs of the Federation might use as a basis of discussion the following topic: "Should university requirements be broadened to meet the changing curriculum in secondary schools?" And submit any resolutions or recommendations to the Triennial meeting in 1946.

B.C. Regional Conference:

TEACHERS' PENSIONS:

Resolved: That teachers' pensions schemes, actuarially sound, adequate in benefits, and constructed in accordance with the most modern principles laid down by authoritative sources, should be established in each province of Canada, and that equitable transfer to pension credits, thus made possible, should be arranged between all those provinces.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS:

Resolved: That in all new school building the utmost of advantages should be taken of scientific progress in the use of modern materials and construction for automatically-controlled, properly diffused, daylighting as well as artificial lighting, sound and heat insulating, automatic air-conditioning, and flexible unit-heating of schools as community centres; that more consideration be given to the comforts, conveniences, and work-efficiency of the teacher; and that the teachers, particularly specialists, be consulted through the designing and construction.

FEDERAL GRANTS:

Resolved: That the Dominion Government be urged to make grants-in-aid, to the full amount of \$59,260,000 for capital school expenditures, and to assist provinces, where necessary, in the additional annual expenditures of \$144,000,000 recommended in the Survey Report of the C.N.E.A., as requisite to provide a reasonable standard of equitable educational opportunity for all Canadians.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATION

Resolved: That the Conference is in favor of the establishment of a Federal Council of Education, this Council to have no power to interfere with provincial rights of administration, but function as a clearing-house for advice in adjusting inter-provincial standards of university entrance, teachers' certificates, curricular, school financing, and similar problems; it would also advise on the amount and allocation of federal grants, conduct surveys, publish statistics and pamphlets, and in general promote the cause of education in Canada. (This resolution was endorsed by the Victoria U.W.C. in May 1944 and was forwarded to the National Convenor of the C.F.U.W.)

CLUB REPLIES RE RESOLUTIONS 1946

Twenty-eight clubs expressed their opinions on the resolutions submitted: Brandon U.W.C.; Calgary U.W.C.; Chatham U.W.C.; Halifax U.W.C.; Hamilton U.W.C.; Kitchener-Waterloo U.W.C.; Lethbridge U.W.C.; London U.W.C.; Medicine Hat U.W.C.; Moncton U.W.C.; Montreal U.W.C.; Moose Jaw U.W.C.; McGill Alumnae Association; Nanaimo U.W.C.; Niagara Falls U.W.C.; New Brunswick Alumnae Association; North Battleford U.W.C.; Ottawa U.W.C.; Peterborough U.W.C.; Prince Albert U.W.C.; Quebec U.W.C.; Regina U.W.C.; Sarnia U.W.C.; Saskatoon U.W.C.; Saint John U.W.C.; Thunder Bay U.W.C.; Welland U.W.C.; Western Alumnae Association.

The 9 resolutions sent out in 1946 were endorsed by a majority of the clubs voting; 7 of the resolutions were endorsed by 21 or more of the clubs voting. The first resolution submitted by the Kingston club (#9) was endorsed by 19 clubs and turned down by 9 clubs.

The second resolution submitted by the Quebec club (#13) was endorsed by 16 of the clubs and was turned down by 12 clubs.

7. Calgary Club:

WHEREAS the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, known as UNESCO, has been organized on the basis that "it is in the minds of men that understanding must be created, sympathy inculcated, co-operation established";

AND WHEREAS, Canada, among the nations invited to participate in UNESCO, has no official national body cognisant of Canadian cultural and educational problems or capable of providing a representative delegation to attend scheduled meetings of UNESCO;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Federation of University Women urge upon the Government of Canada the necessity of creating immediately a suitable official body, empowered to co-operate effectively with comparable bodies in other countries in carrying out the objects of UNESCO, and thus enable Canada to take a creditable place with the other ranking nations in affecting the plans of UNESCO.

8. Calgary Club:

WHEREAS it is to be expected that scholars and outstanding personages both Canadian and foreign, will be travelling across Canada more frequently and in greater numbers in the future than in the past war years;

AND WHEREAS many of those people will be willing to address meetings of the various branches of the Canadian Federation of University Women;

AND WHEREAS, in the past, opportunities of this nature have been missed by the various branches because of the lack of advance information as to the arrival of travellers;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Federation of University Women set up a Speakers Bureau, for the purpose of sending the itinerary of the various speakers across to the branches sufficiently in advance of the date of arrival of the guest that a meeting of interested branches may be arranged.

9. Kingston Club:

WHEREAS during the war years the women of Canada have made a vital contribution in all fields of national endeavour;
AND WHEREAS a recent regulation debar married women from holding employment in the civil service;
BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Federation of University Women protest to the Dominion Government such discrimination against married women.

10. Kingston Club:

WHEREAS during the war years married women have demonstrated their ability to make a substantial contribution in all fields of employment;
BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Federation of University Women through its local branches urge school boards, social welfare agencies and other employers to consider applications on the basis of individual merit so that marital status shall not debar women from employment.

11. Ottawa Club:

Since many advertisements of professional and scientific positions in the Federal Civil Service exclude women from the competition therefor, and since an increasing number of women hold the requisite qualifications for such positions;
BE IT RESOLVED that all compositions of the Public Service of Canada be open to qualified persons of either sex.

12. Quebec Club:

WHEREAS teachers exert a great influence on the lives of pupils;
AND WHEREAS broadening experiences in travel and living are reflected in teaching;

AND WHEREAS, in a country as far flung as Canada there is a great need of increased understanding among the people of the various provinces;
BE IT RESOLVED, that, through the proper authorities, there be established a scheme of interprovincial exchange of teachers for definite periods without impairment of pension status.

13. Quebec Club:

WHEREAS members of the Canadian Federation of University Women are frequently consulted by prospective college students in regard to courses of study;
AND WHEREAS changes in curricula and new courses are constantly being announced;
BE IT RESOLVED, that each year, a March circular of up-to-date information re: the colleges be issued to member clubs of the C.F.U.W.

14. Victoria Club:

RESOLVED that our University Women's Federation urge the Federal Government to implement recommendations for a National Library and also a broadened National Research Council as set forth in Professor J. B. Brebner's report "Scholarship for Canada".

15. Victoria Club:

RESOLVED that letters be sent to the Prime Minister and to the Minister of Mines and Resources, urging that the Government take vigorous steps to improve the education and health facilities of the native Indians.

[Summary of Briefs and Resolutions, 1950 – 1969 /
Margaret MacLellan / Typed / 1969]

Briefs and Resolutions, 1950-1969

The practice of strengthening resolutions with supporting Briefs to be submitted to the appropriate authority was begun in 1950. In January 1950, the Brief to the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences, made representations in the areas of scholarships, research in education, a national library, Unesco, radio and television. Later resolutions repeated demands for a National Library, long advocated by the CFUW Library Committee, and asked for the appointment of a Canada Council (1952) as recommended by the Massey Commission.

The Constitutional Resolution regarding penal administration under proposed revisions of the B.N.A. Act, together with supporting Brief adopted at the Executive Meeting, June 1950, was presented to the Minister of Justice. He replied, "...the attention which has been devoted to the constitutional angle reflects great credit on your organization..." Our views on this important matter were also endorsed by Mr. Justice Archambault, Chairman of the Royal Commission, whose Report (1938) we had studied and endorsed. Although the B.N.A. Act still stands unrevised, many improvements have been made in Canada's penal systems, both federal and provincial. Representations made in the 1950's by CFUW asking for implementation of the recommendation of the Fateaux Committee have been incorporated at provincial and federal levels, including provision of extended parole services in federal penitentiaries (CFUW Brief to the Minister of Justice,

1954), and greater use of probation facilities. The 1969 amendments to the Criminal Code (Omnibus Bill C-150) have provided in the legislation for wider use of pre-sentence reports, probation and suspended sentence; also mandatory parole in the federal penitentiaries.

CFUW has supported Briefs of the Elizabeth Fry Societies: a) concerning construction of a proposed new federal prison for women (1955), b) Brief to the Royal Commission re: the Criminal Sexual Psychopath (1955), c) urging creation of a separate plan for treatment of Female Offenders in federal custody (1966). The 1967 Triennial in Vancouver approved a motion asking the federal government to increase funds allocated to drug addiction and dependency research. It seems reasonable to assume that the work of the CFUW penal reform committees has helped to form an enlightened public opinion and to create a favourable atmosphere for progress and reform in the penal field, without which no government can enact progressive legislation.

Women under Criminal Law

It is a fitting coincidence that in CFUW's Jubilee Year, 1969, amendments to the Criminal Code of Canada have finally removed outdated and openly contravened restrictions concerning family planning and provided for therapeutic abortion where the life or health of the mother is endangered. CFUW had made strong representations to a special committee of the federal government between 1963 and 1968 advocating these measures as well as, since 1949, a more liberal divorce law. The 1968 Divorce Act includes among widened grounds for divorce the totally new concept of

“complete marriage breakdown”, advocated by CFUW, and for the first time grants to a married woman the right to her own separated domicile albeit for divorce jurisdictional purposes only. Antiquated legislation still denies a woman her right to a separate domicile independent of marital status, which was the subject of a resolution adopted at the 1967 Triennial conference in Vancouver.

Succession Duties and Estate Tax

The first CFUW Brief presented to the Prime Minister of Canada in 1953 concerning succession duties proposed changes in the federal Succession Duty Act 1) to establish a true exemption of \$50,000 for all estates and 2) to recognize equality in the marriage partnership by allowing a marital exemption of one-half of the estate. Submissions were repeated in 1954, 1957 and 1958. Briefs proposing amendments to the new Estate Tax Act, effective January 1, 1959, were presented orally to the Prime Minister and Cabinet on January 8, 1960 and to the Minister of Finance on April 7, 1961. Three changes were recommended: that \$50,000 be made a true exemption on all estates; that equality in the marriage partnership be recognized; and that pension benefits be exempt from estate taxation. The same recommendations were made in the CFUW Brief presented to the Royal Commission on Taxation (Carter) on January 24, 1963. The Brief presented to the Finance Minister Mitchell Sharp in February 1966 summarized our recommendations concerning financial taxation matters. A section on Women and Taxation was included in the Brief to the Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada presented by deputation at the Commission Hearings in Ottawa, October 4, 1968.

Income Tax

In view of the accelerated movement towards the economic independence of married women the CFUW has pressed for amendments to remove some of the inequities specifically imposed on married women in the present Income Tax Act. Proposals in the omnibus brief presented by deputation to the Prime Minister in 1960 and to the Minister of Finance in 1961 recommended that a wife's income up to \$950 be exempt from income tax; that wages received by an employed spouse be deductible and treated as separate income in the employee's hands; that an individual supporting dependents who need full time care be allowed exemption for wages paid a housekeeper employed to look after these dependants. These proposals were re-activated in 1966 in a Brief to the Minister of Finance with a recommendation added that university fees all be deductible from taxable income. None of these exemptions have been granted as yet although some tax relief for full time university students is now allowed.

A resolution adopted by the CFUW Council meeting in Windsor in June 1968 informed the Minister of Finance that the CFUW is strongly of the opinion that the position of the married woman in the tax system should be carefully re-examined before a “family unit” for taxation purposes, recommended by the Carter Commission as a basis of personal income tax, becomes an integral part of Canada's taxation structure. The 1969 Council meeting further resolved to ask the Government of Canada: a) to reconsider the pension plans under their administration to take into account the economic role played by women outside as well as inside

the recognized labour market; to carry on an educational program to impress upon women the importance of providing for their own economic independence; and c) to take steps to persuade private companies to eliminate differences in pension qualifications for men and women.

Appointment of Women

Presentation to Government of our views regarding the importance of naming women when appointments are made to government bodies represents a major activity. Back in the 1920's the International Federation of University Women asked the Canadian Federation to cooperate with other women's organizations in urging the appointments of women to commission and committees of the League of Nations. This type of representation received encouragement when the CFUW Committee on the Legal and Economic Status of Women was formed in 1934 to cooperate in the work of the IFUW. Our membership has repeatedly urged the Federal Government to consider the names of qualified women when making appointments. In 1935, a resolution from the Montreal Club strongly urged that at least one nurse and one woman be included on the proposed commission to inquire into the Health and Medical Services in Canada. A resolution adopted at the Quebec Triennial in 1943 stressed the need for appointing one or more qualified woman to the Civil Service Commission. This was reinforced in 1953 with a supporting brief presented to the Prime Minister of Canada. Several more submissions fortified by similar action by other organizations resulted in the appointment of Miss Ruth Addison, in 1957, to the Civil Service Commission.

A request in 1949 for a CFUW representative on the Children's Film Library was fully implemented.

A resolution adopted in 1951 urged that qualified women, as well as men, be appointed to the delegations and various agencies of the United Nations, and also to federal Boards and Commissions. Dr. Blanche Marshall was appointed a delegate to the U.N. in 1951.

A 1953 resolution with supporting Brief urged the Prime Minister to allocate a just proportion of existing and future Senate vacancies to women who have in one sphere or another made a notable contribution to the life of the community or nation.

In 1959, we asked that a woman be appointed to the National Capital Commission Historic Sites Committee. Mrs. Mary Gilleland was named to this Committee. During the year we wrote to the Minister of Justice pointing out the special contribution a woman would make to the National Parole Board. This recommendation was strongly reiterated in the omnibus brief presented to the Prime Minister on January 8, 1960, as was also our request for the appointment of a just proportion of women to the Senate. That year Miss Mary L. Lynch was appointed to the National Parole Board. The appointment of Mrs. Josie Quart to the Senate increased the number of women Senators to seven. Previously, as a follow-up to our request from the Quebec Council Meeting in 1954 asking that Canada apply for a seat on the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women, Mrs. Quart has been appointed to the Commission for a three-year term, 1958-1961. It is disappointing to women's organizations generally that in the

40 years since women were declared “persons” by the Privy Council decision in 1929, only nine have been appointed to the Canadian Senate, one being a distinguished member our Federation, Senator Muriel McQueen Ferguson.

Following instructions from the 1961 Triennial Conference in London, letters went to the Prime Minister pointing out the desirability of appointing a representative number of women to the National Centennial Conference, and expressing concern that qualified women be appointed to the Senate; to the Minister of National Revenue recommending an increased number of women on the Board of Directors of the CBC; to the Chairman, the Duke of Edinburgh’s Second Commonwealth Study Conference, questioning whether proper provision was made for representation of women. Subsequently the Canadian representation was raised from 65 to 67. Two were women. Can you guess why?

Nineteen letters were directed to the correct authorities by the Administrative Procedures Committee during 1962-1963. They included letters to the Prime Minister asking that a woman be appointed to the Royal Commission on Taxation and expressing our pleasure over the appointment of Mrs. S.M. Milne; asking that a woman be considered for appointment as Canada’s representative to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and commending the appointment of Miss Margaret Aitken. We requested appointment of women to the National Council of Welfare, and once again, to the Senate.

In 1966 we recommended the appointment of women to senior posts in the UNESCO Secretariat.

Under President Laura Sabia, the CFUW gave leadership to “action in unison” of 32 national women’s organizations representing some two million Canadian women, which resulted in the appointment in February 1967 of a Royal Commission on the Status of Women, Chairman, Florence Bird (Ann Francis). Four of the Commissioners are women, including Elsie Gregory McGill, former President, Business and Professional women’s Clubs. CFUW’s Brief presented to the Royal Commission during the Hearings in Ottawa, October 4, 1968, made recommendations concerning: a) women in public service b) women in employment, stressing need for increased child-care services, better and more extensive counselling, greater flexibility in the use of university facilities, in hours of work and in adult training programs c) taxation and women criticizing present inequalities of legislation for women who work d) human rights of women - domicile, minimum age of marriage, and principles embodied in the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, adopted by the General Assembly, 7 November, 1967. The Triennial meeting in Vancouver 1967 had passed a resolution unanimously that CFUW organizations within each province press for provincial inquiries into the status of women. Our Legislative Committee Chairman, in recommending support of the Royal Commission, said “One thing which emerges clearly from our files is that the position of women in our society, especially in business, professional and political spheres, is not so satisfactory that we can relax in complacency”.

United Nations

Interest in United Nations Conventions has been shown in approaches to federal and provincial governments asking that

Canada take the necessary steps to ratify certain Conventions. The Edmonton Triennial, in 1955, directed a study of the UN Convention on the Political Rights of Women. A Brief was presented to the Prime Minister in 1956. Canada ratified this Convention on January 31, 1957, albeit with a reservation with respect to the rights of the provinces.

Support for the UN Convention on the Age of Marriage has, since 1966, taken the form of Briefs to the federal and provincial governments in a continuing effort to achieve uniformity of marriage laws in the provinces in order that Canada may be in a position to ratify this Convention and child marriages in Canada be prohibited.

Parental Rights

A resolution adopted in 1965 asking for recognition of the principle of equality of parental rights brought positive action by the Federal Government in that regulations relating to the redemption of government bonds issued in the name of a minor who is unable by reason of immaturity to write his name have been revised to provide that either parent may redeem such bonds - previously only the father had the right to do so.

Immigration and Citizenship

Immigration policies occupied our attention in the immediate post-war period. CFUW annual meetings in 1947 and 1948 went on record as favouring a generous immigration policy commending government action in increasing opportunities for European refugees as well as displaced persons and urging that family units as well as single persons be admitted without discrimination as to race or creed. The 1949 Triennial urged

help from provincial governments to immigrants to facilitate their assimilation into Canadian life with particular emphasis on learning the language. It was reported that "courteous but non-committal replies" were received as language teaching. A second resolution urged admission of displaced persons capable of introducing worthwhile new industries and crafts into Canada and inclusion on humanitarian grounds of a share of immigrants economically undesirable. These apparently fell upon deaf ears for subsequent regulations tightened the restrictions on the admission of immigrants. The 1952 Triennial conference adopted a resolution asking Canada's support for the fund of the High Commissioner for Refugees. In 1960, World Refugee Year, we asked the federal government to extend the successful government project of bringing refugees and their families to Canada.

That same year (1960) we asked for automatic restoration of Canadian citizenship to all Canadian-born women who lost their citizenship by marrying aliens prior to enactment of the 1947 Canadian Citizenship Act. This request was presented by deputation to the Hon. Ellen Fairclough, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, February 15, 1961. In 1969, a CFUW resolution asked that clauses in the Indian Act that can deprive Indian women and her children of the rights they are entitled to as a member of her Indian band, be deleted. This practice is in direct contravention of the Canadian Citizenship Act (1947) which is based on the principle that the nationality of a wife is independent of that of her husband, and of a similar principle in the UN Convention on the Nationality of Married Women which Canada ratified in 1957.

Radio and Television

CFUW interest in radio and television has been sustained, since 1931, when a recommendation was made to the federal authorities that in the event of radio becoming nationalised in Canada an interprovincial committee be convoked under the aegis of the Dominion Government, whose duty it would be to survey the field of educational possibilities and to make such records available to the educational authorities of each province.

In 1940 it was resolved to show appreciation of CBC programs which merit approval and to join the I.O.D.E. in boycotting products which are advertised by objectionable programs. The 1952 Triennial Conference commended the Special Committee on Radio Broadcasting for its reaffirmation of the CBC's national policy as to the freedom of the air and again gave support for the continuation of educational and cultural programs of the CBC. This support had been given in 1947, especially for CBC's school broadcasts and discussion forums, and CFUW cooperation offered in educational, scientific and cultural fields. This was repeated in 1959.

The delegation presenting the omnibus brief to the Prime Minister of Canada on January 8, 1960, reaffirmed CFUW views concerning the role of CBC radio and TV as a public service, views outlined previously in briefs to the Massey Commission in 1950 and the Fowler Committee in 1956.

A 1967 Triennial motion requested provincial governments to provide university credit and refresher courses on Educational TV in order to enable university-educated women to continue their studies and increase their academic skills.

Bilingualism

In 1962 CFUW's interest turned to bilingualism in education and the federal Civil Service. To obtain a consensus of the membership in this controversial area, an extensive questionnaire was circulated. The returns were compiled and used as the basis of a submission to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism in November 1964. The Brief stressed the importance of early instruction in a second language, and the need for bilingual teachers, student exchanges, extension of bilingualism in the civil service and in various media of communications.

Other Areas of Concern

While major attention has been directed to education, penal reform, taxation and status of women, CFUW resolutions, adopted at the appropriate time, indicate areas of concern in related fields. For example, an awareness of the needs of libraries since 1923, especially the need for a National Library, was voiced in oft-repeated resolutions, and has been expressed in a practical way in the form of a Reading Stimulation Grant awarded annually to a Children's Library; it was established at \$350 in 1946, increased to \$500 in 1959 and to \$1000 in 1967. A 1966 Resolution asked that federal funds be designated on a yearly basis for the improvement of public libraries. Governments have been asked (1951), with some success, to remove sales taxes and import duty on books.

Recommendations of the Massey Commission (1950) were supported in resolutions (1952 and 1961) asking for

establishment of and support for a Canada Council, and for a Canadian Commission for UNESCO; two bodies are now a reality in Canadian culture. The 1960 Omnibus Brief asked for adequate funds for the National Gallery and the increased federal grants to universities and more equitable distribution of them were asked for in 1956 and again in 1961 in a Brief to the Federal Government.

Disappointed that recommendations to establish a CFUW fund to be used for the active encouragement of Canadian creative artists were rejected in 1969 because of the inability to finance such a project turned to elation when a member of the Federation donated to the Adaskin fund a Golden Jubilee Bursary of \$500 to a young composer in 1970 and to another young composer in 1971, the continuation of this project to come up for review at the CFUW Triennial meetings in 1970.

The urgency of preserving buildings of historical and architectural importance in the St. Lawrence Seaway area was stressed in 1956. CFUW has been concerned with the preservation and use of our natural resources: the conservation and proper use of land (1962), water pollution (1967).

Together with other interested women's organizations, CFUW has repeatedly asked for legislation to provide "equal pay for equal work" in federal and provincial areas. Such legislation is now in effect, federally, since October 1 1956, and in eight provinces.

A 1960 resolution asking the Federal Government to assume responsibility for initiating discussions with the provinces for

detention and/or treatment of non-criminal sexual deviates, and that more adequate medical and psychiatric treatment facilities be provided for sexual offenders was partially implemented by legislation introduced federally in June 1961.

In 1964 the Federal Government was asked to amend the Criminal Code to provide stronger safeguards against racial discrimination and religious intolerance; this was reinforced in 1966 by a resolution condemning hate literature and genocide.

Another resolution passed at the 1964 Winnipeg Triennial Conference called for a survey of requirements for continuing education of university women with a view to making recommendations to the proper educational authorities outlining the extent of these needs and proposing solutions. This sparked a \$30,000 Survey of Continuing Education which was completed in 1967.

Regional and Provincial

The autonomy exercised by individual member Clubs has found expression in representation made to governing bodies at local and provincial levels; therefore no summary would be complete without some reference, however brief, to resolutions adopted at Regional Conferences and submissions made to provincial governments. To mention only a few areas: provincial briefs on education including curriculum, textbooks, standards, superior students, teacher training, graduate programs, introduction of a second language, particularly with reference to French in English-speaking schools, "equal pay" legislation, jury service for women, juvenile delinquents, amendments to the Ontario Succession Duty Act, briefs to

provincial governments concerning uniformity in Marriage Acts and ratification of the United Nations Convention on Age of Marriage, Free Consent and Registration of Marriage.

Housekeeping Resolutions

Over the years there have been housekeeping resolutions adopted pertaining to administration, membership standards, terms of reference for fellowships and grants from the Alice E. Wilson Fund, nomination and election procedures, the pros and cons of establishing a permanent central office - all recorded in detail in annual issues of The Chronicle.

Margaret E. MacLellan, September 1969

[Ottawa Club / Appointments to the Senate / Typed / 1949]

RESOLUTIONS from the UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S CLUB OF
OTTAWA

1. Re: Appointment of Women to the Senate

WHEREAS at the organization meeting of the Canadian Federation of University Women in August 1919, "the members declared their support of the principle of admitting women to the Canadian Senate":

AND WHEREAS 30 years later, at the Eleventh Triennial Conference in Vancouver in August 1949, a Resolution was adopted "That the CFUW make strong representations to the Federal Government that a greater number of women be appointed to the Senate and urge that selection be made on a basis of possible public service rather than political affiliation";

AND WHEREAS the Governments in office from time to time have effectually ignored resolutions of the CFUW calling attention to this need;

AND WHEREAS other interested organisations have at various times made similar representations which have likewise been ignored;

AND WHEREAS, with the exception of a single token appointment by each of the two major political parties more

than 17 years ago, there have been no appointments whatsoever of women senators;

AND WHEREAS women make up 50 per cent of the voting population of Canada but are excluded from all but two out of 102 seats in the Senate;

THEREFORE IT IS RESOLVED: That the CFUW urge the Prime Minister of Canada to allocate a just proportion of existing and future Senate vacancies to women who have in one sphere or another made a notable contribution to the life of the community or the nation, with the purpose in so doing of giving recognition to the representation of women according to their voting strength.

2. Re: Appointment of Women to the Civil Service Commission

WHEREAS there is a high proportion of women in the Civil Service who are unrepresented on the Civil Service Commission;

AND WHEREAS at the CFUW Triennial Conference in Quebec in 1943 a Resolution was adopted: "That the Federation urge upon the Government the importance of giving a seat on the Civil Service Commission to a woman";

AND WHEREAS during the past decade, similar resolutions have been adopted by other women's organizations and forwarded to the Prime Minister;

AND WHEREAS no steps have been taken by the Federal Government to implement these representations;

THEREFORE IT IS RECOMMENDED: That action be now taken by the CFUW at both national and local levels to impress upon the Government the need for appointing one or more qualified woman to the Civil Service Commission.

3. Re: Amendments to the Dominion Succession Duty Act
WHEREAS no action has yet been taken by the Federal Government to implement the recommendations made by the CFUW in support of the repeated submissions of the National Council of Women regarding changes in the Dominion Succession Duty Act;

THEREFORE IT IS RECOMMENDED: That the CFUW and its member organizations make further representations to the Minister of Finance, local members of Parliament and other responsible authorities concerned, urging immediate implementation of the submissions which have been made to the Minister by the National Council of Women regarding changes in the Dominion Succession Duty Act to place wives in the role of partners, in order that one-half of the joint estate be considered as belonging to the wife and therefore not subject to succession duties.

4. Re: Implementation of Resolutions:
IT IS RECOMMENDED "That the CFUW President be urged to set up a President's Committee charged with the duty of taking all necessary steps to impress upon the Federal Government the need to act upon the resolutions submitted.

[CFUW Brief / Royal Commission on National Development
in the Arts, Letters and Sciences / Typed / 1950]

BRIEF
PRESENTED TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
ROYAL COMMISSION ON
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE ARTS, LETTERS AND
SCIENCES
BY THE
CANADIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
January, 1950

The Canadian Federation of University Women has a membership of approximately 6,000 women organized in the 64 branches throughout the Dominion. It is affiliated with the International Federation of University Women which represents more than 120,000 women of academic training in 33 different countries. The aims of the C.F.U.W are:

- (1) To stimulate the interest of university women in public affairs.
- (2) To promote the higher education of women and to encourage research work by the establishment of graduate scholarships.
- (3) To facilitate social intercourse and cooperation among the women of different universities and with the International Federation of University Women.

The Canadian Federation of University Women and the International Federation of University Women both offer

several scholarships every year. The funds for these scholarships come out of membership fees. The C.F.U.W. awards two travelling scholarships to graduate students (one senior and one junior) annually and also a professional scholarship to a candidate who has completed one or more years of professional training. The I.F.U.W. awards five fellowships annually and these are competed for by university women graduates throughout the world. Many of the local Canadian clubs give scholarships to help finance Canadian undergraduates.

Not only has the C.F.U.W. gained valuable experience in the technique of awarding scholarships, but many of the members are engaged in educational work of different kinds; many are employed in such professions as scientific research, social work, writing, newspaper work, publishing, radio and film production, government service of various kinds, while a considerable percentage of the members are married women interested in Canadian life and culture, not only by virtue of their own academic training but in the interest of their growing families. We mention these facts to show the interest of the C.F.U.W. in the terms of reference of the Commission. Though we are interested in the whole field being investigated by the Commission, we have confined our Brief to the discussion of subjects of which we have particular knowledge.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The need for more scholarships is apparent, especially in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

- I. The cost of education has increased so much that the provision of scholarships for students at every stage

becomes more and more necessary. This is particularly true of students who have just been graduated and require further graduate work to make them specialists in their fields. Although the B.N.A. Act lays down that education is a provincial matter, the federal government has found it advisable in various instances to supplement the money spent on education by the provinces. Federal scholarships have been provided through the National Research Council. Dr. C.J. Mackenzie, President of the N.R.C., stated in a speech in Toronto on December 2, 1949, that "in 1949 the Dominion of Canada is spending perhaps ten times as much on scientific research in government laboratories as in 1938". The N.R.C. is also offering postdoctoral fellowships tenable for a maximum period of two years. This is an effort to keep young scientists in research work and also bring new and keen minds into the organization and prevent its becoming static. Thousands of veterans have been given government grants to enable them to receive a university education. During the war the federal government made substantial grants for vocational training and before the war federal funds were allotted to the provinces to help carry out youth training schemes.

The information and experience gained in administering these various federal educational grants could be used in making future federal grants towards education more effective.

- II. Most of these federal educational grants mentioned above have been made for education in the natural sciences or for vocational training, but the C.F.U.W.

believes that more consideration should be given to making grants for research in the Humanities and Social Sciences. The human race seems doomed unless men and women learned to understand each other better and find some common basis for living together in peace.

Travelling Scholarships

The C.F.U.W. believes that the interchange of students from different Canadian provinces is desirable and particularly the interchange of English and French speaking students. No "national feeling" or "common understanding" can exist where men remain as ignorant of each other's ways as many of us in Canada are to-day. The exchange of students from different countries, and this has already been satisfactorily attempted (e.g. the Smith-Toronto student exchange). Students who are to become experts in their various fields should also have opportunities to travel and study in countries other than their own. At the present time the U.S.A. makes the most generous offers of postgraduate fellowships, but there are other countries with much to offer in academic teaching and tradition. The countries of Europe still maintain their high academic standards; the countries of South America have some very old universities of high reputation; and the countries of the Commonwealth should have great attraction for the Canadian student. If it is not possible for a Canadian student to spend a whole year abroad, then seminars such as the one held at Breda in the summer of 1949 should be organized and attendance made possible for students who would benefit from such a seminar.

It is also desirable that students from other countries should come and study in Canada and find out for themselves what Canada is like. We are glad to know that some students have come to Canada through UNESCO and through the Davis Foundation in Montreal and hope that more may be able to come in the future.

Research in Education

In order that scholarships, whether financed by the government or by private subscription, should be used to the fullest advantage, we suggest that an Education Research Division be established in an appropriate government department, such as the proposed new Department of Immigration and Citizenship. If this is not feasible, then perhaps the present Education Statistics Branch of the Bureau of Statistics might be enlarged, though what we have in mind is a study of possible and desirable activities in the future rather than a statistical summary of what has happened in the past though we do agree that plans for the future must be built on experience gained in the past.

Education has become so diversified in recent years and has so many ramifications that a central research division which would a) collect information on education in Canada and elsewhere and b) make studies of some of the more urgent educational problems waiting to be solved, would be of great use not only to professional educationists but also to those who have the responsibility of the administration of educational institutions and to those who are interested in education from a lay point of view such as members of Home and School Associations. Education is a popular topic of conversations but definite knowledge of the subject is lacking.

Appointment of a "qualified person" re section IV of P.C. 1786

From experience in awarding scholarships the C.F.U.W. knows well the difficulties involved and suggests that the Commission use the powers given it in Section IV of P.C. 1786 to appoint a "qualified person or persons" to look into this question of scholarships for research and make recommendations. This whole problem is more complicated than some of the others covered by the terms of reference of the Commission and its correct handling is of the utmost importance to every Canadian. One of the recommendations of such a committee might be a Canadian foundation on the lines of the British Council which, among other things, has done much for the higher learning both for British students and students from other countries. The present Canada Foundation might be included in such a scheme.

A National Library

The C.F.U.W. commends the federal government for having taken important steps towards the establishment of a national library which our associations has repeatedly urged the government to do. We note with approval the appointment of a National Library Advisory Committee and the commencement of a preparation of a national bibliography. We hope that plans for instituting the other necessary service will proceed without delay and will culminate in the actual building of the type of structure best suited to the purpose of this important public institution.

- I. The whole question of the purposes and functions of a national library has been thoroughly and competently investigated by a Canadian Library Association. The

Canadian Political Science Association and The Social Science Research Council of Canada, whose joint brief was presented of the government in December, 1946, and is Exhibit "A" to the brief more recently presented to this Commission by the Canadian Library Association.

We have examined the submission made by these societies and are prepared to endorse their recommendations which are the result of consideration by experts in all the major areas most concerned with this question.

We wish, however, to express our view that greater emphasis should be placed on the research function of the library. Although the joint brief assumes that the national library will be a national research centre for scholars and students, no special mention is made of the need for competent professional research workers as well as libraries on the staff of the national library.

John B. Brebner in "Scholarships for Canada" (Ottawa, 1945) points out that "an Ottawa Center for research in areas other than the natural sciences would be eminently desirable..." Whereas Mr. Breber visualizes a government endowed centre which would be "a meeting place or club, with some living accommodation, a dining-room, a lounge, and a small assembly room" where "scholars from all over Canada, from graduate students to their most esteemed seniors, could get to know one another and one another's problems in a way which would be bound to increase

overall Canadianism", our immediate plan is much less ambitious.

The Official Opposition in the House of Commons as well as the other parties have repeatedly expressed the need for research assistance which would enable them better to carry out their functions as representatives of the Canadian people. At present the party in power, through the Cabinet Ministers, can call on the whole Civil Service for information. Such research assistance could be provided if a professional research staff were attached to the national library. The staff could serve members of parliament and give more limited service to the general public during sessions of parliament but extend their service to the public between sessions. The staff members of the research section should be people skilled in interpretation of statistics, legislation and other socio-economic data and competent to prepare reports and memoranda as required on specific subjects from materials available in the library. This function we submit is separate and distinct from the necessary and valuable information and reference facilities supplied by the librarians.

The provision of research assistance is in our opinion so important that we believe professional research workers as well as librarians should be represented in the earliest appointments to the nucleus staff so that this particular aspect of development will have adequate consideration from the start.

- II. We were shocked to learn that since the turn of the century it has become a custom for public officials to

take with them when they leave office the public papers and documents relating to their public office. The result is that students and scholars have been forced to confine their historical research almost exclusively to the pre-confederation period. These papers are not the personal property of individual office holders but are public property and should be immediately turned over to a Public Records office. That this should be done has been urged by the Canadian Historical Association, the Public Archives of Canada, the Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada and other interested groups. There have been various suggestions made as to what authority should be entrusted with these documents. Some advocate a Public Records office as distinct from the Archives; others would place the documents in the Archives. But there is a general agreement that the government should have clearly defined policies as to: (a) the preservation or destruction of records; (b) the time interval after which they should be sifted and transmitted to the Public Records office or Archives; (c) an authority which shall decide what records are open to use and to what classes of enquirers. When the Archives become part of the National Library, some scheme for a Public Records office should be incorporated.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

- I. The C.F.U.W. supports the brief presented to the Commission by the United Nations Association in Canada. This brief urges the creation of a United

Nations Commission which would coordinate in this country all the various organizations set up to interpret the different agencies of the United Nations. This Commission would constitute a single information centre which would handle all available information about the United Nations. The present United Nations Association would be one of the most important branches of the U.N. Commission and the proposed UNESCO Commission would be another.

- II. The C.F.U.W is particularly interested in UNESCO as many of our members are professional women, engaged in educational and scientific work, but we believe that a UNESCO Commission could function most effectively as part of the United Nations Commission. This UNESCO Commission should form a definite link between UNESCO and Canada. It should help to interpret UNESCO to Canada and should keep the Canadian public informed as to the various projects in which UNESCO is interested.
- III. This Canadian UNESCO Commission should be invited to suggest names of delegates to UNESCO conferences. The Canadian delegation to a UNESCO should be truly representative of the various cultural groups throughout Canada, and we think the government would find the advice of such a body very useful, when a delegation to UNESCO is being considered.
- IV. This Canadian Commission could also suggest names of outstanding Canadians to represent Canada on UNESCO's own continuing committees. It could also invite leading members of UNESCO to visit Canada and possibly lecture at some of the universities. It could

do much to facilitate the exchange of students between Canada and other countries and could serve as a clearinghouse for information on universities, colleges and other institutions.

Radio and Television

There is now a radio in almost every Canadian home. The radio programs reach far more people than even such powerful media as the newspapers and the moving pictures. The radio is therefore a tremendous potential influence on the cultural life of our people.

- I. The C.F.U.W. believes that the importance of radio in modern life the necessary interconnection of all Canadian broadcasting activities make it essential in the public interest that overriding rights and co-ordinating control continue to vest in the C.B.C., which is directly responsible and answerable through Parliament to the Canadian people. We have arrived at this position for the following among other reasons:
 - A. The main argument advanced by persons interested in the private radio field who would create another regulating agency for radio in Canada is that the C.B.C. should not combine operating and regulating functions. We do not fear this combination in a corporation which remains responsible and responsive to the various groups affected by its activities. The reasonableness of the regulations governing radio broadcasts throughout Canada is insured because the C.B.C. itself obeys all regulations which it imposes on private stations in the

public interest. The regulations are mainly concerned with such things as restriction on the excessive use of records to encourage "live talent", restriction on the mention of price in advertisements, unduly heavy line charges, etc.

We do not believe it is necessary or desirable to create another agency for regulating radio. It would lead to duplication of the technical staffs already available in the C.B.C. and in the Radio Divisions of the Department of Transport. The Third and Final Report of the Special Committee on Radio Broadcasting (Ottawa, 1944) pointed out (p.551) that "since 1932 there has been unanimity by all political parties on the national control of Canada's place in the radio realms are a public utility...Your Committee wishes to state that we believe it is of paramount importance to have a single national authority in control of radio in Canada." We find ourselves in agreement with that view.

- B. We are of the opinion that radio should educate as well as interest and amuse the listeners. Educational and cultural programs can be provided only by a national corporation subsidized from public funds. Commercial radio stations operated for profit cannot be expected to give this public service.

The work of the C.B.C. in the educational field has been recognized and praised by many Canadian groups competent to judge and

interested mainly from the point of view of public service. They include The Adult Education Association, The Canadian Federation of Agriculture, and the provincial departments of education. These representative groups endorse the C.B.C. forum discussions, the farm and school broadcasts.

Without going into detail concerning particular radio programs, we wish to commend the C.B.C. for its Wednesday night programs which are both highly entertaining and educational. The production of these cultural programs not only benefits the listeners but it provides an outlet for Canadian musical and literary talent which otherwise might be lost to Canada. It is therefore most important that such programs should be continued and encouraged.

- C. In a large country such as Canada with a widely scattered population the operation of a radio system can be profitable only in and around the large centres, and more than half the country must be served for other reasons than the profit motive. In the interests of Canadian unity and nationhood these areas must not be neglected. Experience has shown that radio programs under private auspices are mainly directed to the large consuming areas around Montreal and Toronto. It is imperative that the C.B.C. which broadcasts to all the remote areas as a public service should continue to have rights and privileges also in the profitable parts of the

country. This helps to distribute the cost of the necessary service to the nation as a whole.

- D. It is more than a decade now since the C.B.C. was established after several years of experimenting with other methods of radio control. The present plan has proved satisfactory to the great majority of Canadians. No radio authority could suit all listeners all the time. In spite of some complaints, and in the face of considerable propaganda directed against the C.B.C., particularly in the last few years, the public opinion polls show in 1949 that only 16 per cent of the people consider that the C.B.C. is doing a "poor job". We share the opinion of Prof. J.E. Hodgetts of Queen's University who said in 1946 that "On the whole the ten-year record of the C.B.C. both as operator and regulator has been impressive."
- II. The C.F.U.W. urges the replacing of the \$2.50 annual radio license fee by a grant from the Consolidated Royal Fund or an annual appropriation to supplement the revenue of the corporation as may be required.

We suggest that an excise tax be levied on radio tubes so that the owner of a set containing a number of tubes would therefore pay more taxes than the owner of a small set with fewer tubes. This would help to distribute the burden of paying for the C.B.C.

- A. Under the present hit-and-miss method of collection a very high proportion of radio owners escape paying the fee and therefore do not carry their share of the load.

- B. The present method of charging a flat rate per household regardless of the number of radios means that the lowest income groups including old age pensioners and shut-ins pay the same share towards the corporation for operating one small cheap radio as is paid by those best able to pay who have several radios in the home. This is particularly hard when it is considered that the radio is often the only entertainment in the poor home, and that the cost of radios varies from \$20 to \$1000.
- III. Since one of the main arguments for maintaining the C.B.C. as at present constituted is that it provides an outlet for Canadian talent, we would urge that its efforts in this direction be intensified. It is particularly important that individuals with talent who lives outside the big centres of Montreal and Toronto should have an opportunity to enter the radio profession without migrating from the Maritimes and Western provinces to Ontario and Quebec. We believe that more nation-wide competitions should be held in search of talent. Not only would more opportunities be provided by listeners would be assured that the programs are the product of the best available talent.
- IV. For the same reasons that it has proved to be in the national interest to develop a national system of radio broadcasting we believe it is necessary to establish and operate the newer system of television under similar arrangements, preferably under the auspices of or in close connection with the C.B.C. whose experience should be invaluable in the related field.

Conclusion

Finally, in concluding this Brief to the C.F.U.W would like to point out that contrary to the practices of some of the other organizations which have presented briefs to your Commission, the C.F.U.W. does not ask for money for its own projects, and believes that much can be done to promote common understanding in this country and enrich our national life without the expenditure of large sums of money. The proposals put forward by use require a modest financial outlay and should yield a large profit for a small expenditure. National unity and common understanding are not likely to be created by the expenditure of large sums of money. Where the spending of public money is necessary, a competent board representing public and private interests should be established and careful accounts kept.

Respectfully submitted by the Canadian Federation of
University Women
Marion E. Grant, President

[CFUW Brief / Prime Minister St. Laurent / Appointing women to the Senate / Typed / 1953]

BRIEF

Of the CANADIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
To
The PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA
With regard to
APPOINTMENT OF WOMEN TO THE SENATE

This Brief is presented on behalf of the Canadian Federation of University Women which represents 69 clubs and seven affiliated groups with a membership across Canada of more than 7,000.

The Brief is in support of the following Resolution which was adopted at the Annual Council Meeting held in Winnipeg, June 6, 1953.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS at the organization meeting of the Canadian Federation of University Women in August 1919, "the members declared their support of the principle of admitting women to the Canadian Senate":

AND WHEREAS 30 years later, at the Eleventh Triennial Conference in Vancouver in August 1949, a Resolution was adopted "That the CFUW make strong representations to the

Federal Government that a greater number of women be appointed to the Senate and urge that selection be made on a basis of possible public service rather than political affiliation";

AND WHEREAS the Governments in office from time to time have effectually ignored resolutions of the CFUW calling attention to this need;

AND WHEREAS other interested organisations have at various times made similar representations which have likewise been ignored;

AND WHEREAS, with the exception of a single token appointment by each of the two major political parties more than 17 years ago, there have been no appointments whatsoever of women senators;

AND WHEREAS women make up 50 per cent of the voting population of Canada but are excluded from all but two out of 102 seats in the Senate;

THEREFORE IT IS RESOLVED: That the CFUW urge the Prime Minister of Canada to allocate a just proportion of existing and future Senate vacancies to women who have in one sphere or another made a notable contribution to the life of the community or the nation, with the purpose in so doing of giving recognition to the representation of women according to their voting strength.

We note with pleasure that, since the above Resolution was drafted, two women have been appointed to the Canadian

Senate. You are to be commended, Sir, on the calibre of the women whom you have chosen.

We must, however, deplore the fact that, in filling eleven vacancies, you have allotted only two seats to women. It is difficult to determine, in the light of later male appointments, whether the two we are not applauding are merely token appointments, since this number is a far from adequate representation of the woman power of Canada.

We would point out to you that the Federal Government in 1927 considered the matter of the eligibility of women for the Senate as "one of great national importance" and that it would be "an act of justice to the women of Canada to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada upon this point" (P.C. 2034, approved by the Governor-General of Canada in Council, October 19th, 1927). In pursuance of this opinion given by a Liberal Government, public moneys of Canada financed a reference of the question to the Supreme Court of Canada and financed a further appeal to the Privy Council. We submit that the expenditure of large sums of money on a question deemed to be of great national importance has been inadequately repaid by a nominal representation of women in the Senate.

We will further submit that all legislative measures considered by the Senate are intended to apply with equal fairness to all persons in Canada. Many of these measures affect the welfare of children and families, matters of special concern to all women. Only a Senate with an adequate representation of women can hope to fulfill its total obligation to the nation. We

deplore the present shocking waste of woman power at a time when Canada needs to utilize every available resource.

We appreciate the several indications we have had that it is your earnest desire, Mr. Prime Minister, to reform the Senate. May we suggest that whatever reform may come from within that body will be accelerated by the appointment of more women with the same driving power, executive ability and political acumen as is possessed by Madame Jodoin and Mrs. Fergusson.

And, Mr. Prime Minister, there remain seven provinces with no women representatives in the Senate of Canada.

When the remaining 12 vacancies are filled, may we hope that you, with that keen sense of fairness which we have become accustomed to expect from you, will recognize the larger contribution which Canadian women may be expected to make to the political future of our nation.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of:

THE CANADIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
(Signed)
Dr. Martha Law
President

[CFUW Brief / Prime Minister St. Laurent / Appointment of women to the Civil Service Commission / Typed / 1953]

July 17, 1953

BRIEF
Of the
CANADIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
To
THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA
With regard to
APPOINTMENT OF WOMEN TO THE CIVIL SERVICE
COMMISSION

This Brief is presented on behalf of the Canadian Federation of University Women which represents 69 Clubs and seven affiliated groups with membership across Canada of more than 7,000.

The Brief is in support of the following Resolution which was adopted at the Annual Council Meeting held in Winnipeg, June 6 1953.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS there is a high proportion of women in the Civil Service who are unrepresented on the Civil Service Commission;

AND WHEREAS at the CFUW Triennial Conference in Quebec in 1943 a Resolution was adopted: "That the

Federation urge upon the Government the importance of giving a seat on the Civil Service Commission to a woman";

AND WHEREAS during the past decade, similar resolutions have been adopted by other women's organizations and forwarded to the Prime Minister;

AND WHEREAS no steps have been taken by the Federal Government to implement these representations;

THEREFORE IT IS RECOMMENDED: That action be now taken by the CFUW at both national and local levels to impress upon the Government the need for appointing one or more qualified women to the Civil Service Commission.

We would draw your attention, Mr. Prime Minister, to the fact that no woman has yet been appointed Deputy Minister of a Federal Department or Commissioner of any Government Agency. This omission is particularly serious in the Civil Service Commission whose basic function is concerned with the selection and placement of a large number of women. We believe it is essential to our economic strength and national enrichment that women should cooperate with men on the upper as well as on the middle and lower levels of employment. We believe that such cooperation is necessary to the full development of our potential human resources. We, therefore, strongly urge the appointment of a woman to the Civil Service Commission.

The Civil Service Act provides equal opportunity for men and women to compete for initial appointment, and recognize the principle of equal pay for equal work. What women really want, and feel they are not getting, is equal opportunity for advancement within the Civil Service. Granted that equality is a hard thing to establish by rule, the appointment of a properly qualified woman to the Civil Service Commission would assure women that both their interests and their capabilities are recognized.

To date, few women have been admitted to executive and administrative positions at the policy-making level. In this respect, Canada lags far behind many other countries in spite of the fact that competent women are available, many of whom have an extensive knowledge of the Civil Service, its background, development and problems. We submit that the appointment of such a woman to the Civil Service Commission would be gratifying to a large number of Canadians who feel that their country's business requires the fullest use of the talents and skills of all her citizens.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of:

THE CANADIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

(Signed)

Dr. Martha Law

President

July 17, 1953

[Brief to Minister of Justice / Stuart Garson / Parole reform / Typed / 1954]

BRIEF
Submitted by
THE CANADIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
To
THE FEDERAL MINISTER OF JUSTICE
With regard to
AN EXTENDED PAROLE SERVICE

This Brief is presented on behalf of the Canadian Federation of University Women in support of the following Resolution which was adopted at the Annual Council Meeting held in Quebec City, June 19, 1954.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS the primary purpose of a sound penal system is the protection of society;

AND WHEREAS the successful rehabilitation of the criminal population is, in the long run, society's only protection against recidivism;

AND WHEREAS penologists consider parole (release under supervision) to be an essential part of the rehabilitation process, the purpose of parole being to minimize the impact of abrupt transition from incarceration to freedom;

AND WHEREAS parole can be effective only if supervised by competent parole officers;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: THAT the Government of Canada be urged:

1. To review periodically the cases of all federal prisoners in order to discover the optimum time for their release on parole, should such release be considered in the best interests of the public and of the prisoner;
 2. To extend its parole service to the more reformable prisoners serving sentences in federal institutions;
 3. To employ an adequately trained staff of competent parole officers for the purpose of supervising offenders completing their sentence on parole.
-

The Canadian Federation of University Women respectfully submits that there is a need of a greatly extended parole service for prisoners serving sentences in federal institutions.

In view of the fact that some prisoners will always be a menace to society, we qualify our submission in two ways:

- (a) We would exempt from any parole those prisoners who are considered to be unreformable and dangerous to society. Such prisoners, who are frequently professional criminals, should be incarcerated as long as they live.

(b) We would never terminate the parole of any prisoner so long as he is in need of some degree of supervision. In practice this would be an indeterminate parole period extending, if necessary, to the end of the parolee's life. The membership of this group of parolees would be determined by competent authorities, including psychiatrists; we assume that the group would embrace psychopaths, narcotics offenders and certain sex offenders. Each parolee should be examined from time to time to determine whether he is yet fit to have his parole terminated.

With the exceptions noted above, we submit that parole is an essential part of the rehabilitation process. Nevertheless, its potential value has been generally underestimated or overlooked. It has not been recognized as the logical step to follow a period of incarceration. Far too little emphasis has been placed on the gulf that the prisoner must span in emerging from a restricted life in which all major decisions are made for him to one which he must himself regulate. The parole period minimizes the impact of abrupt transition from incarceration to freedom. Such transition requires more time than is presently accorded many prisoners, the majority of whom need assistance in establishing a pattern of living acceptable to society as well as to themselves, two conditions that must be satisfied if rehabilitation is to be lasting. The successful rehabilitation of the criminal population is in the long run society's only protection against recidivism -- we accept the obvious protection afforded by lifetime custody.

The extended parole service we envisage will require:

1. Adequately trained and adequately paid parole officers. Some of these would be stationed in the larger cities, which receive the greater number of parolees. Other would serve a much larger territory.

In situations which would require a parole officer to do much travelling in order to supervise one person, the parolee could be released to a responsible person in the community. This is the practice currently followed.

Each parole officer would make a survey of the place where the offender will spend his time on parole and would promote the offender's acceptance by family, employer and community. It is essential to enlist the cooperation of the public in assisting parolees to find employment and become established.

2. A minimum parole period of six months and as much longer as is necessary for the individual prisoner. The point at which parole begins should be determined not by the amount of time left but by his ability to become rehabilitated within that time. There is small point in releasing a prisoner on parole for six months if it is apparent that he will require 18 months to establish a desirable pattern of living even with the aid of a good parole officer. On the other hand, a prisoner with a 6-year sentence may have reached the optimum time for release at the end of two years or less; or he may never be ready for parole.

Apart from the humanitarian aspect, there are the bald facts relating to the comparative costs of incarceration and parole. If the daily cost of maintaining the prisoner

inside is balanced against the cost of paying the salary of a parole officer, it will be found that the taxpayer gains if a parole officer supervises three or four parolees per day; and of course the parole officers in the larger cities would carry a reasonable case load. This estimate does not take into account the cost to the community of caring for the prisoner's dependents through welfare agencies and other forms of relief.

We have not attempted to estimate the value to the nation of a retrieved manpower made available through the successful rehabilitation of male prisoners; nor of restored homes resulting from rehabilitation of female prisoners. We do point out, however, that the best possible program within the walls is vitiated unless followed by an adequate parole service. The appointment of a sufficient number of properly trained parole officers will produce the desired result only if the timing of the release of prisoners is based on the recommendations of psychiatric and classification personnel.

We submit further that neither the program within the walls nor an extended parole service can succeed with female prisoners until such time as the Women's Prison, Kingston, is provided with a classification and rehabilitation officer equipped with some training in psychology or psychiatry. It would be the duty of this officer to make a thorough study of each female offender, to advise her, to help her to plan her future, and finally, to make all such pertinent information available to the parole officer to whom the offender is

assigned.

We suggest that, because of the small number of female prisoners, it may be feasible to work out arrangements with the province whereby the provincial probation officers may act as federal parole officers; and that, as with male offenders beyond the geographic reach of a parole officer, use be made of a local social agency or some appropriate person especially appointed to the case.

In addition to the general parole program outlined above, we would strongly recommend that steps be taken to review the case of each prisoner now serving a sentence in order to discover whether or not some of the prisoners have reached or passed the optimum time for release on parole; if such is the case, we would request that ticket-of-leave be then granted. This procedure seems necessary until such time as release on parole at the optimum time becomes an integral part of the rehabilitation program.

Summary

The points we have emphasized are:

1. Parole should never be extended to dangerous criminals who constitute a menace to society.
2. The parole period for certain types of prisoners should be greatly extended in order to provide supervision for those who, though not dangerous to society, are weak and in need of special guidance to help them establish a pattern of living acceptable to society.

3. Proper supervision of prisoners on parole requires an adequate number of competent and well-trained parole officers.
4. Apart from the humanitarian aspect, a good parole service provides a saving for the taxpayer.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of:

The Canadian Federation of University Women
Dr. Martha Law
President

June 29, 1954.

Moved by M.E. Ritchie

Seconded by Jean Waddell

RESOLUTION

TO: THE UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S CLUB OF OTTAWA
FROM: THE PENAL REFORM STUDY GROUP

WHEREAS pre-sentence reports are used extensively in England, the United States, and in a few provinces in Canada where facilities are available; and

WHEREAS the Archambault Commission in its report (1938) recommended that: "Judges and magistrates should cause reports to be made on prisoners, after conviction and before sentence, in order to determine the nature of the punishment that should be imposed or whether Probation would be more effective"; and

WHEREAS the Fauteux Committee in its report (1956) asserts: "The value of pre-sentence reports for the purpose of probation and parole cannot be over-emphasized";

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: THAT the C.F.U.W. make representations to the Minister of Justice asking that provision be made for implementation without delay of Recommendation #13 of the Fauteux Report which reads: "In any case where a convicted person is between the ages of 16 and 21 years or where a maximum term of imprisonment of two years or more may be imposed no offender should be sentenced to any term of imprisonment without consideration by the court of a pre-sentence report".

Explanatory Note:

The pre-sentence report is a short biographical history generally covering the social and domestic background of the person charged with an offence. Such a report assists the court to determine the proper disposition of the case, i.e., in the event of conviction, whether sentence should be suspended or punishment imposed. Since pre-sentence reports are usually prepared by a probation officer attached to the court, it points up the need for implementation of Recommendation #3 of the Fauteux Report that "Each of the provinces should establish full-scale systems of adult probation".

Adopted March 11, 1957.

[Letter from Prime Minister Pearson / Appointing women
to the Senate / Typed / 1963]

PRIME MINISTER - PREMIER MINISTRE

Ottawa, May 31, 1963

Dear Miss MacLellan:

Please convey my sincere thanks to the members of
the Canadian Federation of University Women for their kind
congratulations.

I have noted your recommendation with respect to the
appointment of women to the Senate and have also read with
interest the Brief which was presented by your Federation to
the Right Honourable Louis St. Laurent.

Every consideration will be given, of course, and you
may rest assured that the policy of this government will be to
appoint to public bodies only those who will be best qualified to
work for the good of our country.

With kindest personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

[Signed]

L.B. Pearson

Miss Margaret E. MacLellan
President
Canadian Federation of University Women
268 First Avenue
Ottawa 1, Ontario

Brief / CFUW Ontario Committee on Education / Minister
of Education, Mr. William Davis / Typed / 1964]

BRIEF
Of the
ONTARIO PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
CANADIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

To the

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION -
MINISTER OF EDUCATION, Mr. Wm. G. Davis

9th March, 1964

It is a rare day when one cannot pick up a daily newspaper and find a prominent headline concerned with biculturalism, bilingualism, separatism, or language and racial struggles among some segment(s) of the globe's two billion people. The Canadian Federation of University Women, since its inception in 1919, has through its membership in the International Federation of University Women, extended its active interest in the cultures and languages of countries outside Canada more and more. "To every thing there is a season and a time to every purpose under heaven", and the feeling in the University Women's Clubs across Canada in this decade seems to reflect the world's growing awareness that succeeding generations will continue attempts already begun to surmount the old barriers of nationalism in its limited and

geographical sense, of poor communication, of intolerance, and resulting narrow perspectives and judgments. The Federation, having examined the increasing number of briefs and resolutions proposed by its 10,409 members concerning these interests, feels that a Resolution adopted by the XIVth IFUW Triennial Conference in Mexico, July, 1962, reflects the feeling of its members aptly: "That the IFUW affirms the importance of studying the language and culture of peoples of all parts of the world as one of the most essential means of promoting international understanding and friendship; and urges national federations and associations to encourage the study of at least one foreign language and culture, under qualified teachers, not only in secondary schools and universities, but also, as far as possible, by children in primary schools and by adults in various out-of-school programmes".

During the past five years in particular, the fifty-one Ontario Clubs of the Canadian Federation of University Women have been observing and studying the extent of language teaching within their own communities, with even more attention and study focussed on local situations during the past year under guidance of this Committee. At the university level, the Committee has noted that there has been an increase of eleven per cent in three years in the number of students studying foreign languages in Canadian universities, and at the elementary school level, 113 School Boards in Ontario were employing in 1962 approximately 300 teachers of elementary school French (as opposed to 62 Boards employing such teachers in 1959). It has been obvious from these facts and many other signs of public interest - panels in profusion; study groups; French films, both instructional and for entertainment, in demand (the Tan-Gau film at the Audio-

Visual Education Branch, Toronto, had been assigned for so many loans in the autumn of 1962 that the Branch at that time would accept no further applicants for several months); bilingual nursery school, in both small and large centres; Saturday morning, noon-hour and after-school classes in conversational French (the town of Deseronto, population 1797, had 250 elementary school children enrolled in Saturday morning oral French classes in 1962, as only one example); that interest in second language teaching is increasing daily. It has also been evident that some factors have made the desire for second language teaching difficult to carry through to satisfactory fulfillment. At the elementary school level, with which this Committee is most concerned in this submission, it has become apparent that communities and School Boards highly interested in offering early second language teaching have been hampered to varying degrees by one outstanding lack - a supply of qualified teachers who are sufficiently bilingual to teach oral French; another difficulty that has arisen as a corollary has been the inability of local School Boards to set up coordinated elementary and secondary curricula that provide one continuous programme of study in French. (It is probably unnecessary to point out here that "second language teaching" at the elementary school level has become in Ontario synonymous with French, a development that seems logical in view of the former long-standing requirement for French as a basic Grade 9 Academic subject, and of our close proximity to so many of Canada's nearly six million French-speaking Canadians). The basic and urgent need for qualified French teachers seems evident.

The age at which to begin second language teaching is necessary to determine in order to estimate the number of

teachers required. The words of Dr. Wilder Penfield have resounded with the force of a basic truth for many of our members ever since his text "Speech and Brain Mechanisms", the result of his neurological studies on the brain, appeared in 1959. A very large percentage of our members are educators, and probably, an even greater number are mothers. Dr. Penfield's emphasis on the flexibility of a child's brain patterns and the child's unconscious genius for imitation of sounds (as demonstrated so successfully in the aural-oral Tan-Gau method) have roused the ready recognition of educators and revived many vivid memories of parents. We would like to emphasize, as we endorse the need for early language teaching, that the following statements by a scientist only reinforce the experience of many teachers and parents: "Educators must realize that physiological evolution of the brain causes it to specialize in the learning of languages before the age of ten. After that, gradually, inevitably, it seems to become rigid, slow, less receptive". Again: "The time to begin what might be called a general school in secondary languages, in accordance with the demands of brain physiology, is between the ages of four and ten". The (CFUW) Ontario Committee on Education would therefore urge that French be adopted in the elementary curriculum at the Grade 2 or Grade 3 level. (The example of the City of Ottawa provides a precedent initiative with all pupils from Grade 2 level onwards studying oral French since 1958. Some Department of Defense Schools have also included French for six years from Grade 3 onwards). A supply of a large number of bilingual teachers seems necessary if early language teaching is recognized as desirable across this province.

One must also question the type of course best suited for early age language teaching. One key to all human understanding certainly begins in language. The words of Dr. Clyde Kluckhohn speak eloquently: “No clues are so helpful as those of language in pointing to ultimate, unconscious psychological attitudes...Every language is also a special way of looking at the world and interpreting experience. Concealed in the structure of each different language are a whole set of unconscious assumptions about the world and life in it. If words referred only to things, translation would be relatively simple...But they also refer to relations between things and the subjective as well as the objective aspects of these relationships...Moreover, much of the friction between groups and nations arises because, in both its literal and the “slangy” senses, they don’t speak the same language”¹. Thus, language study in the old formalized sense seems obsolete and impractical; of what use it is in a second language, e.g., French, to be able to decline verbs perfectly and assign the right gender to nouns if, when those nouns and verbs are put together in everyday sentences by a Frenchman at normal speed and in normal circumstances that gives the words context, the student finds that he is fortunate to pick up three words of the sentence, far less to grasp the subtleties [*sic*] and emphasis that are intended? This Committee is agreed that the emphasis given to the mechanics of grammar and to the silent appreciation of written literature is not sufficient in a world where these fundamentals may well prove secondary in everyday communication between nations and individuals. Secondary language teaching should, therefore, in our view,

¹ Mirror for Man, 1949 - Dr. C. Kluckhohn, Harvard Professor of Anthropology.

be based on the aural-oral (or audio-lingual) approach in order to take full advantage of the child’s natural ability and to create an early foundation for the use of the language as a vital means of communication and an aid to more subtle human understanding.

We have not attempted here to expound all the fundamental principles of French language teaching in the elementary schools (FLES), but we would like briefly, to give recognition to the importance of several other principles involved in the implementation of early language teaching by methods based on audio-lingual principles. It is obvious that the quality of the teachers concerned is of even more importance than usual where spoken words alone concern the student for the most of the language period; fluency and accuracy of accent on the part of the teacher will be of great significance, with perhaps the greatest emphasis on the latter characteristic, since fluency can be acquired. Pedagogical competence and enthusiasm are also necessary characteristics of the best language teacher; a teacher of such qualities would undoubtedly find the teaching of a second language “by spontaneous, informal methods, and by not formal and task methods” (as described in the Interim Report of the Ontario Curriculum Institute, 1963) a not too difficult task. The report of the Chicago team of Dunkel and Pillet also emphasized the greater effectiveness of establishing a friendly, natural atmosphere in oral language programme. The gradual transition to some reading, and later writing, of the language can obviously be carried through effectively when

desired. One sentence in the Chicago publication of experimental results² does emphasize another factor: "Without complete administrative cooperation no FLES programme can flourish", and this factor becomes even more important when efforts are made to create continuity of curriculum content and methods. Continuity is not only desirable but necessary if the whole programme is not to be regarded as frivolous, and continuity must not end sharply at the end of the elementary grades.

We would like to emphasize that the continuous interest of the Ontario Clubs in early French instruction has been evident for a number of years. The Eastern Ontario Regional Conference, 1960, passed the following motion, for example:

"Be it resolved that the C.F.U.W. Ontario Committee on Education respectfully request the Department of Education

1. To encourage local Boards of Education
 - a. To establish French as part of the elementary school curriculum
 - b. To start the teaching of French in Grades 7 and 8 initially and as the supply of teachers increases, to extend such teaching through successively lower grades
2. To establish French as a required subject of the elementary school curriculum as soon as possible

3. To establish French in the Ontario Teachers' Colleges as an optional subject open to those with Senior Matriculation in French
4. To provide financial assistance for teachers for summer school study at such places as Trois Pistoles, the Universities of Ottawa, Montreal, McGill, and Laval. (The example of the Quebec Department of Education's provision of financial aid to Quebec teachers who wish to attend the Queen's University Summer School in English is to be recommended.)...One can now add the University of Toronto's Oral French Summer School at St. Pierre et Miquelon to this list.

As can be seen from our brief list of illustrations, our members have observed local interest in their communities become more widespread and forceful every year. In April, 1963, both the Western and Eastern Ontario Regional Conferences, comprising representatives of the majority of the C.F.U.W. clubs in Ontario, passed a second motion again concerned with the training of French teachers. The Motion is as follows:

"WHEREAS there is increasing need for teachers of conversational French, particularly in the early grades of the Ontario elementary school system

And

² French in the Elementary School: Five Years' Experience - Dunkel & Pillet

WHEREAS there are at present in Ontario no courses for English-speaking teachers leading towards a certificate in conversational French recognized by the Ontario Department of Education as qualification for a teacher desiring to teach French in the Ontario Elementary schools;

We respectfully request the Ontario Department of Education to establish:

1. Courses in conversational French to be offered as an option at all Ontario Teachers' Colleges
2. Summer school courses in conversational French at interested universities for teachers meeting certain minimum qualifications in French language training, the minimum entrance standards to be established by the Department of Education"

Since the passing of this motion, however, the urgency of the need for trained teachers of oral French and the increasing recognition of the need for large numbers of such teachers (C.A. Pearson, Superintendent of Elementary Education, Ontario Department of Education - "If French were made compulsory in the elementary schools of Ontario, this would require 2700 French-speaking teachers") have made this Committee desirous of urging the procurement of teachers in at least one other way. We would urge that serious consideration be given to a third course of action: the encouragement of some migration of certified French-Canadian teachers to teaching positions for specified periods in Ontario elementary schools. (At least one University Summer School of English has had enquiries from bilingual French teachers about the possibility of remaining for a year or two to teach French in Ontario schools). As well, many of the

1,000-2,000 annual baccalaureate graduates of the Quebec Collèges with their considerable cultural background might well welcome the opportunity to spend a specified sojourn teaching in another province before taking up a profession or business employment in their native province. (This seems reminiscent of the English-speaking students teaching in French Lycées.) It would seem short-sighted to ignore such a close supply of potentially competent, fluent, enthusiastic teachers.

The corollary arising from early language instruction mentioned earlier in this presentation will obviously require the consideration, also, of methods of improving the quality of oral French teaching at the secondary school level. A fourth course of action might be suggested; the establishment of "refresher" courses in oral French for secondary school teachers at university Summer Schools. At least one Ontario university has expressed willingness to assist in the educational enrichment of teachers, as requested by the Department, through the organization and administration of French "refresher" courses for language teachers within the structure of its already busy Summer School, Dean A.R.C. Duncan of Queen's University has declared that the Queen's Summer School "would be very glad to put on this type of summer school course", and it seems likely that other universities may also recognize the benefits of such courses. How incongruous it could be to have Grade IX students speaking French superior in intonation and accent to that of their Grade IX (or Grade XIII) teacher.

This Committee's discussions have been permeated by a sense of immediacy which has arisen, not so much from the

recent events spurring cultural awareness of French Canada and her needs and rights, but from a long-standing respect on the part of our members for every child's educational capacity - a year in a young child's life represents much more than a set number of minutes, days or weeks, it represents an extraordinary learning potential of a depth and speed not calculable in adult terms. The loss of a year in the establishment of any educational improvements represents an irrevocable loss. The Chicago book "French in the Elementary School" expresses this strongly in reference to language teacher: "Since this (proficiency in the oral use of the language) is the one area in which the young child has a special competence which may be lost later, the failure to take advantage of it approximates irresponsibility".

The fifty-one Ontario Clubs of the Canadian Federation of University Women, representing 5,900 members, have followed the actions of the Ontario Department of Education during the past year with interest and appreciation. The organization of the 1963 Ottawa summer course for teachers in English-speaking schools and the subsequent flow of the 130 graduates of this course into the province's elementary schools, the establishment of a Sudbury Teachers' College course for bilingual student teachers in 1963, and the recent development of a Liaison Committee to work on the coordination of the elementary and secondary school French courses are to be commended greatly. We would respectfully urge, in addition, in the view of the urgency of the need for trained, certified teachers of French described in this submission, that the Department of Education consider the four courses of remedial action suggested herein, as well as

the principles of language study supported by this Committee on behalf of the Ontario members of the C.F.U.W.

Early language teaching seems a natural component of modern educational systems, but historically, statistically, and practically, (both in the sense of economic practicality and educational efficiency,) the nineteen million peoples of this country should be particularly concerned with the incorporation of the student of its two first languages, French and English, into all elementary schools in Canada.

Brief Reports of Several Ontario Communities on the Teaching of French in the Elementary Schools: 1963-64

Sarnia: At least four Home and School Associations in Sarnia are considering or have already organized extra-curricular Oral French classes. In one school, 243 pupils were registered for such classes; ninety per cent of the parents registered the desire for such classes on returned questionnaires. (It has been estimated nine teachers would be necessary.)

Peterborough: The Board of Education, after several years of interested recommendations, has approved the teaching of Oral French in elementary schools.

Ottawa: Although French classes have been part of the Ottawa curriculum for a number of years, interest in a summer course to aid qualification of bilingual teachers has become strong through the interest of the Citizens' Committee on Children.

Deseronto: Saturday morning classes under Miss Berlanquet of the High School staff, assisted by volunteers from the High School classes, conducted Oral French classes for the enthusiastic 250 elementary school children registered in 1963, with the aid of as many obtainable teaching aids as possible.

Kingston: A questionnaire sent to parents of Grade 6 pupils last year registered 93% assent for the teaching of French in Grade 6; all Grade 6 classes now are offered in French. This year a vote of 92% for Grade 4 classes and 88% for Grade 3, gave the trustees of the Board of Education sufficient approval to carry on an extended programme, if funds can be provided next year; (French has been taught in Grades 7 and 8 for seven years). Over two hundred pupils are presently registered in extra-curricular classes under the auspices of Home and School Associations and a number of others in private classes.

Port Credit and St. Catharines: French has been taught in Grades 7 and 8 for several years.

Renfrew: Saturday morning classes in conversational French begun several years ago and taught by University Women's Club members, have been very popular, and at last report were over-enrolled and expanding.

[Resolutions / Preventing Contraception / Partial Document / Typed / 1964]

WHEREAS Section 150, subsection 2 (c) of the Criminal Code of Canada states that “everyone commits an offence who...offers to sell, advertises, publishes an advertisement of, or has for sale or disposal any means, instructions, medicines, drug or article intended or represented as method preventing conception or causing abortion or miscarriage.”;

AND WHEREAS the law, although rarely enforced insofar as preventing conception is concerned, does render liable to prosecution any social agency or physician offering advice and/or assistance in family;

AND WHEREAS the very absence of enforcement tends to bring into disrepute the rule of law;

AND WHEREAS population control has become a problem of world concern;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED That we request that the Criminal Code of Canada be amended by deleting the words “preventing conception or” in Section 150, subsection 2(c).

APPENDIX “C”
1964

IX. Resolution from the University Women’s Club of Vancouver (adopted February 1964), to amend Section 150, subsection 2(c) of the Criminal Code of Canada.

WHEREAS Section 150, subsection 2 (c) of the Criminal Code of Canada states that “everyone commits an offence who...offers to sell, advertises, publishes an advertisement of, or has for sale or disposal any means, instructions, medicines, drug or article intended or represented as method preventing conception or causing abortion or miscarriage.”;

AND WHEREAS the law, although rarely enforced insofar as preventing conception is concerned, does render liable to prosecution any social agency or physician offering advice and/or assistance in family;

AND WHEREAS the very absence of enforcement tends to bring into disrepute the rule of law;

AND WHEREAS population control has become a problem of world concern;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED That we request that the Criminal Code of Canada be amended by deleting the words “preventing conception or” in Section 150, subsection 2(c).

In support of this Resolution the Vancouver Club appended a copy of the Brief submitted to the Minister of Justice by the Society for Population Planning, November 1963, on the “Proposed Amendment to the Criminal Code to Legalize the Sale of Contraceptives in Canada”.

The reason given in the Brief for this recommendation are as follows:

“1. Section 150 (2)(c) offends against the religious beliefs of the majority of Canadians since it makes a criminal offence something which the churches believe to be a moral necessity in these days.

I. the Roman Catholic Church approves the principle of family planning and suggests two methods of preventing conception - “abstinence” and “the rhythm method”. If “instructions” are given relative to the rhythm method this would seem to contravene Section 150 (2)(c).

II. The United Church of Canada endorses the principle of family planning and suggests the use of appropriate contraceptive measures, i.e., those which are medically and aesthetically satisfactory. The members of the United Church feel they have a right to purchase suitable contraceptive devices, but in doing so it would seem they are aiding and abetting suppliers to contravene Section 150 (2)(c).

III. The Anglican Church in Canada endorses the principle of family planning and states that Christians have every right to use the gifts of science for proper ends.

2. The Act as it stands tends to inhibit social agencies from offering advice and assistance in family planning to those families in receipt of social assistance, though many of these families are handicapped in their efforts to become self-supporting by the burden of too many children. Unnecessary loads are also placed on the financial resources of the various governments which have to give welfare assistance to these children.

3. Legislation of the advertising, sale and instruction in the use of contraceptives would tend to reduce the number of unwanted children brought into the world, and would tend to diminish the number of illegal abortions.

4. The majority of physicians are prepared to prescribe appropriate contraceptive measures for their patients but in doing so they are always liable to prosecution under Section 150 (2)(c).

5. Section 150 (2)(c) has never been rigidly enforced by legal authorities nor has there ever been any great pressures to enforce it on the part of the public. Laws which are not effectively enforced tend to bring the whole system of law into disrepute. It may be noted that the Canadian Bar Association has called for an amendment to this section of the Act.

6. Section 150 (2)(C) prevents Canada from playing an effective part in aiding those nations suffering from a population explosion, which, if unchecked, must inevitably lead to lower living standards and, ultimately, to war.

7. The Canadian Federation of Societies for Population Planning maintains that effective family planning is essential for the well-being of this nation and this contention has the support of numerous eminent authorities. However, in order to implement a program of family planning, education in the need for and use of contraceptive devices is essential. Section 150 (2)(c) inhibits the undertaking of such an educational program.”

RESOLUTIONS 1964

(A) Laws Pertaining to the Dissolution of Marriage

WHEREAS the present sole grounds for divorce in Canada (except in Nova Scotia) is adultery and gross sexual offence;

AND WHEREAS this exclusive emphasis on the sexual relationship is degrading to the marital status;

AND WHEREAS the law of the common-law provinces of Canada relating to divorce is either, with minor amendments, the English Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act of 1857 or legislation similar thereto, and whereas no extension of the grounds for divorce in the common-law provinces has taken place since 1927, when the courts were empowered to grant a decree of divorce to a wife on the grounds of her husband's adultery only, and whereas the law of England relating to divorce has been amended since 1937 to extend grounds for divorce;

AND WHEREAS the laws of Canada dealing with the dissolution of marriage, being outdated and inadequate to our present society, lead to their abuse and to the commission of fraud and perjury in our courts;

AND WHEREAS it is now possible to obtain a decree

of dissolution of marriage at any time after marriage is solemnized and whether or not the parties have made any effort to prevent their marriage breaking down;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED That the Canadian Federation of University Women request the Government of Canada:

1. To grant to courts in such provinces and territories as desire it, power to dissolve marriages upon the following grounds (in addition to the present grounds), these being the grounds adopted in England in 1937 and upheld by the British commission on Marriage and Divorce 1951-1955:

- (a) desertion without cause for at least three years
- (b) insanity, not cured after specific treatment for five years
- (c) cruelty

2. To restrict the bringing of actions for divorce during the first three years after solemnization of a marriage to cases where the plaintiff has suffered exceptional hardship as a result of the actions of the intended defendant spouse.

(B) Marriage Laws

WHEREAS the legal age for marriage without parental consent varies from province to province;

AND WHEREAS in several provinces a marriage

license can be obtained without any physical examination;

AND WHEREAS the mobility of Canada's population makes it desirable to have more uniformity in regulations with respect to marriage requirements;

AND WHEREAS in Canada, under existing marriage laws, marriage may be entered into too early and/or too lightly;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED That the CFUW request its Member Clubs to study existing marriage laws in Canada with a view to possible reform to establish:

1. Uniform marriage laws across the nation
 2. Means of discouraging hasty, ill-advised marriages
-

[Edmonton Club / Submission to the Bi & Bi Commission /
Typed / 1964]

Mrs. Calhoun
8735-117 Street
May 1964

The University Women's Club of Edmonton is a branch of the
Canadian Federation of University Women.

The aims of the University Women's Club of Edmonton are:

- (a) To promote educational interests, especially those of
women in the province of Alberta;
- (b) To encourage women students in university to work by
the granting of academic awards;
- (c) To stimulate the interest of university women in public
affairs and to afford an opportunity for the expression
of united opinion;
- (d) To maintain and improve the economic, legal and
professional status of Canadian women;
- (e) To develop friendly understanding among university
women through cooperation with the Canadian
Federation of University Women and the International
Federation of University Women.

The membership of the University Women's Club of Edmonton
is 300.

Summary and Conclusions:

We, the University Women's Club of Edmonton are of the
Opinion:

1. That Canadians in all provinces should be encouraged
to feel that they are part o the whole country, and
proud of their achievements together. To this end a
strong central government is necessary which could
take into consideration the special needs of every
province and give necessary economic aid.
2. That this objective might perhaps be attained by:
 - a. Developing provincial education programs for
teachers of French at the elementary level in
English-speaking provinces, and vice-versa in
Quebec,
 - b. The use of textbooks on Canadian history, and
in the English and French language courses
which could present to the pupils a more
sympathetic picture of the two Canadian
cultures.
3. That communication between English-speaking and
French-speaking Canadians is of vital importance, and
until more Canadians are bilingual, this might perhaps
be accomplished by:
 - a. The translation of typical T.V. and radio
programs into the major language of each
province,
 - b. The translation of the most important books
written by Canadian authors in both languages,
and
 - c. The placing of some bilingual staff members in
national tourist and information offices, in order

to encourage travel by French-speaking Canadians in the English-speaking provinces, and vice-versa.

BRIEF

Submitted to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism

By

The University Women's Club of Edmonton

May 1964

1. The University Women's Club of Edmonton wishes to emphasize the fact that we are all Canadians, whether we speak French or English, and that for the sake of the future of Canada in the western world and the mutual well-being and progress of the two groups, this must be the cornerstone in any changes made in our constitution and must be always kept in mind as we seek to bring French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians closer together.
2. For this reason, a strong central government is absolutely necessary. Any special concessions given to one province would inevitably be followed by demands from others. Nevertheless, as the bicultural character of Canada must rest on a firm basis of equal economic opportunity and prosperity in French-speaking and English-speaking Canada, and as Quebec has fallen behind the rest of Canada economically because of a different emphasis in its

educational system, it (Quebec) should be given special consideration.

3. We feel that the things the French and English have in common should be stressed. For example, a fairly long period of living together amicably in this country, a proud history of exploration and development of the west and the north; and the formation, made possibly by French and English working together, of a nation, civilized and prosperous, with some authority among much older nations of the world. This has been accomplished, starting from an empty land of frightening size, in less than three and a half centuries. We believe that the B.N.A Act has been the unifying factor and would be a solid basis on which to continue to build the country. In our opinion the accomplishments of French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians together should be emphasized by the provincial education departments.

1. Through their teacher-training programmes.
2. Through their textbooks on history, and on the French and English languages.

Each culture has much to offer to the other, and Canadians have at this time a unique opportunity to strengthen confederation and make this country truly civilized and harmonious, a more powerful influence in the western world because of its dual nature.

4. We feel that in order to integrate Canada more completely while preserving those different traits of the two founding races which our legacy, communication between the two groups is of vital importance, and in this field we have a few suggestions to offer.

5. It is desirable that Canada become more bilingual than at present, and we would support provincial efforts to attain this by changes in their education departments. The Alberta Department of Education is now taking steps to improve the situation. However, this must necessarily be a long process, and in the meantime we suggest that more be done in the translating of books and T.V. programmed.

6. Mass Media could be exploited to create an understanding in one group of the principles, unique characteristics and philosophy of the other major group. As these ideas are difficult to portray, it is recommended that the programmes be presented in the language of the majority in each province.

7. We recommend that the CBC undertake a regular weekly interchange of French and English television programmes. As it may be difficult to persuade advertisers to sponsor this type of programme, it is recommended that it be financed by the CBC itself. The suggested exchange would be as follows:

1. An English translation of a French documentary programme on Quebec, or a French play, to be produced on the CBC TV English network.
2. A French translation of an English documentary film, or an English play whose subject matter pertains to English Canada, to be produced on the CBC TV French network.
3. Occasional programmes demonstrating the customs and ways of life of the other minority groups in Canada, e.g. German, Ukrainian,

Italian. These programmes to be produced in English in the English-speaking provinces and in French in Quebec.

4. In areas where there is no television coverage it is suggested the same type of programme be produced on radio

8. So that each group would feel at home anywhere in Canada, and perhaps encourage wider travel by French-speaking Canadians, we suggest that the government of Canada gradually staff the information offices and tourist bureaux in all national parks with some bilingual people.

9. With regard to communication between French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians in the field of literature, a study of the Canadian Index for 1962 regarding "publications of Canadian origin or interest noted by the National Library of Canada" revealed the following shocking information:

1. In that year (1962) only six French Canadian novels were translated into English.
2. Only nineteen English-Canadian novels were translated and published in French, and of these thirteen were published in Paris.
3. No translations were published of either English-Canadian or French-Canadian plays or poetry.
4. In the field of general literature and criticism only one translation was published, from English into French.

10. We therefore suggest that in order to convey more widely to people of the English and French language the thoughts and feelings of the other group:

1. The Canada Council subsidize the translation each year of prize-winning French and English fiction and non-fiction, e.g. winners of the Governor-General's Medal and any other literary prize won by a Canadian author, and make possible their publication in the other language.
2. That the National Library ask universities giving courses in modern literature and modern Canadian literature, and public libraries, to let them know the titles of Canadian books they would like to have in translation; that the National Library then compile lists each year of those books which seem most in demand and most valuable, and pass the lists on to Canadian publishers of paper-back books. With an assured market, publishers would perhaps be persuaded to publish more translations of Canadian books.

Additional information re: teaching of French in Alberta Schools

1. The Faculty of Education of Alberta University has now made available a course providing for a Major in French for Elementary Teacher Training.
2. The major responsibility for teaching French in Elementary grades rests with the local systems.
3. Provision is made in Alberta law for limited use of French as a language in instruction at local discretion. This is done in schools where there is a considerable proportion of pupils whose mother tongue is French. Total number of pupils reported under this program in grades I to IX in 1962 was 2,921.

4. A survey of French classes in Grades I to IX was made (Spring 1963). Seventy-two Divisions, Counties, Cities and other systems (4) replied to the questionnaire.
 - 628 classes are being taught in elementary grades.
... 17,266 pupils...16% in Div. II
 - 771 classes are being taught in junior high grades.
... 21,109 pupils...227% in Junior High

About 79% of all elementary children and 1-1/2% of all Junior High children in these programs are receiving instruction by television (parlons Francais).

5. About 17% of school systems reporting indicated they are using French as the language of instruction in some grades from I to IX.

The percentage of school systems offering such instruction is highest in the divisions and counties.

The program of instruction in French in elementary schools involves more pupils than it does in Junior High Schools.

Enrolments in this program tend to be highest in Grade I and gradually to decrease through the grades.

THE CANADIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

Brief Submitted to

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND
BICULTURALISM

THE CANADIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY
WOMEN
STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

1. To assist in developing a sound concept of educational values and in maintaining high standards of public education in Canada; to encourage advanced study and research by the awarding of Fellowships to women graduates.
2. To arouse and sustain among members an intelligent interest in public affairs in the political, social and cultural fields; to encourage an active participation in such affairs by qualified women; and to provide an opportunity for effectual concerted action.
3. To guard and improve the economic, legal and professional status of Canadian women.
4. To facilitate a more friendly understanding and cooperation among university women nationally and internationally, irrespective of race, religion or political opinions; and, for the realization of

this ideal, to participate actively in the work of the International Federation of University Women.

President: Mrs. M.J. Sabia, 29 Edgedale Road, St. Catharines, Ontario.

Executive Secretary: Mrs. R.T. Shannon, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario.

Summary of Recommendations

1. Because of the desirability of early language instruction and the urgent need for bilingual teachers, grants should be made available to universities to establish language courses for teachers.
2. Bilingualism among civil servants should be encouraged, particularly in Ottawa among those in senior positions and those in the fields of communications and information.
3. A study should be made of the various media of communication, radio, television, magazines and newspapers, to see if they could be used more effectively in the promotion of bilingualism and biculturalism.
4. Biculturalism should be encouraged through exchanges of programmes and artists related to the various art-forms.
5. Continuing government support should be given to the Arts in all parts of Canada.

6. Bilingual and Bicultural meetings and conferences should be given attention and financial support to ensure their continuation.
 7. There should be more translations of Canadian literary works, for both adults and children.
 8. There should be consideration given to the study and implementation of many of the recommendations made to the Commission. This could be accomplished either through the creation of a new foundation or through existing institutions.
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UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S CLUB OF CALGARY

BRIEF SUBMITTED TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON
BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM

July 6, 1964

Address for service: 1507 Cavanough Place
Calgary, Alberta

Summary of Recommendations

This brief is written from the point of view of the moderate and thoughtful western, English-speaking Canadian, at least in so far as the writers of the brief have been able to judge his views. It concerns only items (2) and (3) of the Royal Commission's terms of reference. Since at the moment it seems impossible to foresee the exact future relationship between Quebec and the rest of Canada, the brief suggests, for the time being, various ways of improving communications between the two, and some educational objectives which could be undertaken by a federal agency without trespassing on provincial jurisdiction. It also advocates the establishment

of a flexible, imaginative, and relatively independent foundation, supported by both public funds and private endowment, to direct this program of improved communications, and to begin the extension of bilingualism and biculturalism throughout Canada. The brief concludes with the observation that Western Canadians will not continue to support such an extension unless it makes a tangible contribution to Canadian unity.

I. Introduction

A. Definition of Equal Partnership

An essential prerequisite to any brief to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism is a definition of what the writers believe is involved in the term "equal partnership" of the two founding races. In this document "equal partnership" means the warm-hearted acceptance of French-speaking Canadians into every aspect of national life as their right, and not as a condescending concession from a complacent majority. Western Canadians are only beginning to be aware of what is really implied in an equal partnership. They are surprised, for instance, that French-Canadians outside of Quebec feel like strangers in their own country, or like second-class citizens. It has never occurred to them that federal institutions do not present an image with which French Canadians can identify themselves. An equal partnership involves, then, in Western Canada, a new awareness of French Canada and a host of new attitudes before any more profound changes can take place.

B. Scope, Philosophy and Viewpoint on Brief

This brief suggests only some objectives which might provide a climate for such changes. It thus relates only to items (2) and (3) of the Commission's terms of reference. The place of other cultures in the Canadian mosaic is not discussed, not because these cultures and their contributions are considered unimportant, but because it is felt that the real crisis is in relations between the French-speaking and English-speaking groups.

Western English-speaking Canadians, lacking first-hand experience with Quebec, can only judge through communications media "what Quebec wants". At the moment it seems uncertain whether an equal partnership, with the extension of bilingualism and biculturalism through Canada which it implies, is the answer, or whether the eventual result will be a loosening or breaking of Confederation ties. The issue is in doubt, and this brief adopts as a working hypothesis the belief that for the next few years a program to reduce hostility between the two founding races, to increase their knowledge of one another, and at least to begin the extension of bilingualism and biculturalism will be helpful, no matter what the eventual result may be.

The following proposals concern mainly what might be done to increase the knowledge and understanding of our present situation among English-speaking Canadians, especially those of Western Canada. It cannot be stressed too strongly, however, that efforts to promote better communication and education must

be wholeheartedly mutual between the two cultures or they cannot be effective. Such efforts, moreover, must involve some mutually desired long term objectives. It is very late indeed for such measures, but it is felt they should be tried, keeping in mind the need for revision in the light of changing circumstances. The educational goals suggested are only those which might be carried out by some national agency without trespassing upon the provinces' educational privacy. Reference will be made at the end of this brief to the particular kind of agency which would be desirable.

II. Suggestions for Improving Communications

So far as communications in Western Canada are concerned, there are two principle needs. One is for more factual information about French Canada, and the other is for a softening of hostile attitudes, where such exist. These attitudes are probably a great deal more prevalent than was apparent at the Commission's regional hearings in Calgary, and likely exist mainly among the less well informed. Special attention therefore needs to be paid to communications at this level.

A. CBC Radio and Television

The CBC has done excellent work already on the English-speaking network with such programs as Citizens' Forum and CBC Matinee, and the television variety series from the Two Cities which was presented last winter. Perhaps more plays in English could be presented on both radio and television which would portray our problems in human terms.

Themes dealing, for instance, with the crisis of conscience which the young French Canadian is suffering in the pull between new and traditional values, or with other problems within French Canada itself, would reach more people than the forum type of program. Other plays, showing tension where the two cultures meet, could be tackled with good taste and sensitivity. They need not necessarily be treated in a serious way. It would do us good to laugh about them. The feature *Chez Hélène* has been most successful with pre-school children. Another more advanced program for school-age children featuring someone with the charm and verve of Miss Baillargeon and using puppets, stories and cartoons, would be popular. The *Plouffe Family*, too, was not without its English-speaking followers in Western Canada. A series showing the ups and downs of a typical French-Canadian family would still be a good way for Western Canadians to experience a culture they may never otherwise encounter.

Besides plays, serials, and the like, documentaries about Quebec's quiet revolution and its social implications would appeal to some viewers. Most parents would be interested in learning more about Bill 60, and its far-reaching effects upon Quebec, and eventually on the rest of Canada.

So far as actual programs in the French language are concerned, it was interesting to note that at the Calgary regional hearing requests for these programs came not only from French-speaking Western Canadians, but also from English-speaking students of the French language. Perhaps actual French network programs, including children's programs, could be re-broadcast on the English network several times a week, with English sub-titles if necessary.

Western viewers, for example, would be interested in seeing "*La Quintrala*", the recent prize-winning Dominion Drama Festival presentation.

Since research for the Canadian Conference on the Family suggests that a majority of Canadian families watch television for about two hours a day, this seems an area where much fruitful experimentation could be done, even if it requires more funds for the CBC and results in some unpopular programming. On the whole, the stress should be on the popular and the personal rather than the highbrow or academic.

B. The Newspapers

It is difficult for Western Canadian newspaper readers to understand or appreciate the French-Canadian point of view. Undue prominence seems to be given to separatist and terrorist activities, and editorials are often a peevish "What does Quebec want?" Kind of tone. There has been some excellent reporting by Robert McKenzie, Charles Lynch and Tim Creery, but Western Canadians should also be hearing from French-Canadian reporters. The Calgary Herald's practice of printing editorials from outstanding Quebec newspapers is a good one, to be encouraged in other western papers. More people, however, read Ann Landers and the comic strips [rather] than read the editorial page. Here again, there is a need for a down-to-earth approach. Perhaps a syndicated column written with sympathy and under-

[page 6 missing]

The Centennial travel program is an excellent one but also could involve far greater numbers. It is also suggested that exchange visits be much longer, for a year, where possible, and that in such cases there be careful matching of family and visitor by a coordinating bureau.

E. Book Program

More translations of outstanding French-Canadian and English-Canadian books, especially prize-winners, would help the two cultures to understand one another, always provided that publication of such books was accompanied by imaginative, high-powered publicity to assure wide circulation. Encouragement could also be given to Canadian writers, who are usually not affluent, to tackle in either language problems of the two cultures and their co-existence. This could be done through the Canada Council by the offering of prizes or the actual commissioning of books.

The same encouragement could also be given to the writers of children's books. At the present time it is far easier for an English-speaking Canadian child to read about his counterparts in the United States than it is for him to read about children from his own land, and it is next to impossible for him to read about French-Canadian children. When fine books for Canadian children are written in either language, they should be translated and publicised, and placed on library shelves across Canada regardless of the expense. Books which would tend to reduce the cultural prejudice children acquire from their elders are especially necessary.

F. Cultural Exchanges

Travelling art exhibits from the Ministry of Cultural Affairs in Quebec would be warmly received in Western Canada. Performances by Quebec musicians, ballets, and plays of quality would also draw appreciative audiences, though perhaps small ones. Because of the distances involved these events would rarely pay for themselves, but would be worth subsidizing. Documentary films could bring such events inexpensively. Even the stocking by local music stores of good French records for adults and children would be an improvement on the present situation. English-speaking Canada's respect for the vitality of French culture could in these ways be greatly increased.

III. Suggestions for Educational Projects

In the field of education it is difficult to make specific proposals since this is within the jurisdiction of the provinces. It is obvious that an equal partnership involves a greater degree of personal bilingualism than exists at present, and also obvious that the teaching of the second language in Canadian schools, no matter what the province, has been, to a great extent, a failure. The following educational projects to improve the present situation could probably be undertaken by some national agency without intrusion upon provincial affairs.

A. Second Language Kindergarten Schools

The ages of four and five are, generally speaking, neglected in our public educational system. Perhaps these years could be utilized by able children to learn to speak the second language without accent. It is suggested that a few pilot project kindergartens be set up, and experiments be conducted to determine whether, as present research suggests, this is indeed possible. If feasible, these kindergartens could be

operated privately with government funds in areas where the two cultures are in contact and bilingualism is essential.

B. Second Language Television Programs

Calgary's experience with the television program "Parlons Français with Mm. Ann Slack" seems to indicate that television can be used to begin the teaching of the second language in the elementary school even where there does not exist an adequate supply of fully qualified teachers. (It cannot be continued, however, unless the teachers are prepared to become qualified). The preparation of suitable language television programs of this kind, by national agency, and their presentation on national or local networks would make possible an early start on the second language in provinces where better language instruction is desired. It is suggested that these programs be highly imaginative, and use the best teachers Canada possesses. A program of this kind would then enable teachers to use the Grades from VIII to X for more intensive study of grammar and vocabulary, and XI and XII for literature and conversation. The result would be a much higher standard of second language achievement in the schools.

C. Summer Language Schools

Any such programs as the above involving second language teaching at the elementary level means establishing more summer language schools for teachers, especially in the West. Since these are usually carried on by the universities, all of whom are experiencing financial difficulties, federal grants for this purpose would encourage their expansion.

D. Teacher Exchanges Between Provinces

Provincial teacher exchanges are at the moment extremely rare. Several Commission members while in Calgary termed the proposal that Quebec and English-speaking provinces exchange second language teachers "impractical" because of Quebec's own teacher shortage. It is difficult to see, however, how a straight exchange would make the teacher shortage any worse, and if it resulted in a good French language teacher in English Canada, and a good English teacher in Quebec, the benefits would seem to be mutual. Certain religious difficulties would have to be circumvented, but the proposal is made because it would have a definite communications as well as educational value. This idea could perhaps be explored and exchanges encouraged through bonuses of some kind. There are Canadian teachers adventurous enough to go to Africa; surely some can be found to go to different provinces in Canada.

E. Teaching Assistants

It is suggested that the western provinces relax their rules regarding the use of only qualified teachers when it comes to language instruction. In some schools in France young English-speaking assistants are employed who are not teachers at all. Their sole function is to give pupils individual help in English. If there were in Western Canada young, vital and attractive French-Canadian university students in the high schools during May and June, helping students individually through conversation, story and song, French would no longer seem a "foreign language". This could perhaps be arranged with the provinces if transportation and remuneration were paid by some federal agency.

F. Search for Ability Program

It is suggested that young people of high academic and language ability be sought out and identified in the junior high schools of Canada, and offered the opportunity to attend summer language schools which would be similar to the Royal Canadian Institute's summer science program. Although the language instruction would of course have to be English for the French-speaking, and French for the English-speaking, a common recreational program and the experience of living together would give the program a communications as well as an educational value. An exchange year of high school, and of university where possible, could follow. The ultimate aim of such a program would be to develop a pool of able young people, truly bilingual, and at home in both cultures. From this pool it is to be hoped would come future leaders of a bicultural Canada.

G. New Canadian History Textbooks

New history textbooks without cultural bias are needed in both French and English and at all school levels. Grants to eminent scholars for this specific purpose would be a way of assuring the writing of these books, and although the provinces could not, of course, be compelled to use them, it is to be hoped they would. At least they would be available for libraries and teachers' references.

H. Extension of Bilingualism and Biculturalism in the Universities

The English-language universities of Western Canada could play a much greater part than they are at present in making Canada a more nearly bilingual and bicultural country. A concerted effort could be made by the Canadian Association of University Teachers, the National Conference of Canadian

Universities and Colleges and the Canadian Union of Students, all of which have both French and English-speaking members, to promote more frequent exchanges of faculty and students, and, most important, to ensure the success of these exchanges. English-language universities could establish departments of French Canada studies with distinguished French-speaking scholars directing them. Grants could be made available for graduate work which tends to cut across the two solitudes and treat the two cultures as merely two parts of one united whole, or for social research into problems caused by the coexistence of two cultures. The French programs of English-language universities should surely include a course in French-Canadian literature, rather than being concerned almost exclusively with the literature of France. Canadian literature could be taught as comprising both French and English, rather than being one or the other. Adult education courses through the universities' extension departments are badly needed to improve public knowledge of French Canada and our present constitutional difficulties. Here again, the universities could be spurred by federal prompting and assistance.

IV. A National Foundation - The Means to an End

No reference has been made so far as to the best method of realizing these objectives in communications and in education. It is plain that money from the federal government would be needed, though much further study would be necessary in order to say how much. It is also obvious that although many of the objectives could be realized through existing institutions, some agency would be needed as a "pump-primer", and to provide funds where necessary, and to initiate and co-ordinate the many widely different ventures.

The University Women's Club of Calgary proposes that a national foundation be established to this end, and that it be given ample funds from the federal treasury to begin its work. The foundation should be allowed in its program the flexibility, daring, and independence of a private foundation. It should also be open to financial contributions or endowments from all individuals and organizations in Canada who wish to preserve Canadian unity. It is felt that only when the present problems are tackled on a national scale with a well-co-ordinated, creative and experimental type of program can there be hope for their solution.

V. Biculturalism and Canadian Unity

In conclusion, it should be noted that there is a very real fear among Western Canadians that the encouragement of bilingualism and biculturalism throughout Canada, though promoted in the name of Canadian unity, would in effect produce disunity. The contemplation of Quebec's present intense self-preoccupation, and its insistence on cultural survival, even perhaps at the cost of separation, is not reassuring. Other provinces are regional in outlook, but without this complicating factor of cultural survival. Time and again at the informal regional hearings in Calgary speakers returned to the theme of an all-Canadian unity, rather than a loyalty to a particular culture. English-speaking Canadians, being in a comfortable majority, probably embrace this ideal of a single Canadian loyalty more easily than French-speaking Canadians. The English-speaking Canadian's way of life is less easily defined than the French. He does not feel, as the French-speaking Canadian does, that something distinctive and precious might be lost in an intimate partnership.

In most Western Canadian thinking, then, a concomitant of equal partnership and biculturalism is a loyalty to the whole rather than one of its parts. Biculturalism, in so far as it prompts members of both cultures to examine and strengthen the beliefs they cherish, is regarded as an asset to Canada, but unless it also results in an overriding loyalty to the whole Canadian nation, it will not be encouraged for long. We do not yet know whether regionalism, be it French or English, can be replaced by a Canadian national unity. We have waited a hundred years to try to solve the problem, but at least, let us now begin.

CANADIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

Brief to the Government of Manitoba Concerning the United Nations Convention on Marriage and the Manitoba Marriage Act. Presented by the Canadian Federation of University Women, Manitoba Clubs, November 1965.

The Canadian Federation of University Women is a national organization of 11,000 members representing university graduates in all parts of Canada. It is a member of the International Federation of University Women which represents university graduates of 53 countries of the world, and which has the status of a Non-Governmental Organization at the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. In this role its counsel is sought on matters concerning human rights and the status of women at the United Nations. Member organizations, such as the Canadian Federation, in turn work for the implementation of these rights within their own countries.

At this time the Canadian Federation of University Women is working towards the signing, by Canada, of the United Nations Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age of Marriage, and Registration of Marriages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations November 7, 1962 and brought into force December 9, 1964. This is a human rights convention and one of its objectives is to protect the rights of children by preventing them from entering marriage contracts. Canada has not signed this convention but has taken the position that since marriage comes under

provincial jurisdiction and the provinces do not have a minimum age for marriage it would be an embarrassment for them if Canada were to sign. The year 1968 has been declared International Human Rights Year by the United Nations and one of the objectives Canada should strive to attain in that year is the signing of this convention.

In order to do so Canada needs the active cooperation of the provincial governments. The members of the Canadian Federation of University Women within each province are asking their respective provincial governments to indicate their desire to make Canada a signatory nation to the United Nations Convention on Marriage and at the same time to indicate their intention to take legislative action to specify a minimum age for marriage within that province.

Consent to the marriage of a minor is required in all Canadian provinces and the age varies from 18 to 21. For the marriage of a minor in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia the consent of both parents except in particular circumstances is required. In all other provinces consent means consent of the father alone except in particular circumstances. Presumably, the legislators in all provinces have agreed in the past that no one below the age of 18 ought to enter marriage. However, in Canada there is no minimum age below which the child may not marry with consent if she is pregnant and no minimum age below which the marriage is not legally binding if the child has cohabited with the spouse after the marriage ceremony or if the marriage has been consummated.

For example, in Manitoba consent to marry must be obtained by minors if they wish to marry before the age of 18. However, if the girl is pregnant and 16 years old consent is not required. If the girl is under 16 and pregnant she may marry with her father's consent and a medical certificate indicating her condition. In Ontario if a child is under 14 and pregnant she must have her father's consent and a medical certificate. In the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland consent from the father alone is enough if the female child is 12 years old and pregnancy need not be proved. The same situation prevails in Quebec. In Saskatchewan and Alberta consent of both parents and proof of pregnancy is necessary for the marriage of minors under 15 and 16 years respectively. While in British Columbia, which has the most advanced legislation in this field, for marriage below 16, pregnancy must be proved, and consent given by both parents and a Judge of the Supreme or County Court.

Provincial marriage legislation which permits the marriage of children not only prevents Canada from signing the United Nations Convention on Marriage but is inconsistent with Canada's adherence to the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of the Child, unanimously adopted and proclaimed on November 20, 1959. This declaration set forth the rights and freedoms which the international community has agreed every child, without exception, should enjoy. The first principle states that "The child shall enjoy all the rights set forth in this Declaration. All children, without any exception whatsoever, shall be entitled to these rights, without distinction or discrimination on account of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, whether of himself or of his

family". And principle 2 states, "The child shall enjoy special protection and shall be given opportunities and facilities by law and by other means to enable him to develop physically, mentally, morally, spiritually and socially in a healthy and normal manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity. In the enactment of laws for this purpose, the best interests of the child shall be the paramount consideration".

A child who becomes pregnant is still a child and is entitled to the rights set forth in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child. The child in trouble must be offered love, understanding and protection no matter what that trouble may be. To legislate, as we do in Canada, that in order to prevent illegitimacy, a child herself may marry is the grossest kind of neglect and is a negation of the principle that in the enactment of laws and for the protection of children, the best interests of the child shall be the paramount consideration.

Illegitimacy in 1965 brings sorrow and regret but not social ostracism. The effort of illegitimacy seems now much less a tragedy than the enforced marriage of young persons ill-equipped emotionally, mentally and financially to assume the responsibilities of parenthood. The paramount interest of emotionally immature adolescents surely dictates that they be protected by law from an institution that to be successful requires all the resources of a mature adult.

For these reasons and so that Canada may stand recognized as a nation concerned with the human rights of all its citizens, and concerned equally with the rights of citizens of other nations, the Canadian Federation of University Women requests the Government of Manitoba to urge the Government

of Canada to sign the United Nations Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age of Marriage and Registration of Marriages.

At the same time the University Women's Clubs of Manitoba make the following requests for changes in the Marriage Act of Manitoba:

1. (Relating to Sections 22(1) and 23).
A MINIMUM AGE OF MARRIAGE OF 16 YEARS BELOW WHICH MARRIAGE IS NOT VALID.

Children may not apply for license to drive a car until they reach the full age of 16 years. Children must still attend school until the end of the term in which their sixteenth birthday occurs. Children are still subject to the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court at sixteen years. Children of 16 are not held accountable for contracts they sign. All this legislation shows that we do recognize the sixteen year old as a child in law needing special protection. It is inconsistent to permit an even younger child to sign a marriage contract.
2. (Relating to Sections 21 and 23)
THAT CONSENT BE REQUIRED FOR THE MARRIAGE OF ANY PERSON BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 AND 18.

The fact of pregnancy does not render a child any more capable of making a rational decision about his life - rather the contrary. Pregnancy must not be allowed to dispense with consent.

3. (Relating to Section 21)
WHERE A PARENT OR GUARDIAN REFUSES CONSENT AND EITHER PARTY TO THE MARRIAGE IS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 AND 18 APPEAL MAY BE MADE TO A COMPETENT AUTHORITY COMPOSED OF A JUDGE, the director of child welfare or his surrogate and a competent woman. In every case special attention must be given to the parental objection.
4. (Relating to Section 21(5))
WHERE THE PARENT OR GUARDIAN IS DEAD OR PREVENTED FROM GIVING CONSENT BECAUSE OF ILLNESS OR ABSENCE FROM THE PROVINCE APPEAL MAY BE MADE TO A COMPETENT AUTHORITY composed of a judge, the director of child welfare or his surrogate and a competent woman. In no case should the decision to waive consent be made as at present by the issuer of the license.
5. (Relating to Section 21(1))
THAT CONSENT TO THE MARRIAGE OF A MINOR BE BROADENED TO INCLUDE THE CONSENT OF BOTH PARENTS as is now the case in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Manitoba legislation should recognize the principle of equality of parental rights and duties. In decisions affecting the lives of children, particularly in so irrevocable a decision as the marriage of a minor, the child has the right to the protection of both parents and both parents have a duty to extend their protection. In the case of disagreement to the marriage between the parents, the appeal authority mentioned in items 3 and 4 would be available.

- 6. (Relating to Sections 39 and 40)
WHERE A FORM OF MARRIAGE IS GONE THROUGH BETWEEN PERSONS EITHER OF WHOM WAS UNDER 16 THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH SHALL DECLARE THE MARRIAGE NULL AND VOID UNLESS AND UNTIL BOTH PARTIES HAVE PASSED THEIR SIXTEENTH BIRTHDAYS, in which case item 7 is to apply.
- 7. (Relating to sections 22(4) and 22(7))
PROOF OF AGE TO BE PRESENTED TO THE ISSUING AUTHORITY BEFORE THE ISSUING OF A MARRIAGE LICENSE TO ANY APPLICANT UNDER THE AGE OF 21 YEARS.

Young people must present this proof of age before being served liquor. It seems reasonable to exercise the same precaution before issuing a marriage license.

- 8. And finally, we approve the suggestion made recently by some church authorities that in the interests of citizens living in remote areas of the province, some competent civil authority should be appointed with power to perform civil marriage.

Respectfully submitted.

[Letter / CFUW President Sabia / Prime Minister Pearson /
Appointing women to the Senate / Typed / 1966]

President

Executive Secretary

Mrs. M.J. Sabia

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CANADIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
FEDERATION CANADIENNE DES FEMMES DIPLOMES
DES UNIVERSITES

March 3, 1966

The Right Honourable Lester Bowles Pearson,
Prime Minister of Canada
Ottawa, ON

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

The Canadian Federation of University Women was
disturbed and concerned to read of your recent appointments
to the Senate of Canada.

It is a sad commentary on our Canadian political life
that over the years, appointments to the Senate have been
made as a reward for faithful service to a political party. We

had so looked forward to your leadership in making major
reforms in the Senate.

As a Federation we were disappointed that no women
were appointed to the Senate. We know that the names of a
number of competent and outstanding women have been
submitted to you from time to time by several Women's
Organizations. We wonder why they were so lightly set aside.

We are now reconfirmed in our considered opinion that
Canada urgently needs a Commission on the Status of
Women. At this moment in Canadian history it is imperative
that the many prejudices encountered by women in the
business, professional and political sphere aided and abetted
by prejudicial Government legislation be aired, discussed and
eradicated. We sincerely hope you will give serious
consideration to setting up a Commission on the Status of
Women.

We congratulate your Government on its progressive
and enlightened decision to study the various aspects of our
antiquated Divorce, Abortion and Birth Control Laws. We
submit it is a study long overdue.

We look forward to your leadership in examining all the
many laws that mitigate against women's participation in the
economic, professional and political life of this country.

Respectfully,
Mrs. M.J. Sabia
President

Vice-President (West)
Mrs. G.M. Brownell
61 Cordova Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Vice-President (Ontario)
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[Letter / CFUW President Sabia / Prime Minister Pearson /
Appointing women to posts in public affairs / Typed /
1966]

President
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CANADIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
FEDERATION CANADIENNE DES FEMMES DIPLOMES
DES UNIVERSITES

9th August, 1966

The Right Honourable Lester Bowles Pearson,
Prime Minister of Canada
Ottawa, ON

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

As you know from my earlier letters to you, The
Canadian Federation of University Women feels strongly that
women should be more active in the public affairs of this
country. We acknowledge that sometimes women have

seemed reluctant to participate, but many are willing to do so
when called upon.

At the Council meeting of the Canadian Federation of
University Women held in Halifax this summer, the attached
Resolution was passed. As you will see, it reflects our concern
and our opinion that women must be appointed to posts for
which they are fitted and qualified, and we trust that you will
act upon it.

Yours Sincerely,

Mrs. M.J. Sabia
President

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Vice-President (Ontario)
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[Letter / CFUW President Sabia / Commons Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs / Divorce Laws / Typed / 1966]

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CANADIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
FEDERATION CANADIENNE DES FEMMES DIPLOMEES
DES UNIVERSITES

April 21, 1966

The Commons Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs,
Parliament Buildings
Ottawa, Canada

Dear Sirs:

We note from the newspapers that the Commons Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs has been assigned the study of the Divorce Laws in Canada.

We sincerely hope that this study of Divorce Legislation will include the rights of a married woman to her own domicile.

Arguments for a separate domicile include:

- (a) It is in line with the factual position.
Usually the domicile of a married woman and her husband will be the same. If they are not, it imposes a hardship on the wife to define her domicile as artificially tied to that of another person. Artificially linking her domicile to that of her husband is not only unjust but insulting, -- it treats her as a perpetual child. It is ridiculous that the children in a family are entitled in due course to acquire their own domicile, but the mother who bore them is not.
- (b) It will end one of the present unjust legal ideas which impose on the wife a double standard for divorce.
At present, the husband has the exclusive right of changing his domicile as he likes, to any jurisdiction which grants divorce on grounds that suit him. Although the wife is commonly the person who suffers most from a broken marriage and is usually left without money and with the care of dependent children, she is denied the right to a separate domicile such as her husband has, and is tied (except for the few cases covered by the Divorce Jurisdiction Act, 1930 (ch.15)) to the marital status imposed by her husband's whims of the moment.
- (c) It will end the present unjust double standard of proof.
Since only the husband's domicile is regarded as important under the existing law, the husband himself rarely has any difficulty establishing it. However, since it is difficult to know what is the intention of someone else, a wife has great -- and sometimes impossible -- difficulties in establishing where her husband is

domiciled unless he is born and lives all his life in the same Province. Cases are on record in which a wife has been refused a divorce by the Courts of both Provinces in which the husband has lived, on the ground that the courts of each considered that he was domiciled in the other. In many cases the financial problems faced by the wife in general, plus the added costs and uncertainty of establishing her husband's domicile if he has moved around, simply means that the wife in such a situation is unable to bring her case before the Courts at all. Essentially, the requirement that she prove her husband's domicile means that she may have no hope of obtaining the divorce to which she is entitled in theory and in justice.

(d) It will end the inadequate and discriminatory situations created by the Divorce Jurisdiction Act, 1930 (ch.15)

This 1930 statute was only a partial modification of the harsh rule of domicile. It allowed a married woman deserted and living separate and apart from her husband for two years and upwards and still living separate and apart from her husband, to bring divorce proceedings in the Province in which the husband was domiciled immediately prior to the desertion.

It was and is inadequate because:

1. It requires a wife who has been deserted and who is usually destitute, either to continue living for two years in the province in which the husband was domiciled (even if she could provide a better home for the children and herself elsewhere), or else to undergo the extra financial and practical problems involved in

bringing the proceedings in that province after she has left.

2. It still leaves the wife with the difficult or impossible burden of proving where her husband has domicile - often impossible, as noted above.
3. It imposes a double standard of grounds for divorce upon the wife who is deserted by her husband. If a husband who has given his wife grounds for divorce remains in the Province, his wife may obtain her divorce immediately. But if he deserts her, the deserting husband may play the gay blade where he likes while the abandoned wife must wait two years in limbo (and probably on public relief) until this two year extra penalty against her has passed.

We enclose a background paper prepared by our Status of Women Committee under the Chairmanship of Mrs. M.W. Menzies of Winnipeg. We trust you will give it every consideration.

Yours truly,

Mrs. M.J. Sabia
President.

[CFUW Halifax / Emergency Resolution / Hate Propaganda / Genocide / Typed / 1966]

Halifax Council Meeting 1966

EMERGENCY RESOLUTION CONCERNING HATE
PROPAGANDA AND GENOCIDE

Sponsored by the University Women's Club of Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, and strongly supported by the Committee on Status Women and the Manitoba Committee.

WHEREAS the Canadian Federation of University Women abhors any discussion advocating genocide and feels deep concern over manifestations of hatred directed against minority groups who have contributed so much to the building of Canada,

AND WHEREAS such groups as well as the individual citizens within them have a right to the protection of the law for their security,

AND WHEREAS Canada as a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, is bound to protect the rights of minority groups by legislation from threats or taunts of genocide,

AND WHEREAS after extensive investigations concerning hate propaganda in Canada and abroad the Special Committee on Hate Propaganda in Canada reported that Canadian law clearly is inadequate with respect to the

intimidation of and threatened violence against groups, and almost wholly lacking in any control of group defamation and recommends that there should be new legislation in Canada to forbid advocacy of genocide, incitement to hatred of groups that is likely to occasion breach of the peace, and group defamation; and further recommends that the legislation should be so drafted as to permit the maximum freedom of expression consistent with its purpose and the needs of a free society,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Federation of University Women supports the recommendations of the Report of the Special Committee on Hate Propaganda in Canada and urges the Federal Government to enact the proposed legislation.

Note: This is a very necessary resolution to follow through our concern about hate propaganda expressed at the Winnipeg Triennial Meeting in August 1964 in the form of a resolution. At that time we along with the National Council of Jewish Women, the National Council of Women and other national organizations passed resolutions urging government action against hate propaganda. Following these representations the government appointed a special committee to investigate the legal, social and psychological factors in hate propaganda and to bring forth recommendations. The Special Committee reported to the government in November 1965 and their report was issued in April 1966. It states the seriousness of the problem of hate propaganda in Canada and concludes that the force of the law is required both for legal protection and for education. The Portage la Prairie Club submits that the CFUW should once more signify its continuing concern with this

problem and support measures to prohibit the propagation of hate against minority groups in Canada.

[Letter / CFUW President Sabia / Prime Minister Pearson /
Royal Commission on the Status of Women / Typed / 1966]

President
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CANADIAN FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
FEDERATION CANADIENNE DES FEMMES DIPLOMES
DES UNIVERSITES

November 14, 1966

The Right Honourable Lester Bowles Pearson,
Prime Minister of Canada
Ottawa, ON

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

It was with profound regret that the delegation for the Equality of Women in Canada which went to Ottawa in support of the Brief requesting a Royal Commission on the Status of Women learned that you would not be able to meet with them. We fully understand and appreciate the many pressures and commitments in Parliament that kept you from meeting with us, even through this whole issue of a Royal Commission on

the Status of Women is of the utmost important to the manpower development of this country.

We indeed appreciated the Honourable Judy La Marsh's whole-hearted support for a Royal Commission but found the attitude of the Honourable Chief Justice Cardin and the Honourable Nicholson, Minister of Labour, difficult to accept. Both suggested that either a Senate or Parliamentary Committee would be sufficient. Neither Committee will be acceptable to the two commissions who were represented on the delegation. Too few women are represented either in the Senate or in Parliament.

A Royal Commission should be a totally impartial body and could serve as an excellent educational instrument both for the Government and for the development of the full potential of women's participation in the economic, professional and business life of this country.

We do not envision, not do we want, an expensive, long-standing Commission. We submit the work of the Royal Commission could be done in a year and they report made to the Government by early 1968, which has been designed by the United Nations as the International Year for Human Rights.

What better way could be found for Canada to appropriately celebrate Human Rights Year than to give all men and women of this country equal rights and opportunities de jure and de facto.

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[CFUW North York / Emergency Resolution / Statement of
the Government of Canada on Indian Policy / Typed /
1970]

*The Indian White Paper

August 1970

EMERGENCY RESOLUTION
SUBMITTED BY
THE UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S CLUB OF NORTH YORK

WHEREAS the Canadian Federation of University Women has
concerned itself with the issues which affect the Indian people
of Canada, and

WHEREAS the members of the Canadian Federation of
University Women have been meeting with many leaders and
representatives of the National Indian Brotherhood, the Union
of Ontario Indians, the National and Ontario Friendship
Centres and other Indian organizations during the 1970
Triennial Conference of the Canadian Federation of University
Women, and

WHEREAS we recognize that the Indian people of Canada
wish to have greater control of their own affairs,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian
Federation of University Women urge the Government of
Canada to give continuing consideration to proposals
submitted by the Indian people of Canada in response to the
"Statement of the Government of Canada on Indian Policy,
1969"*.

August 1970

DISADVANTAGED CANADIAN - INDIANS

Chief Dan George of the Burrard Indian Reserve spoke these words on the occasion of the celebration of Canada's birthday, July 1, 1967, at Empire Stadium in Vancouver.

"How long have I known you, Oh Canada? A hundred years? Yes, a hundred years. And many, many seelalum more. And today when you celebrate your hundred years Oh Canada I am sad for all the Indian people throughout the land.

For I have known you when your forests were mine; when they gave me meat and clothing. I have known you in your streams and rivers where your fish flashed and danced in the sun, where the waters said come, come and eat of my abundance. I have known you in the freedom of your winds, and my spirit like the winds once roamed your good lands.

But in the long hundred years since the white man came, I have seen my freedom disappear like the salmon going mysteriously out to sea. The white man's strange customs which I could not understand pressed down upon me until I could no longer breathe.

When I fought to protect my land and my home, I was called a savage. When I neither understood nor welcomed this

way of life I was called lazy. When I tried to rule my people I was stripped of my authority.

My nation was ignored in your history textbooks - it was little more important in the history of Canada than the buffalo that ranged the plains. I was ridiculed in your plays and motion pictures, and when I drank your fire-water, I got drunk -- very drunk. And I forgot. Oh Canada, how can I celebrate with you this centenary, this hundred years? Shall I thank you for the reserves that are left me of my beautiful forests? For the canned fish of my rivers? For the loss of my pride and authority even among my own people? For the lack of my will to fight back? No: I must forget what's past and gone.

Oh, God in heaven, Give me back the courage of the olden Chief. Let me wrestle with my surroundings. Let me again as in the days of old dominate my environment. Let me humbly accept this new culture and through it rise up and go on.

Oh God: Like the Thunderbird of old, I shall rise again out of the sea: I shall grab the instruments of the white man's success - his education, his skills, and with these new tools I shall build my race into the proudest segment of your society. Before I follow the great Chiefs who have gone before us, Oh Canada, I shall see these things come to pass.

I shall see our young braves and our chiefs sitting in the houses of law and government, ruling and being ruled by the knowledge and freedoms of our great land. So shall we shatter the barriers of our isolation? So shall the next hundred

years be the greatest in the proud history of our tribes and nations.”

SUGGESTED AREAS OF STUDY

I. HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Treaties - Province of Canada Treaties, Post-Confederation Treaties, etc.

The Indian Act and its effect today.

Legal Status of Indians - Indians, Metis, Non-status Indians.

Violation of Treaty Rights - e.g. Jay Treaties 1794; Migratory Bird Convention 1917; difference in Canadian and American interpretation; question of ownership and rights.

II. THE INDIAN AND THE LAW

The Bill of Rights and the Indian - does it apply?
Canada Pension Act.

Indian Act and Liquor Control - a provincial, federal problem.

Conflict between treaty rights and federal and provincial legislation.

Multiple police jurisdiction on the reserve.

Community Resources and Preventive Services - Probation, Institutions, and Parole, Friendship centres, Native organizations

Administration of Indian Estates - personal property, homes, money, land.

Delinquency of Young

Indian Woman's rights under the law.

III. EDUCATION

Education of Indian Children in your province.

Unequal Educational Attainment - residential schools, reserve schools.

The role of the Church in Education.

Cultural Continuity or Cultural Phase-out.

Curriculum Development - textbook inadequacies and inaccuracies. Need for curriculum meaningful to Indian child, designed and geared to needs.

Work done by Extension Services of Universities e.g.

Cree Project at McGill, University of Saskatchewan curriculum development, and others.

Special Teacher Training (e.g. Alberta, Saskatchewan).

IV. THE MIGRATING INDIAN

Problems of adaptation - assistance for urban-bound Indian

Opportunities for making a living and/or obtaining further education

Effectiveness of organizations formed to assist the urban Indian - Friendship Centres, Indian Eskimo Association,

Indian Organizations - Brotherhoods, Unions, etc.

V. HEALTH & HOUSING

Poverty - difficulties of economic survival - social, cultural, educational deprivation

Mortality Rate (infant and adult) - incidence of disease - preventative medicine

Health Services - government, welfare organizations, clinic

Education in Health

Effectiveness of Volunteer organizations

Housing Programs - special problems - on the reserve, off

VI. INDIANS & GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Federal Agencies - Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern Development - Indian Advisory Board - Dept. of National Health and Welfare - Development Services - Dept. of Secretary of State - Citizenship Branch
Provincial, - Manitoba, Alberta, Ontario, Saskatchewan
Self-Government - Band Councils, Native Organizations, Red Power; assimilation? Integration?
Indian Affairs Branch - an effective instrument?
Federal Government - new legislation, accessibility to Indians - Indian Claims Board
Parliamentary Committee on Indian and Northern Affairs of the House of Commons - chairman - Mr. Ian Watson, M.P., Ottawa

VII. LOCAL ISSUES

Northwest Territories - Treaties 8 and 11, Do they have an aboriginal right?
British Columbia - Land not ceded, - fishing rights
Alberta - Indian Dichotomy - Blood Blackfoot and Cree, South and North
Saskatchewan - Status of Indians, Metis, - Who is an Indian?
Manitoba - Metis, Metis land question
Ontario - Dichotomy, Six Nations and Ojibway, Bulk of Indians live north of CN Railway making communication and transportation an expensive problem
Quebec - Land never ceded, bilingualism (French - Indian), denial of franchise

Maritimes - Land not ceded, fishing rights.
Newfoundland has one band only.

THIS STUDY OUTLINE HAS BEEN PLANNED WITH THE HELP OF INDIANS IN THE TORONTO AREA AND WE ARE MOST GRATEFUL.

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