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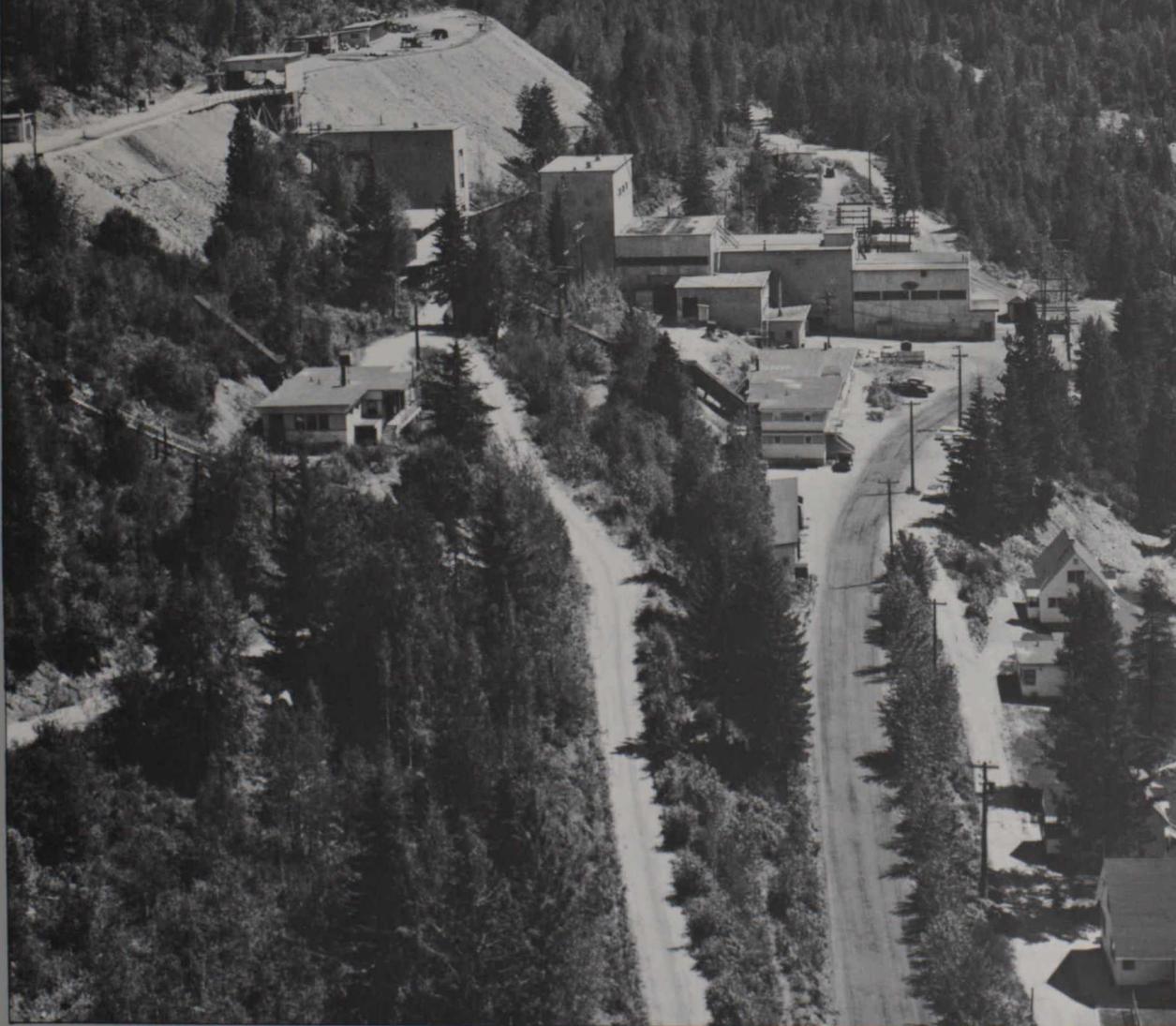
CANADA

TODAY / D'AUJOURD'HUI

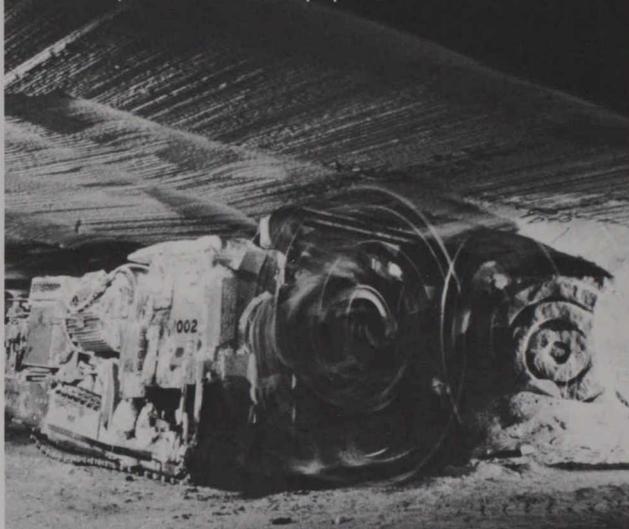
Canada is one of the newer nations and the oldest land in the world. Billions of years ago, when the earth was overlaid with water and the air thick with mist, the first crust emerged from the sea — the rim of desolate rock that surrounds Hudson Bay.

Great things and small would be built upon it, the Hudson's Bay Company among them. Man came recently and reluctantly. In the mid-nineteenth century the British historian Sir Archibald Alison concluded that "probably seven-eighths of the immense surface of British North America are doomed to eternal sterility from the excessive severity of the climate, which yields only a scanty herbage to the reindeer, the elk and the musk-ox." Sir Archibald was wrong. The economic wealth of nations, at least in the latter half of the twentieth century, is most often found in the old, old, original rock.

Mining



(Below) More than a half-mile underground, a powerful continuous mining machine backs off for a new bite of potash ore in one of the two mines of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, at Esterhazy, Saskatchewan. Thirteen of these machines work in the mine, which supplies more than 10 per cent of the world's potash, a vital fertilizer material. The continuous miners are powered by 4,160 volts, almost 10 times more than has been used before on similar equipment.



Mining



MUCH OF THE WEALTH of the North American Continent lies buried in Canada—north of the 55th parallel and south of the North Pole.

There are over 3 million square miles, few people, and many resources: oil, coal, nickel, copper, iron, zinc, natural gas, asbestos, lead, silver, gold, uranium, potash, molybdenum, sulphur, perhaps a third of the fresh water in the world, 12,000 buffalo, endless forests of spruce and pine, endless stretches of boggy muskeg, and the best lake trout fishing in the world.

There are also the separate but important oil fields which lie off the Canadian coast—oil and gas permits have been issued covering 2 million square miles, about half as large as Canada's

above-water area. The permits extend more than four hundred miles off the coasts and in water depths down to 3,500 meters.

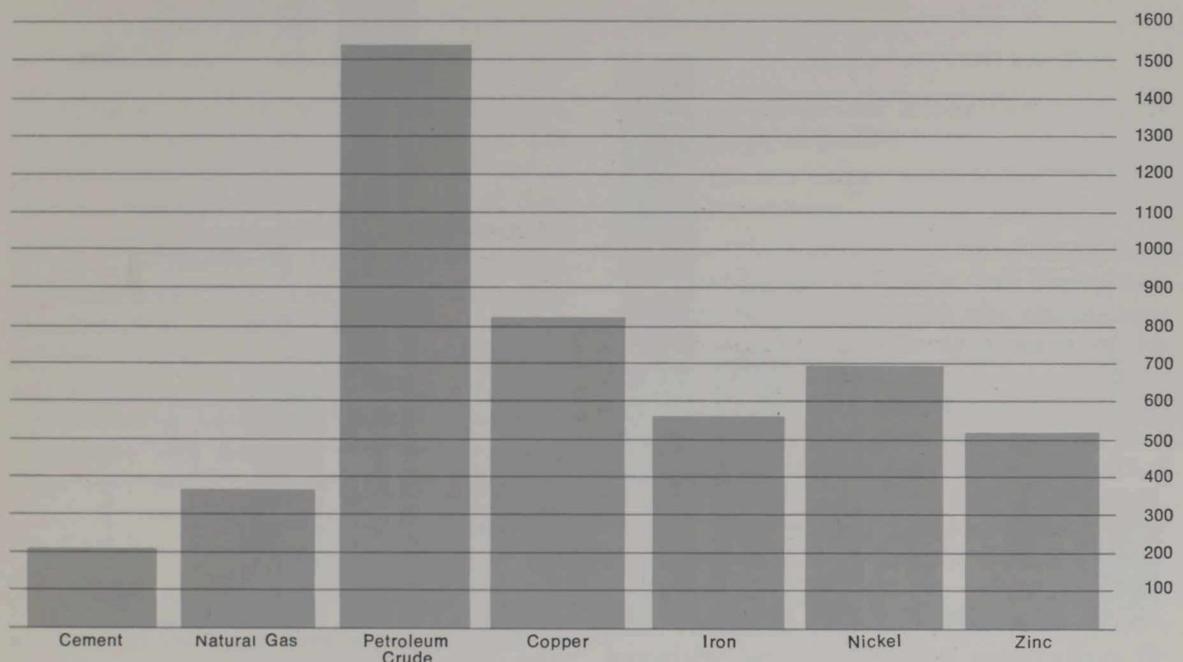
Canada is quite literally a land of opportunities; Canadians are concerned over their variety and their contradictory nature.

The heart of the land is the Canadian shield, the hard rock country surrounding Hudson Bay, 600 million years old, possibly the first solid land to emerge from the primeval seas. The shield is not particularly hospitable. It is rock with a thin layer of soil and it stretches from the edge of the Arctic Ocean to the U.S. border. It includes much of Ontario and Quebec, and part of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories. Roughly half of it is locked in permafrost, but it has Canada's largest store of minerals—nickel, copper, silver, gold, uranium, zinc, and asbestos.

West of the Shield are the Interior Plains—a

Mineral Production of Canada, 1972

In Millions of Dollars



bit of Manitoba, part of Saskatchewan, most of Alberta, a slice of British Columbia and part of the Northwest Territories. They have oil and an enormous potential for more. Oil is being produced in southern Alberta and further north at Rainbow and Zama Lakes. The potential includes the fuel-bearing sedimentary material of the Mackenzie Delta and the Arctic Islands and the Great Canadian Oil Sands in Alberta—beds of black, sticky tar sands, 200 feet thick, covering 30,000 square miles, with an estimated content of 600 billion barrels. At the present level of technology, not all of this vast reserve is economically recoverable. The Plains have 12,000 protected buffalo at Wood Buffalo National Park. Beneath the buffalo are more oil and the greatest deposit of pure gypsum on the continent, a constant temptation to men who would tap these resources.

West of the Plains is the Cordilleran region (the mountains of western Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory) rich in timber and minerals, but hard to get to. There are seventy mountains which rise above 11,000 feet.

Far north, north of Greenland, above the 80th parallel, is the Innuitian region, ancient mountains partly covered by glaciers and potentially rich in oil and ore.

The fabulous North has recently developed at an extraordinary pace. The resources lay dormant for 600 million years; most of the time there were no men, and when they came nobody needed molyb-

denum. Men did, in time, recognize a need for iron and silver, and in 1604 Canada's first mining operations began at St. Mary's Bay in Nova Scotia. By 1855, gold, the most obvious of riches, was found in Fraser River, British Columbia. In 1896 the Klondike rush, the most productive strike in history, began. In 1932 silver-radium deposits were found at Great Bear Lake in the Northwest Territories. (Great Bear Lake remains, at this date at least, unspoiled, and it is possible for some \$2,000 to spend two weeks there enjoying the best lake trout fishing in the world.) The real development began after World War II, particularly in the 1950's, when the United States and Canada established the cold war frontier north of the continent with the DEW Line (Distant Early Warning Radar Stations). The establishment brought technicians into the far north and with the technicians came techniques for mapping land, maintaining life, transporting luxuries, and finding mineral deposits.

The results have been part of a complex of developments involving, among other things, the founding of new towns by white Canadians and new lives for Eskimos and Indians, the consciousness that pollution is a serious and possibly a permanent danger, and the question of who controls (and who should) the enormous wealth which lays beneath the surface.

The new towns are impressive. The International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., has

Mineral Production By Province, 1972

In Millions of Dollars



built the town of Thompson on the muskeg of northern Manitoba, on the banks of the Burntwood River. It is the largest nickel producing installation in the non-communist world, and it is a shiny new town with rows of neat homes and a population of 17,000. Inuvik is on the mouth of the Mackenzie and it has excellent elementary and high schools for the Indian, Eskimo and white children who live in the barren region. There are many more new ones being built all the time. Yellow Knife is the new capital city of the Northwest Territories; Fort McPherson and Fort Smith are no longer simple outposts. A great many of the white Canadians in the far north are emigrants from Western Europe, almost as new to Canada as they are to the north. Their adjustment seems relatively painless; the high wages give them an economic base in their new country and many, perhaps most, plan to move to other places and other jobs as their bank accounts grow and as their grasp of English or French improves.

The question of the Eskimos and the Indians and their futures seems less easily resolved. The Government has extensive plans to give the native peoples caught up in the swirl new homes, new schools and possibly better lives. It is by no means certain that the Eskimos and the Indians will accept the gesture. Some apparently accept the enormous changes by choice—dozens of Eskimos work on the Great Slave Railway, as brakemen or engineers. But a great many, par-

ticularly unmarried men not held in place by family responsibilities, eventually return to their native life.

The threat of pollution is complex. Old-fashioned pollution is caused by old-fashioned hard rock mining—the earth is ripped up, vegetation destroyed, water sources contaminated, the air poisoned and animal habitations demolished. For this type of pollution there are rather obvious solutions. The Mines Branch of the Federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources sent a task force to seventy-seven mines and plant sites in 1971 to find what problems existed and what solutions were contemplated. They reported that the Canadian mining industry planned to spend \$450 to \$500 million toward environmental control by 1975. Virtually all new mining developments in Canada now operate within a total environmental control concept. Before a new mine can begin operating, the government must approve detailed plans for environmental control and eventual land reclamation.

Other pollution problems center around oil, specifically its transportation by tanker or pipeline. Pipelines through permafrost areas could permanently alter the ecological balance of the region; huge tankers and the probable oil spills along the West Coast could severely damage the flora, fauna and waterways of that beautiful, unspoiled area.

The question of ownership is perhaps the most
Continued on page eight

A Springtime Look at Canada's Books

[THE SECOND OF TWO PARTS]

FOR CANADIANS WHO LIVE IN CITIES, the most practiced art is neither sculpture nor painting, but political exhortation. This is a time of ferment in Canada, producing many books, some of deep thought, some of provocation, some of both. D. W. Carr, in *Recovering Canada's Nationhood*, Carr Publishing Co., Ottawa, provides a hardline examination of a common theme: how foreign influence (specifically American) has, in his opinion, come to dominate Canadian life. There are those who would say that Mr. Carr both exaggerates and simplifies, but there are also those who would say that he represents the threat of domination as less than it really is. Mr. Carr has the virtue of presenting his own side of the economic argument clearly and forcibly. He says (1) that American economic and cultural influence have grown at such an alarming rate that Canada must act positively to curb them or lose its identity as a nation in the next few years, and that (2) by fortunate circumstance, Canada is approaching its economic peak at a time when the United States is passing it—making the match more fair than some might think. Mr. Carr's brief for aggressive nationalism somewhat ignores the expostulations of those more concerned with the status and future of Quebec. There are many current books on Quebec which those who wish to know more about La Belle Province might read to their enlightenment. Pierre Vallieres' *Choose*, New Press (translated by Penelope Williams), is perhaps the most forceful. Vallieres, the author of *White Niggers of America*, is a spokesman-theoretician for the Parti Quebecois, the political party which favors separation of Quebec from the rest of the Confederation. Howard Roiter, of the *Toronto Globe and Mail* says of *Choose*: "He (Vallieres) has not simply abandoned terrorism. He utterly and totally condemns it as a reactionary force in the present day Quebec context . . . *Choose* is a document of primary importance; it presents the carefully reasoned thought processes behind a decision which will undoubtedly affect the Canadian political scene."

The political past has its fascination as real as the political present. James Eayrs in the third volume of his *In Defense of Canada, Peace-making and Deterrence*, University of Toronto Press, has produced a study of Ottawa's thinking and decision-making during the closing years of World War II and the opening years of the Cold

War. It is readable and informative. Mr. Eayrs is no respecter of persons.

THERE ARE OTHER RECENT BOOKS worthy of international attention:

In fiction: *The Manticore*, by Robertson Davies, The MacMillan Co. of Canada, Ltd. The brilliant presentation of a rational man who plunges himself into Jungian analysis as a result of his father's accidental death.

On politics: *Quebec: Only the Beginning*, Daniel Drache, ed., New Press. Manifestoes in English of three Quebec unions making a common political front.

The Things That Are Caesar's: The Memoir of a Canadian Public Servant, by Arnold Heeney, University of Toronto Press. Mr. Heeney was twice Ambassador to the United States and a formidable figure in Canadian public affairs for decades.

Louder Voices: The Corporate Welfare Bums, by David Lewis, published by James Lewis and Samuel. The leader of the New Democratic Party amplifies charges he made regarding government subsidies to large corporations during the 1972 election campaign.

Those Things We Treasure, MacMillan of Canada. A selection of speeches on freedom and in defense of Canada's parliamentary heritage, by the Honourable John G. Diefenbaker, former Canadian Prime Minister.

The Canadian Condominium: Domestic Issues and External Policy, McClelland and Stewart. This document emerged from the June, 1971, panel meeting at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., on Canadian external relations and domestic developments in the U.S., with the purpose of increasing American understanding of Canada.

On stage: *The Ecstasy of Rita Joe and Other Plays*, by George Ryga, edited and with an introduction by Brian Parker, New Press. Other plays include "Grass and Wild Strawberries" and "Indian."

The Association for the Export of Canadian Books will soon undertake substantial marketing campaigns in the United States. American customers will be able to order Canadian books from Buffalo, New York. Precise information will appear in time in CANADA TODAY/D'AUJOUR'HUI.

Prince Edward Island might be allowed to stand aloof...*

Prince Edward Island, which joined reluctantly, began its 100th Canadian year on the first of July.

It remains a fanciful place with pink beaches and not very many people. It was discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1535, who said, truthfully, that it was "Full of goodly trees and meadows, the fairest land 'tis possible to see." The Micmac Indians called it Abegweit, which means "Cradled on the Waves." The French called it Ile St.-Jean. The British, abandoning poetry, named it after Queen Victoria's father, Edward, the Duke of Kent.

It was to be the home of some stubborn people. The French were forcibly removed in 1758, when the British decided to anglicize the Maritimes.

In 1803 eight hundred Highland Scots arrived in the ships Polly, The Dykes, and the Oughton, under the leadership of Lord Selkirk. They had been told that tea grew wild in the swamps and that whiskey flowed from trees, but they found they had to import the first and make the second. They changed the name of the village Belle Face slightly, to Belfast. In 1847 that Belfast had an election day riot between Scots and Irishmen, in

**Edgar McInnis, Canada, A Political and Social History*



Historic Confederation Chamber (above) located in Province House, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The original table and chairs used by the Fathers of Confederation in 1864 are still in position. Thousands of summer visitors to the Island throng the halls of old Province House to visit Confederation Chamber.



Green Gables, Prince Edward Island, (above) was immortalized by the author, Lucy Maude Montgomery in her book, "Anne of Green Gables", and its sequels. The farm of Anne's day is now one of the best known 18-hole golf courses in Canada. It may be reached by paved highway.

which several were killed.

In 1864 representatives of the Provinces of British North America came to Prince Edward Island and met in the imposing stone Province House in Charlottetown. They sat around a long handsome table in a white-columned room and talked. They had been called together first by Nova Scotia, with the suggestion that the three Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, might wish to join as one. Only Nova Scotia was enthusiastic, but the other two agreed to meet. When they met, Canada joined in, self invited. Canada consisted of Canada East and Canada West, the first mostly French speaking, the latter mostly English. Lord Monck, the Governor and a representative of the Queen, not the people, was pushing confederation. The people in Prince Edward were indifferent to union with the other two Maritime Provinces. They were hostile to a larger union with Canada. When the delegates from Canada arrived by sea, there was no official reception; a single, polite male secretary rowed out to meet the ship.

The Canadians took the initiative and proposed not merely Maritime Union but a union of all—Canada, the Maritimes and Newfoundland. The conference moved from Charlottetown to Halifax to St. John and Fredericton. The delegates, pushed by Lord Monck, finally agreed that a confederation of all was to be pursued. They met again in October in Quebec. A complex plan for a parliament, taxation and a strong central government emerged. There was much resistance in the Maritimes and in Quebec, and Newfoundland rejected it out of hand. Britain, however, began to see the union as more and more desirable, and

negotiations went on. On July 1, 1867, a proclamation brought the Dominion of Canada into being. It consisted of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec. Prince Edward Island, where the plan began, stayed out. The people of Prince Edward did not choose to give up their own semi-independence to "an oligarchy in Canada."

They wanted their own laws made in Charlottetown. The feeling didn't last. The resistance—built on a belief that confederation would be politically unfair and economically disastrous—began to fade in the face of an economic disaster which arrived from other quarters. As a basic point, Prince Edward had refused to pay taxes for railways on the mainland. But when it embarked on a railway program of its own, its debt rose from \$250,000 in 1863 to \$4 million in 1873. An agreement was made with the new Dominion. The Dominion took over the railway guaranty and helped subsidize the work. It sent a grant of \$800,000 to buy out absentee landlords. On July 1, 1873, Prince Edward Island joined and the Dominion of Canada, which had been joined by British Columbia earlier, extended from sea to sea.

The relationship has not been a source of radical change, political inequity or financial disaster.

The Island's legislature still meets, in the same Province House where Confederation was planned. Celebrants of this year's Centennial can see the very table and the very chairs in the very room where the delegates met. They will see much, much more, including the Queen, who will visit the Province between June 29 and July 4, and a re-enactment of the sacking of Charlottetown by Yankee privateers in 1775. On that occasion the Americans stole the Silver Seal of the Colony. The Seal is still missing, but much of old PEI remains intact.

It is still agricultural, with a Charlottetown population of 19,000, and it is still full of godly trees and meadows.

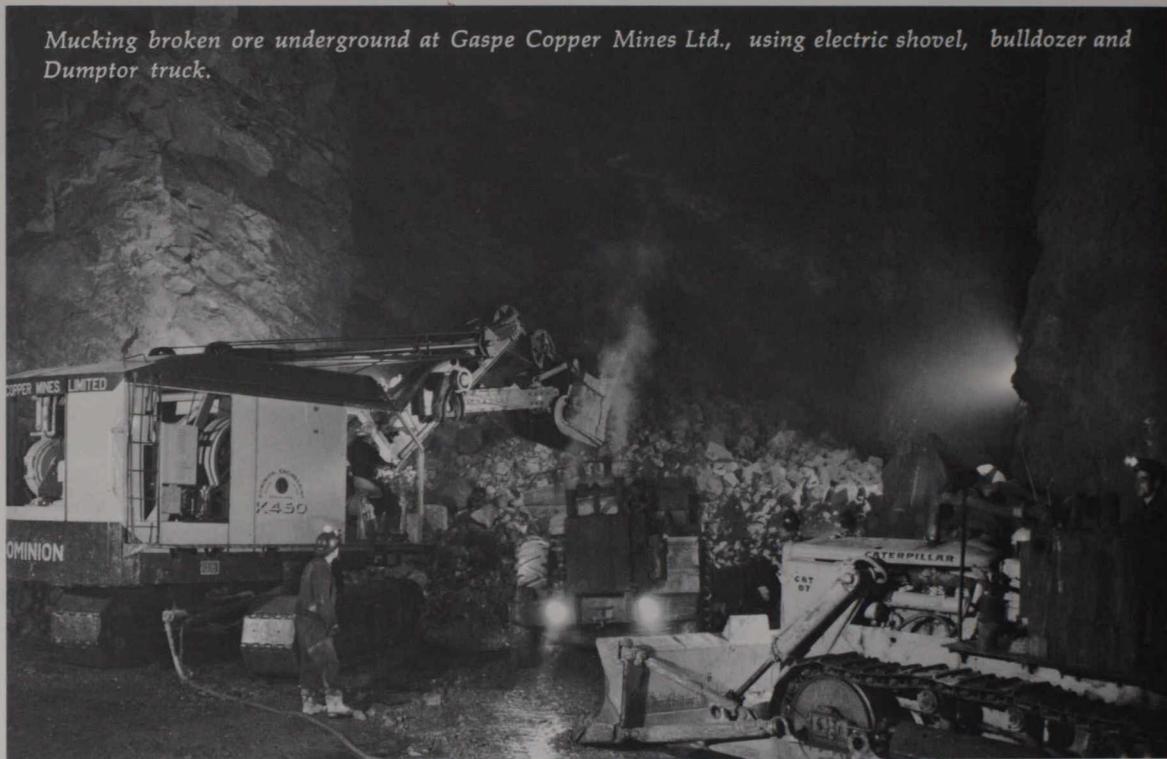


Continued from page four

disturbing element of the new exploitation. Eighty per cent of Canada's oil and gas output and half of its mining are controlled by Americans. The prospect of real and future oil and gas shortages in the United States have sharpened the focus. In late 1971, the National Energy Board of Canada

"declined without prejudice" an application which would have arranged for the exporting of 2.3 trillion cubic feet of gas to the United States on the grounds that "at that time" there was not enough gas available to supply both domestic and unlimited foreign needs.

Mucking broken ore underground at Gaspé Copper Mines Ltd., using electric shovel, bulldozer and Dumptor truck.



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