Helen Bitz

Adam George Archibald

Canadian Confederation - Bilingual Committee

Topic 1: Institutional Design and Regional Diversity

The joining of the provinces to form one great nation is not seen by all as the perfect solution, many, including the majority of my party, believe that there is no place for a grand nation, for fear of smaller provinces falling into the shadows of bigger provinces. I am the only member of the liberal caucus to support Nova Scotia’s entry into the Confederation[[1]](#footnote-1). L’idée de converger avec les autres provinces maritimes pour créer une nation a été considérée récemment[[2]](#footnote-2) parce que les provinces sont similaires dans plusieurs aspects, notamment dans leurs tailles et dans leurs idées concernant le futur de notre nation. Cette union ne m’a jamais intéressé[[3]](#footnote-3) come celui-ci, mais avec l’arrivé de la province du Canada, nous devons reconsidérer l’alliance, car cette grande province pourrait facilement éclipser les provinces maritimes.

At these conferences, all representatives have the opportunity to discuss their vision of our future nation; we must come together and try to create one country that will defend the interests of all citizens, including geographic concerns as well as subculture populations[[4]](#footnote-4). Pour ce faire, la création d’un État fédéral est le système politique idéal pour créer un pays qui pourra satisfaire et tenir en compte les demandes de la population entière et non seulement répondre aux besoins de la majorité. All provinces deserve a say in the political matters of the country and therefore, rep by pop cannot be part of our new nation which is composed of many small provinces. However, this difference in opinions cannot shatter our ultimate goal of creating a new and prosperous country. Therefore if rep by pop is incorporated into the constitution, the maritime population will not let itself be forced into the hands of Ontarians but will depend on the support of Quebec[[5]](#footnote-5). Étant un État semi-indépendant depuis 1758[[6]](#footnote-6), le Nouvelle-Écosse est fière de son pouvoir fiscale avec ses importations et de ses accomplissements et ne se laissera pas être assimilé dans le nouveau pays, il est une priorité pour tous les provinces maritimes d’avoir du pouvoir et de garder notre indépendance dans cette nouvelle réalité. Pour ce faire, nous ne pouvons point nous soumettre à la rep by pop et obtenir un chemin de fer pour pouvoir exporter et importer à l’intérieur du pays. Be believe that in order for our needs to be met, we must distribute all power throughout the country to the provinces, this means that each province have certain rights, but we cannot be too decentralized or we will risk identity crisis’s, we must also remain faithful to the crown and retain full cooperation with the queen. Pour ce qui concerne la langue française, comme toutes les minorités, leurs droits doivent êtres respectés et cela peut se faire dans un État fédéral.

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Topic 2: Economic Policy, Regional Markets, and Colonial Expansion

Ever since our semi-independence of 1758 Nova Scotia has valued it’s achievements and favours trade, the creation of a nation would permit the creation of a broader trading market and the opportunity of a nation wide railway system[[7]](#footnote-7). La majorité des autres députés de la Nouvelle Écosse étaient contre le Traité de Réciprocité[[8]](#footnote-8), tandis que j’étais en accord depuis le début et je suis de l’avis que la Nouvelle Écosse était accidentellement exclus des négociations du traité et pour ceci, n’a pas pu bénéficier du traité[[9]](#footnote-9).

Free trade is essential to our development as a strong and prosperous nation; we must work towards improving trade with the United States, who should be our biggest trading partners[[10]](#footnote-10). No one understands a situation better than the people living it, therefore I strongly encourage the province’s control on economic decisions and hence their debts, provinces must have strong links between them, but must remain at a distance to truly prosper. Nous ne pouvons point ignorer les différences qui opposent les provinces atlantiques et le Canada, mais nous pouvons utiliser ses différences pour bâtir un pays plus fort. Nous devons avoir un gouvernement différent pour chaque province pour qu’ils puissent correctement identifier les difficultés et problèmes spécifiques de leur province. Ce qui permettrait à chaque province de se concentrer sur leurs forces et faiblesses concernant les importations et exportations et au gouvernement central de bâtir un système de communication et de transport stable pour lier les provinces. We must build a strong and stable country and develop our economy, meaning that any gain of accessible land is beneficial to our future nation. But we must consider the consequences of our actions, the United States of America are fierce and powerful and our best option of main trading partners[[11]](#footnote-11) and claiming this land as ours could not only put that partnership on the line, but we could risk further dangerous complications. Therefore, I cannot grant my approval or refuse because much is at stake and much to be discussed. Pour assurer le futur de notre pays, nous devons avons un économie stable et un lien physique entre les provinces, comme mentionné auparavant nous devons construire un réseau ferroviaire liant tous les provinces accessible.

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Topic 3: Foreign Policy and Protecting our Borders

We are a British colony and I firmly believe that we should remain so[[12]](#footnote-12), not only do they provide military reinforcements, they have also been key trade partners[[13]](#footnote-13) and many of the inhabitants of our future nation esteem the British empire greatly; not only are we citizens of the British Empire, but that is our identity. La Guerre civil américaine se déroule tout juste à côté de nous et nous devons nous méfier, nous ne sommes pas aussi puissant que les États-Unis, mais pouvons nous défendre aisément avec nos milices, l’aide britannique et les Amérindiens.

The role of North America in the British Empire is not dominant or imposing but present, we must focus on maintaining this bond with the Empire for they are powerful and help us a great deal in trade[[14]](#footnote-14) and with the military[[15]](#footnote-15). We are not the most powerful or independent nation and that is simply not who we are, we are a colony of Britain and maintain strong bonds with the nation and thus we must remain. The British wish to reduce military spending and therefore not be as available to our help with our cause, we must protect our borders ourselves and the best way to do this would be to reinforce our bond with the United-States and make sure they do not try to invade our Nation. Mais je suis parfaitement conscient que nous ne pouvons point dépendre de l’alliance des américains, surtout dans te telle conditions, donc pour soutenir notre force militaire, nous devons dépendre sur notre futur gouvernement fédéral qui travaillera pour renforcer notre armée. Pour être inclus dans l’Union, les autres provinces et territoires devront présenter leur cause et justifier leur demande, mais s’ils sont situé dans un lieu stratégique et ont une image semblable de la nation, je suis en accord de les accepter dans l’Union. En faisant cela, nous bâtirons une nation plus forte, plus liée, plus grande et plus stable. In order to truly develop into the nation we strive to become, we must change our view of the aboriginal people; we must cooperate instead of trying to assimilate. These are human beings who have fought at our side and protected this land; therefore we must grant them freedom from our European constraints. This being by allowing them to remain in their land and building around them, perhaps we could allow them to have their own province and continue to expand further west. We could pass a railway through the province to link us to the others, but leave them at peace, another solution would be to offer them land further west and keep the more central land to ourselves, not disturbing their land with a train track.

1. Stanley Gordon, “Sir Adams George Archibald.” *The Canadian Encyclopedia,* http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/sir-adams-george-archibald/#h3\_jump\_2, accessed October 30th, 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Daniele Medlej, Marian Daubioul, Yulia Yugay, Jesse Hartery, “Canadian Confederation.” *Secondary School’s United Nations Symposium 2016.* http://www.ssuns.org/static/BG/cancon.pdf, accessed October 30th, 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. K. G. Pryke, “ARCHIBALD, Sir ADAMS GEORGE,” in Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 12, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003–, accessed October 30, 2016,

   http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/archibald\_adams\_george\_12E.html. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Stanley Gordon, “Sir Adams George Archibald.” *The Canadian Encyclopedia,* http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/sir-adams-george-archibald/#h3\_jump\_2 , accessed October 30th, 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Claude Bélanger, *“The Maritime Provinces, the Maritime Rights’ Movements and Canadian Federalism.”* Marianopolis Faculty, http://faculty.marianopolis.edu/c.belanger/quebechistory/federal/maritime.pdf - accessed October 31, 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. *Ibid* [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Claude Bélanger, *“The Maritime Provinces, the Maritime Rights’ Movements and Canadian Federalism.”* Marianopolis Faculty, http://faculty.marianopolis.edu/c.belanger/quebechistory/federal/maritime.pdf - accessed November 2, 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Daniele Medlej, Marian Daubioul, Yulia Yugay, Jesse Hartery, “Canadian Confederation.” *Secondary School’s United Nations Symposium 2016.* http://www.ssuns.org/static/BG/cancon.pdf, accessed November 2, 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. K. G. Pryke, “ARCHIBALD, Sir ADAMS GEORGE,” in Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 12, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003–, accessed November 2, 2016,

   http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/archibald\_adams\_george\_12E.html. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. *Ibid* [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. K. G. Pryke, “ARCHIBALD, Sir ADAMS GEORGE,” in Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 12, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003–, accessed November 2, 2016, [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. K. G. Pryke, “ARCHIBALD, Sir ADAMS GEORGE,” in Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 12, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003–, accessed November 4, 2016, [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Claude Bélanger, *“The Maritime Provinces, the Maritime Rights’ Movements and Canadian Federalism.”* Marianopolis Faculty, http://faculty.marianopolis.edu/c.belanger/quebechistory/federal/maritime.pdf - accessed November 4, 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. *Ibid* [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Daniele Medlej, Marian Daubioul, Yulia Yugay, Jesse Hartery, “Canadian Confederation.” *Secondary School’s United Nations Symposium 2016.* http://www.ssuns.org/static/BG/cancon.pdf, accessed November 4, 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)