

Our policies for culture in Canada must be concerned with both traditional and popular culture. In the traditional sense, for example, our museums portray our heritage, our collective memory, perhaps the strongest of all bonds in contemporary Canadian society. In contrast, the modern expression of our culture is in more popular forms, through music, books and magazines, theatre, film and television productions and, of course, through sporting events such as hockey and baseball, or the Olympic Games.

1C. CANADA'S CULTURAL COMMUNITIES

Our Committee suggests there are four main cultural communities in Canada, each of which contributes to the expression of our national identity. They are Canadians of English-speaking origin, Canadians of French-speaking origin, aboriginal peoples and, finally, Canadians of other varied ethnic backgrounds. As we have said, these distinctions should not be cause for concern, but rather for celebration.

This view is seen somewhat differently by others. For example, the *Fédération des communautés francophones et acadiennes du Canada* perceives ethnocultural groups as belonging within the first three communities:

The three national communities are the francophone community, the anglophone community and the aboriginal community. We see multiculturalism within the context of those communities. All three are pluralistic because they comprise people from all over who have made Canada what it is today.

I think the word "symbiosis" would best describe what I am referring to here. It is through a symbiosis of these three main communities that Canada will be able to distinguish itself as unique on the world scene, just as it has done in the past and will, we hope, continue to do so in the future. — Marc Godbout, Executive Director, Fédération des communautés francophones et acadiennes du Canada (Issue 33:44).

Canadians of English-speaking origin are not a homogeneous mass; they arrived in Canada in three major waves of settlement. First, following the military battles in Quebec in 1763, there was a wave of Anglo-Scottish settlement by both the military and business classes. Within 20 years the Loyalists, Americans of English, Scottish and Irish descent who could not accept the Revolution, came to Canada so as to remain loyal to the Crown. Then, in the 1840s and 1850s, there was a wave of Irish fleeing the potato famine. In each wave, there was also a smaller settlement by the Welsh. While they all used a common tongue, these Irish, English, Scottish and Welsh settlers brought with them pronounced cultural differences. Today, their cultural identities are reflected in many distinctive ways throughout our country.

These groups of settlers may have had different motives to leave their country of origin, but they shared in common the desire to preserve their language, cultures and allegiance to the Crown. English-speaking Canadians today share a common language with their more