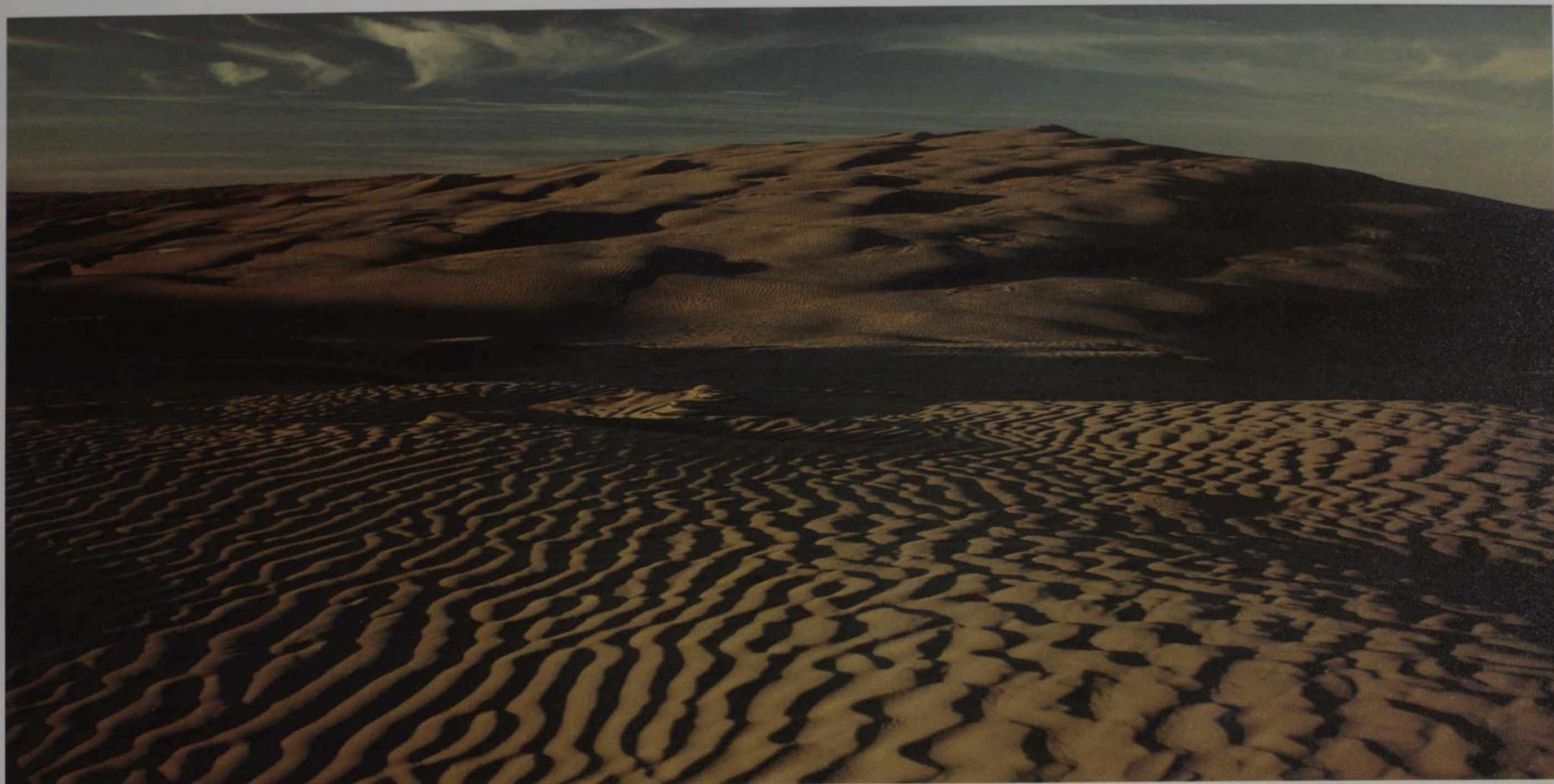


A C A L E N D A R F O R 1 9 7 9



**The
Unexpected
CANADA**

TODAY / D'AUJOURD'HUI: VOLUME NINE NUMBER SEVEN NINETEEN SEVENTY-EIGHT



The Great Sand Hills west of Swift Current in Saskatchewan were deposited by the outwash of glacial lakes and streams. Pocket mice, kangaroo rats and sage brush abound.

Saskatchewan remains the most determinedly rural of Canada's provinces, although its economy seems to be changing. This year more large uranium deposits were found at Midwest Lake, and the province exports a large

amount of potash throughout the world. The small towns and small wheat farms that once flourished have faded into history. Eighty-nine per cent of the farms are over 240 acres, and 26 per cent are over 1,120. Much of the harvesting is done by corporations. Saskatchewan hopes to preserve the family farm by buying the land of retiring farmers and leasing it to youngsters for low rents with an option to buy.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1 NEW YEAR'S DAY JOUR DE L'AN	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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DIMANCHE	LUNDI	MARDI	MERCREDI	JEUDI	VENDREDI	SAMEDI

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SUNDAY

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THURSDAY

FRIDAY

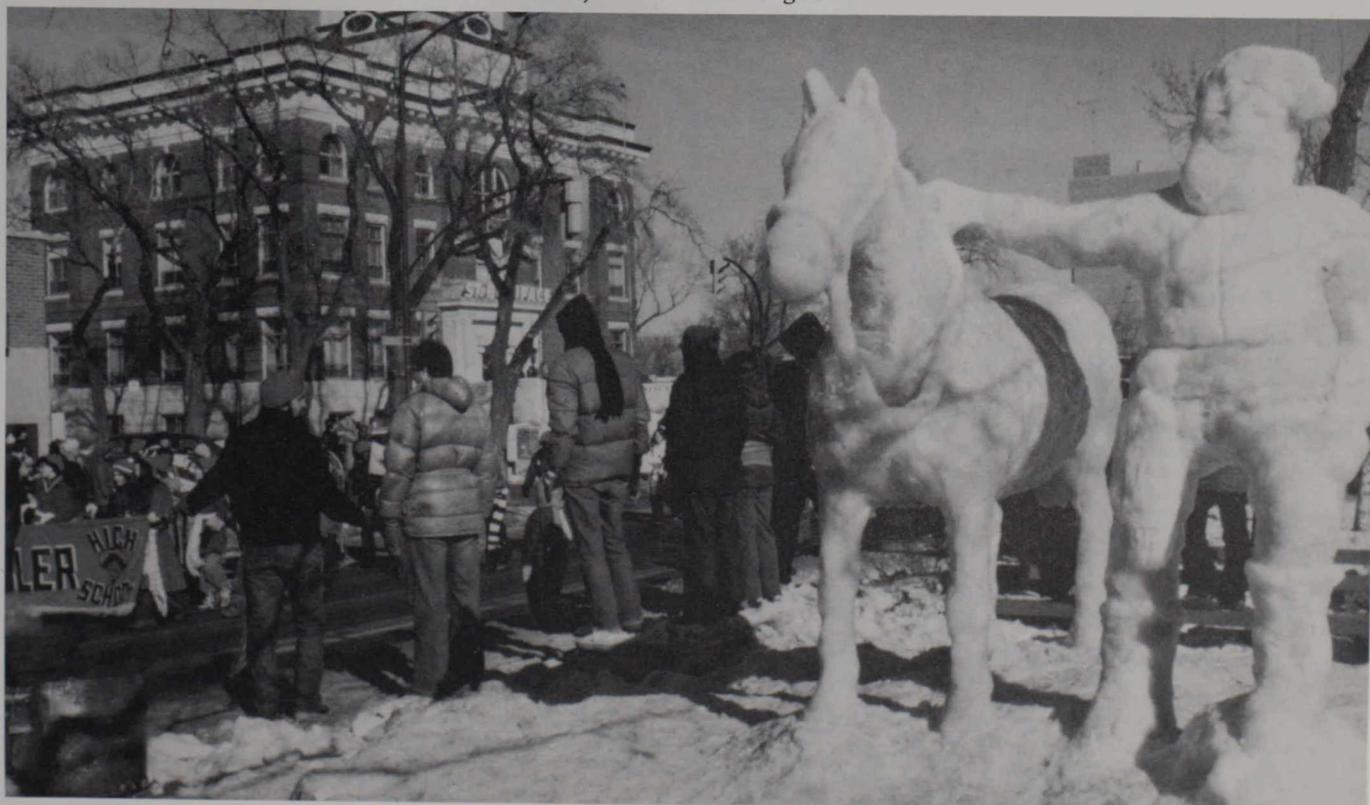
SATURDAY

Il fut un temps où les français du Canada étaient les maîtres des routes commerciales de Montréal à la Nouvelle-Orléans. Loin du Québec, certains noms de familles et de villes évoquent encore aujourd'hui le souvenir de cette présence. Saint-Boniface, située sur les bords de la rivière Rouge en face de Winnipeg, possède la plus importante communauté francophone de l'ouest du pays. Elle possède son propre journal et célèbre chaque année le festival des voyageurs commémorant la mémoire des intrépides explorateurs, tels La-

salle, Jolliet et le Père Marquette, qui ont traversé les Grands Lacs en canoë et ont descendu le Mississippi. La Vérendrye fut sans doute le premier explorateur au Manitoba à traverser le lac Winnipeg vers 1730 et à se rendre jusqu'aux Dakotas.

Once, the French of Canada controlled the trade routes of the continent from Montreal to New Orleans. Their presence lingers on in place and family names far from Quebec. St. Boniface, across the Red River from Winnipeg, is the largest French-Canadian community in the West. It has its own newspaper and an annual festival celebrating the

voyageurs — the intrepid explorers, such as LaSalle, Jolliet and Père Marquette, who paddled west through the Great Lakes and down the Mississippi. The first one in Manitoba was probably La Vérendrye who explored Lake Winnipeg in the 1730s and eventually worked his way down to the Dakotas.



LIRE, C'EST S'INSTRUIRE
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LA LIBERTÉ

LE P. Q. AU POUVOIR

Reactions à l'élection



Page 2: Editorial: "Le Parti Québécois au Pouvoir"

Page 6: John Turner parle de l'avenir constitutionnel du Canada

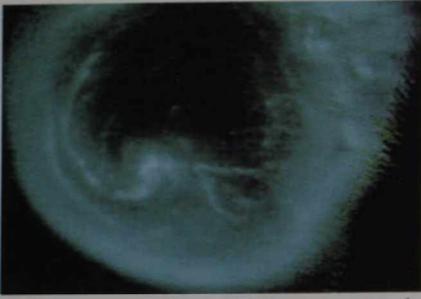
Page 7: Les sources du nouveau nationalisme québécois

ANCIENS et ANCIENNES, AMIS et AMIES du COLLÈGE
15 PERSONNES
15 PERSONNES

F E V R I E R

1 9 7 9

F E B R U A R Y



Now is the time to watch the aurora borealis. The best viewpoint is from the top of Hudson Bay, although almost any place in the Northwest Territories will serve. The northern lights are caused by electrons and protons bombarding Earth's atmosphere, and they rise and fall in an eleven-year cycle.

Down south, the electrons and protons hit the Van Allen belt head-on and bounce back into space. Up north, they glance off the slope of Earth's magnetic field and shimmer down in shifting veils of colour or livid arches.

A Scanning Auroral Photometer aboard ISIS-II, the Canadian-built satellite launched by the United States in 1971, photographed the blue disk, which circles the polar cap. The picture spanned time zones, and when it was taken it was midnight at the bulge. The green emissions are from oxygen; the blue, from ionized nitrogen.



SUNDAY MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY THURSDAY FRIDAY SATURDAY

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DIMANCHE LUNDI MARDI MERCREDI JEUDI VENDREDI SAMEDI

DIMANCHE

LUNDI

MARDI

MERCREDI

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VENDREDI SAINT
GOOD FRIDAY

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PAQUES
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SUNDAY

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WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY



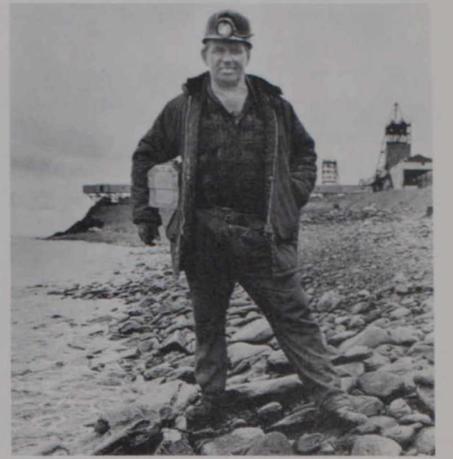
Prince Edward Island is by far Canada's smallest province (2,184 square miles); and if it were not for its 122,100 sturdy and matter-of-fact people, it could be described as cute. The tourists outnumber the natives in the summer, but it is not just a playground. The neat white sand beaches embrace neat potato farms, and on Sundays the farmers go to neat white churches. It is also a centre for harness racing, the setting of *Anne of Green Gables* and the birthplace of Canada's Confederation.



A V R I L

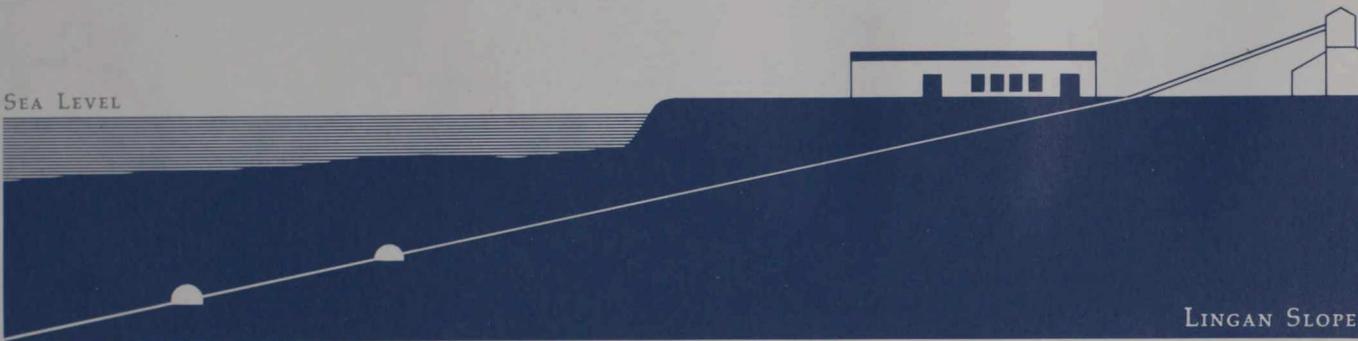
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A P R I L



Nova Scotia's 841,600 people have become quite adept at combining old styles with new sources of income. Halifax, a pleasant old city, has a bustling port specializing in the servicing of container vessels; and both fishing trawlers and oil rigs explore the ocean depths offshore.

Cape Breton Island, which is attached to the rest of Nova Scotia by a causeway, had the first coal mine in North America: the French dug coal from the face of a cliff above the ocean. Today the Sydney coalfield extends far out under the ocean's floor. Its newest mine, the Lingan, opened in 1974. It was Nova Scotia's first new mine in thirty years. Coal production peaked in 1917; it is now over two million tons annually.



SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21 VICTORIA DAY JOUR DE VICTORIA	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		
DIMANCHE	LUNDI	MARDI	MERCREDI	JEUDI	VENDREDI	SAMEDI

DIMANCHE

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SAINT-JEAN-BAPTISTE
SAINT JEAN BAPTISTE

SUNDAY

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THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY



New Brunswick has nourished some awesome public figures, including Franklin D. Roosevelt, who spent his summers at Campobello; Lord Beaverbrook, who left home to become a British press lord; and the spruce bud worm, which is still around.

The worm is also one of the province's great consumers, chomping away in about 3.8 million hectares of New Brunswick firs. The federal government's cross-country spraying program, which has spent nearly \$77 million

in twenty-odd years, has saved a lot of trees, but it may also have saved a lot of worms. In the twenties they ate themselves into starvation; now there is always a green bud to chew on. Recently scientists have tried luring the male into traps scented by essence of female bud worm. No one knows for sure what that will lead to. Conservationists suggest that the forests of over-aged balsam firs should be replaced, gradually, by a mix of young hardwoods and firs.

J U I N

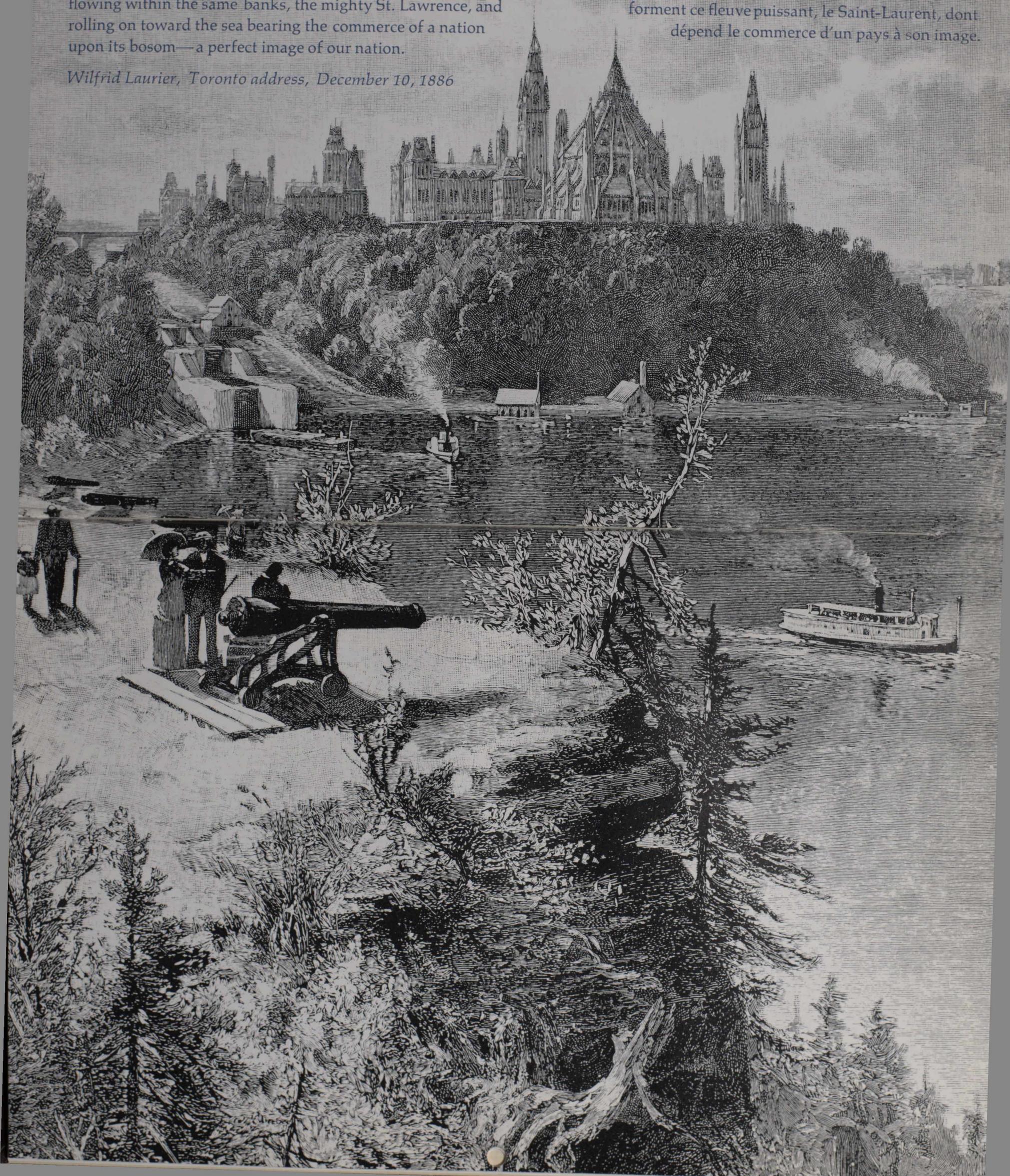
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J U N E

Below the island of Montreal the water that comes from the north from Ottawa unites with the waters that come from the western lakes, but uniting they do not mix. There they run parallel, separate, distinguishable, and yet are one stream, flowing within the same banks, the mighty St. Lawrence, and rolling on toward the sea bearing the commerce of a nation upon its bosom—a perfect image of our nation.

Wilfrid Laurier, Toronto address, December 10, 1886

Au Sud de l'île de Montréal, les eaux de la région d'Ottawa, au nord, et les eaux des Grands Lacs se rencontrent sans se mêler. Elles coulent en deux courants parallèles, parfaitement distincts; pourtant, enserrées dans les mêmes rives, elles forment ce fleuve puissant, le Saint-Laurent, dont dépend le commerce d'un pays à son image.





Spring comes, the icy waters rush toward the sea, and the sails swell in the wind. A traditional Maritime postcard, two thousand miles from Peggy's Cove. Glenmore Lake is a Y-shaped, man-made reservoir on the wild edge of town. It is the home of the City of Calgary's Sailing School, and each summer over two thousand incipient sailors haul

across the crystal waters. There are major and minor differences between sailing in Alberta and off Nova Scotia: the water is fresh, the shores are not rock bound (though Glenmore is fringed with gravel), and the sea toward which the waters rush is far to the northeast at Hudson Bay. The wind however would impress a Newfoundlander — it can

roar from a dead calm to seventy miles an hour in ten minutes. Sailing boats are sometimes flung across the school's parking lots, and when the Canadian National Firebug Finals were held at Glenmore, twenty-nine of the thirty entries were capsized at the starting line.

SUNDAY MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY THURSDAY FRIDAY SATURDAY

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DOMINION DAY
FETE DU DOMINION

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15 16 17 18 19 20 21

22 23 24 25 26 27 28

29 30 31

DIMANCHE LUNDI MARDI MERCREDI JEUDI VENDREDI SAMEDI

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SUNDAY

MONDAY

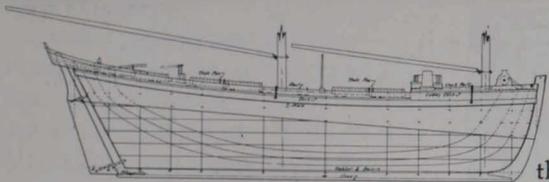
TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

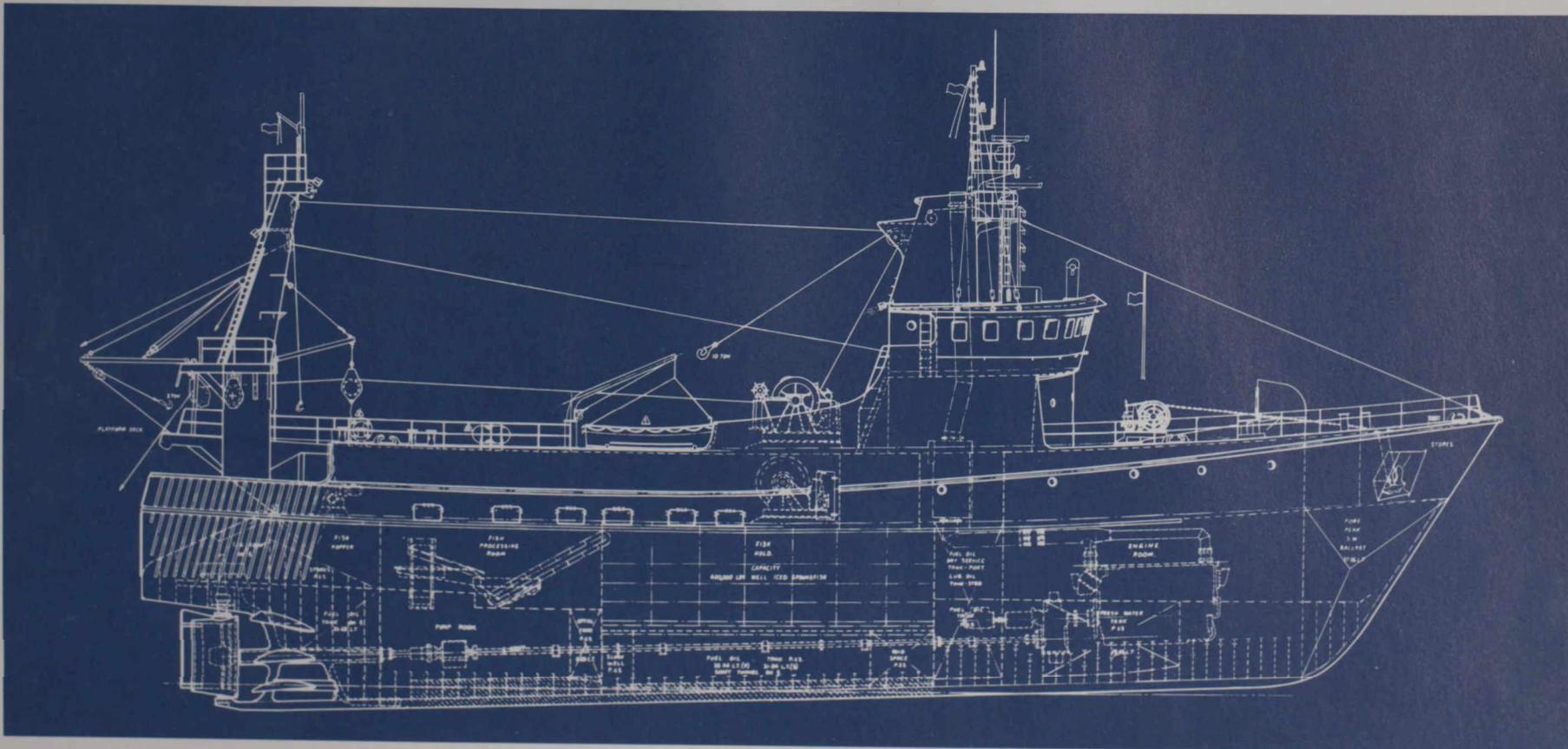
THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY



The first part of North America settled by Europeans is both beautiful and a difficult place to make a living. Still, Newfoundlanders survive quite well. Within the fresh memory of many a fisherman, Newfoundland's ships were all handmade from guidelines furnished by a half-ship model. Howard Chapelle's drawing of a thirty-eight-foot Chebacco boat (left) was based on a model built around 1790. Similar boats were used in small Maritime ports until the 1850s. Now the Marystown Shipyard on the Burin peninsula builds 150-foot steel trawlers (below) as well as offshore oil rigs. Some fifty of the long-cruising trawlers, each manned by thirteen to fifteen crewmen, work out of the peninsula.



A O U T

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A U G U S T



Canada's prime mover in banking, industry, science, nuclear power and most of the arts is Ontario — a statement that, if you wish, you may take with a grain of salt. The province has two salt mines and ships five million tons a year. Salt mines are clean places to work, and the tangy air is good for the sinuses. Domtar, pictured here, extends from Goderich out under Lake Huron, 960 feet below sea level.

SUNDAY MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY THURSDAY FRIDAY SATURDAY

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LABOUR DAY
FETE DU TRAVAIL

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DIMANCHE LUNDI MARDI MERCREDI JEUDI VENDREDI SAMEDI

DIMANCHE

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FETE D'ACTION DE GRACES
THANKSGIVING DAY

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SUNDAY

MONDAY

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WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

The *Klondike* — one of the last of the wood-burning paddle-wheelers that carried the gold rush prospectors at the turn of the century — sits on the bank of the Yukon River. The territory now has fewer people (21,700) than it had during the gold

rush, but it is producing more mineral wealth than ever before. In 1975 it shipped \$230 million-worth of gold, lead, zinc, silver, asbestos and copper. The Yukon also has black bears, brown bears, grizzly bears, deer, moose, wolves and a great many

caribou. The 110,000-head Porcupine caribou herd is protected when at home in a 38,700-square-kilometre (15,000-square-mile) national wilderness park, Canada's first.

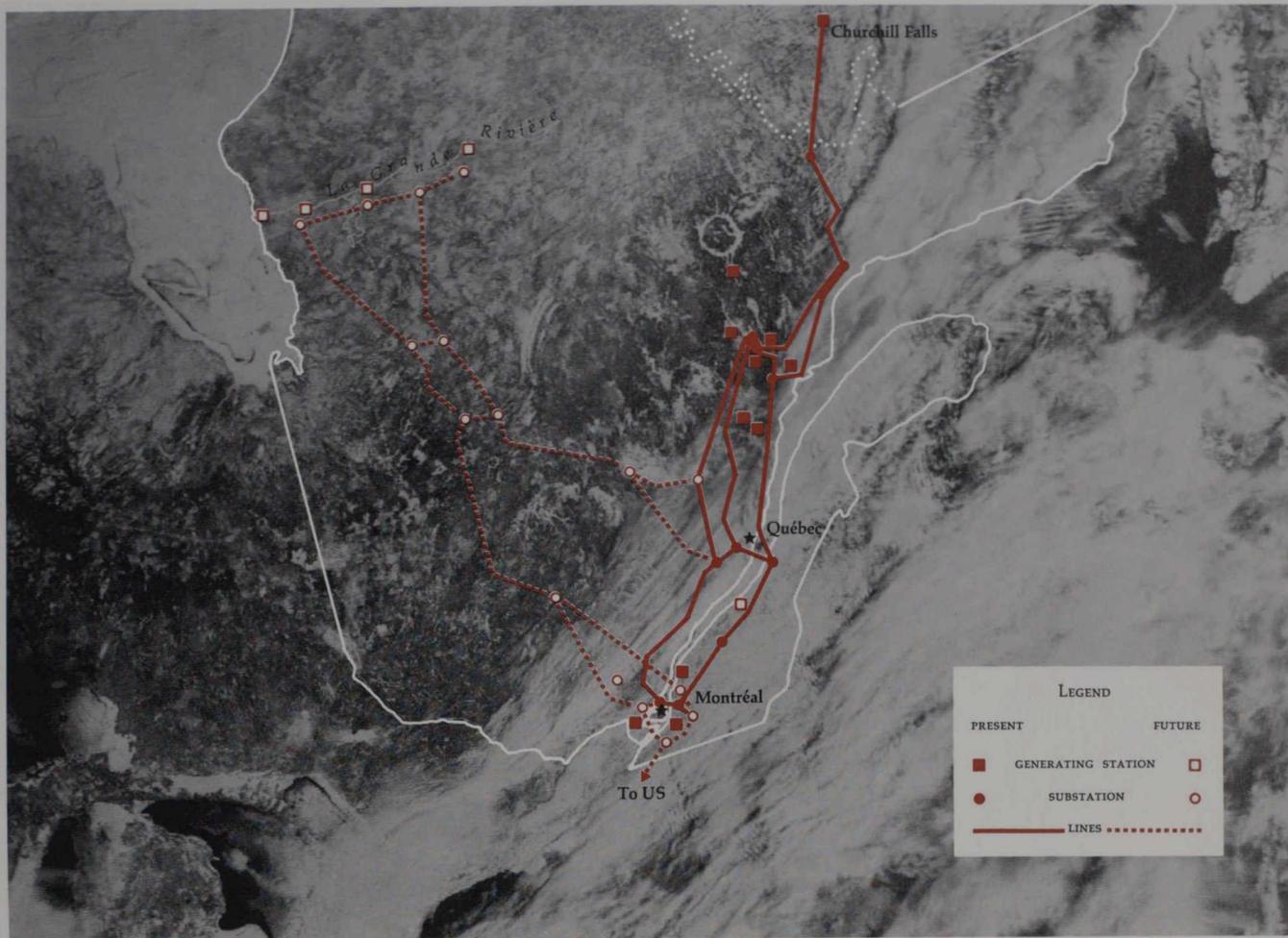


OCTOBRE

1979

OCTOBER

La plus vaste province du Canada a une étendue de 523,860 milles carrés, à partir de la ville de Sherbrooke au sud, jusqu'aux régions froides et austères du Déroit d'Hudson et de la Baie James où se trouve le chantier d'un des plus importants aménagements hydro-électriques au monde. La photo, vue d'un satellite, démontre l'immensité du territoire et évoque les ressources d'énergie du nord du Québec. La production annuelle d'électricité des quatre centrales hydro-électriques construites sur la Grande Rivière s'élèvera à 62.2 milliards de KWh, ce qui représente à peu près le triple de la production annuelle du barrage Grand Coulee. On prévoit que le pouvoir hydro-électrique fournira 40% de l'énergie de la province à partir de 1990. Par contraste, l'électricité fournit seulement 13% de l'énergie consommée aux Etats-Unis.



The largest of Canada's provinces covers 523,860 square miles, from the snug city of Sherbrooke in the south to the vast, cold austerity of the Hudson Strait and James Bay, where one of the largest hydroelectric power projects in the world is under construction. The satellite picture shows the vastness and suggests the potential power of Que-

bec's north. The four power plants on La Grande Rivière, for example, will produce 62.2 billion kilowatt-hours of energy a year, or about

triple the annual production of Grand Coulee Dam. Hydroelectric power will supply an estimated forty per cent of the province's power by

1990. By contrast, electricity provides only thirteen per cent of power in the United States.

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11 REMEMBRANCE DAY JOUR DU SOUVENIR	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	
DIMANCHE	LUNDI	MARDI	MERCREDI	JEUDI	VENREDI	SAMEDI

DIMANCHE

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MERCREDI

JEUDI

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JOUR DE NOEL
CHRISTMAS

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L'APRES NOEL
BOXING DAY

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SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

Vancouver is laid back and Victoria is laid out, like an English garden. The mountains meet the sea, and flowers hang from lampposts. But on the other side of the coastal mountains British Columbia is something else; farmers

grow cattle, apples, peaches and pears and gather up and ship 7,250 tons of cranberries each year. Most of British Columbia's two-and-a-half-million people live in the cities of the south, but the cranberries live in the Fraser Valley.



D E C E M B R E

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D E C E M B E R

Back around the turn of the century, an unexpected Canadian used two domestic moose to pull him around what was otherwise a one-horse town. The original photo is in a forest ranger's cabin in the foothills of Alberta.



ILLUSTRATION CREDITS: **January** Menno Fieguth; **February** Henry Kalen (photo), *La Liberté*; **March** University of Calgary (top left), R. A. Mitchell; **April** Prince Edward Island Department of Tourism, Parks and Conservation — near Wheatley River (topright), Grand River (bottom right), near Crapaud (left); **May** Earl Dotter, *United Mine Workers Journal* (right), Cape Breton Development Corporation; **June** Great Lakes Forest Research Centre, Department of the Environment, Canadian Forestry Service, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario; **July** Angus of Calgary; **August** A. McDowall, Marystown Shipyard Ltd. (bottom), Howard Chapelle (top), **September** Domtar Chemicals Group, Sifto Salt Division; **October** Paul von Baich; **November** Surveys and Mapping Branch, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada (photo), Hydro-Québec, Annual Report 1976 (overlay); **December** Bill Staley; **back cover** Pam Ferrazzutti; **centre** F. B. Schell in C. P. DeVolpi, *Ottawa*.

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CANADA

Today/d'aujourd'hui

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