

34. _____. Report. Vol. 4. The Other Groups. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1969.

Probably the best general work yet available on cultural groups of other than British and French origins.

35. Schwartz, Mildred. Public Opinion and Canadian Identity. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1967.

An examination and analysis of twenty years of public opinion polls in Canada. The major finding is the continuing relevance of where people lived to their outlook on national problems in Canada. This is not based, according to Schwartz, on "geographical determinism" but rather upon the social context within which people selected particular areas to settle in and the differential pattern of industrial development in Canada.

36. _____. Politics and Territory: The Sociology of Regional Persistence in Canada. Montreal and London, McGill-Queen's University Press, 1974, 344p.

A major study in the politics of regionalism and a direct outgrowth of the author's findings in her earlier work Public Opinion and National Identity. The present regional structure of Canada is described as "institutionalized inequality" and the author predicts continued unrest in two regions, Quebec and British Columbia, and the possibility of unrest in the Atlantic Region if the increase in educational opportunities continue without an even greater rise in occupational resources and opportunities.

37. Tremblay, Marc-Adelard and Anderson, Walton J. (eds.) Rural Canada in Transition. Ottawa, Agricultural Economics Research Council of Canada, 1966; reprinted, 1968, 415p.

The papers in this volume were presented originally at a symposium held at Lévis, Quebec in 1965. The volume bears the subtitle which describes the theme of the symposium: A Multidimensional Study of the Impact of Technology and Urbanization on Traditional Society. The lead paper by Professor Donald R. Whyte which bears the title "Rural Canada in Transition" is probably the best statement to date by a sociologist in Canada to map out the changes which are taking place as the nation continues its shift from an agricultural to an industrial society.

38. _____, and Gold, Gerald (eds.). Communities and Culture in French Canada: Elements in an Ethnology of French Canada. Toronto, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1973, 364p.

Various facets of French-Canadian culture in Quebec and in those regions outside Quebec where pockets of French Canadians live - Manitoba, Ontario and the Atlantic Region - are examined from the vantage of the ethnologist and ethnographer. The material has been organized around the "culture area model" which means that material has been drawn from the writings of