

CAL  
EA  
80C17  
DOCS

# Canada



43-729-852.

M  
.b1849967

# Canada

in Today's  
World

NON - CIRCULATING /  
CONSULTEUR SUR PLACE

---

The Land	3
The People	25
The Government	45
The Economy	61
The Culture	85
Canada's Place in the World	105

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES PARLEMENTAIRES

Published by Authority of the  
Honourable Mark MacGuigan,  
Secretary of State for External Affairs,  
Government of Canada, 1980

Produced by  
External Information Programs Division,  
Department of External Affairs,  
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada  
K1A 0G2

# The Land



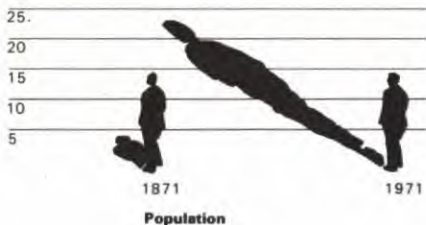
Imagine Europe, all of Europe, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains, as a single country, but with a population of only 23 million, little more than that of the Benelux countries.

Canada answers that description, and yet even Canadians do not always realize that when Newfoundlanders sit down for their noon meal, their fellow citizens in the Yukon, six time zones away, may be just rising for the day.

North to south, Canada's vast territory extends almost from the North Pole to the 45th parallel. East to west the country stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific (*a mari usque ad mare*—Canada's motto), each coast guarded by great islands: Newfoundland facing Europe and Vancouver Island facing Asia. Linking the two coasts is the Trans-Canada Highway, the longest in the world—a ribbon of concrete and asphalt 9,600 km long, about the distance from one end of Africa to the other.

These millions of square kilometres are not, of course, fully inhabited. Even today, 89 per cent of

millions  
of people



the land has no permanent population. Much of northern Canada is wilderness forest or frozen Arctic wasteland. In sharp contrast is the urban environment in which most Canadians live and which most visitors see. Nearly 80 per cent of Canadians live in large urban centres located within 400 km of the border with the United States. Sixty per cent of the population is concentrated between Quebec City and the western end of Lake Ontario. Climate, geography and history explain these patterns of settlement.

The length and severity of winter in much of Canada has kept the population concentrated along the country's southern border. But Canada is by no means entirely a land of perpetual ice and snow. Indeed, less snow falls in some parts of western Canada than in parts of Europe or the United States. On Vancouver Island, people pick their last roses at Christmas and their first daffodils at the end of February. Early August days in eastern Canada can be as hot and humid as in the tropics. 5



The Trans-Canada Highway, 9,600 km in length, links the nation's east and west coasts. The road is believed to be the longest in the world.

### **The Canadian regions**

Canada's geography has discouraged, as well as attracted, settlement. There are six major geographical regions. East to west, the first includes the Atlantic provinces and southeastern Quebec and consists of hills and undulating plains—a terrain which allows for good fishing harbours and small farms as well as for forestry.

The St. Lawrence lowlands of southern Quebec and Ontario border the St. Lawrence River, the historical entrance to Canada, and the Great Lakes, the largest bodies of fresh water in the world. This area, which is among the most fertile, was easily accessible to European settlers and is today the most densely populated and industrialized part of Canada.

Almost half of Canada is covered by the Canadian Shield. It is a vast area of ancient rock which sweeps around Hudson Bay from the northern shores of Quebec to the Arctic shores of the Northwest Territories. It is a region of rounded hills, tens of thousands of lakes and muskeg or swamp. The Shield, although uninviting to settlement, contains



a wealth of minerals, much water power and great forests.

The western plains region stretching to the Arctic Ocean is the Canadian section of the Great Plains of North America. Here are located the widely but not densely populated prairie provinces, the southern portions of which have been devoted largely to grain-growing. The area contains important deposits of oil, gas, coal and potash.

The western mountain region, over 800 km wide, stretches from western Alberta to the Pacific and covers most of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. The rugged Canadian Rockies attract the most tourists but the highest peak in Canada, Mount Logan (6,050 metres), is in an isolated corner of the Yukon. Vancouver Island and the valleys of southern mainland British Columbia, areas rich in minerals and forests, have attracted much settlement.

A sixth region lies almost entirely within the Arctic Circle. The Arctic Islands, a barren region 7









unknown to most Canadians, in the north east, have mountains and icecaps 2,000 to 3,000 metres high. Here, there are only small isolated communities.

### **Shaping the map**

Canada's shape on the map and patterns of settlement also reflect the last 400 years of its history. But long before what might be called the "official discovery" of Canada in the sixteenth century, Europeans knew of its existence. About the year 1000 A.D. Scandinavians were felling timber on the east coast; in the fifteenth century English, French, Spanish and Portuguese were fishing off Newfoundland.

Whether these early European visitors made contact with what was probably a small and scattered native population is not known. The people called Eskimo, but who call themselves Inuit (people), had taken perhaps some 5,000 years to cross the desert of ice from west to east as far as  
10 Greenland, but confined themselves to the far north.



The native peoples found in the areas accessible to Europeans came to be called Indians because of Christopher Columbus's confusion. The name "Canada" is believed to have originated with the first inhabitants, since the Huron-Iroquois Indians used the word *kanata* to describe a settlement. The word was misheard and understood to be the name of the country.

Historically, a European consciousness of Canada began to form at the end of the fifteenth century. Heading an English expedition, John Cabot claimed Newfoundland and the east coast of Canada in the name of King Henry VII of England in 1497. However, it was Jacques Cartier, from St. Malo, France who in 1535 sailed up the St. Lawrence River as far as the Indian village of Hochelaga, today the site of Montreal. While he failed to find the passage to Asia he was seeking, he opened the interior of Canada to French fur traders and later colonizers.

11



Map of North America in 1667 shows Canada's French and British origins.

-  English
-  French
-  Spanish
-  Disputed

The English and French became rivals in the gradual conquest of those parts of North America not claimed by the Spanish. In 1608, Samuel de Champlain established his "habitation" in what now is Quebec City, to lay the roots of French Canada. In 1610, Henry Hudson gave his name to the huge bay in the centre of Canada. From here the Hudson's Bay Company of "adventurers of England" would later that century begin a vigorous competition with the French for control of the fur trade with the Indians. While the English headed north and south, the French followed the St. Lawrence River westward to reach the Great Lakes and from there the inland plains and the Mississippi Valley.

12 Through the seventeenth century the French settled the banks of the St. Lawrence and to a lesser extent the "Acadia" of Canada's eastern coast, while the English established larger and more flourishing settlements in their New England colonies and Virginia. The North American phase of the eighteenth century struggle between England and France cul-



Ottawa's Parliament Buildings seen from Nepean Point. A Huron Indian at the base of the Samuel de Champlain statue looks out over the Ottawa River. Champlain was the explorer who journeyed up the River in 1613 and 1650.

minated in the fall of Quebec in 1759 and the surrender of Canada to the British Crown.

Other momentous events soon followed. The Declaration of Independence by the American colonies in 1776 led to the creation not only of the United States of America, but of a remaining British North America. Many of those American colonists, who remained loyal to the British Crown, made their way north to settle for the first time such areas as present day southern Ontario and to lay the base of English-speaking Canada.

It was nearly another 100 years before the political geography of Canada approached roughly its present form. Invasions of Canada ended with the War of 1812-14 between Britain and the United States. In 1846, the boundary between the United States and the British territories was extended westward along the 49th parallel to the Pacific. The emergence of the powerful northern states as victors in the American Civil War seemed again to pose a threat to the British colonies. Spurred by this 13

situation and internal factors, three colonies, already controlling their local affairs, Canada (Quebec and Ontario), New Brunswick and Nova Scotia joined in 1867 in a "Confederation", a federal union. Two years later the British Government ceded to the fledgling country the huge western and northern territories of the Hudson's Bay Company. From these were created the province of Manitoba (1870) and later the other prairie provinces (Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1905) and northern territories. In 1871, British Columbia entered the federation and in 1873 so did Prince Edward Island. But today's Canada was still not fully shaped. Further immigration from the United States, Britain and elsewhere in Europe filled the fertile lands of the West. In 1949, Newfoundland became the tenth province.

#### **The lure of the land**

14 From the early days of settlement, Canadians have been determined to overcome the challenges of climate, wilderness and distance, to harness Canada's

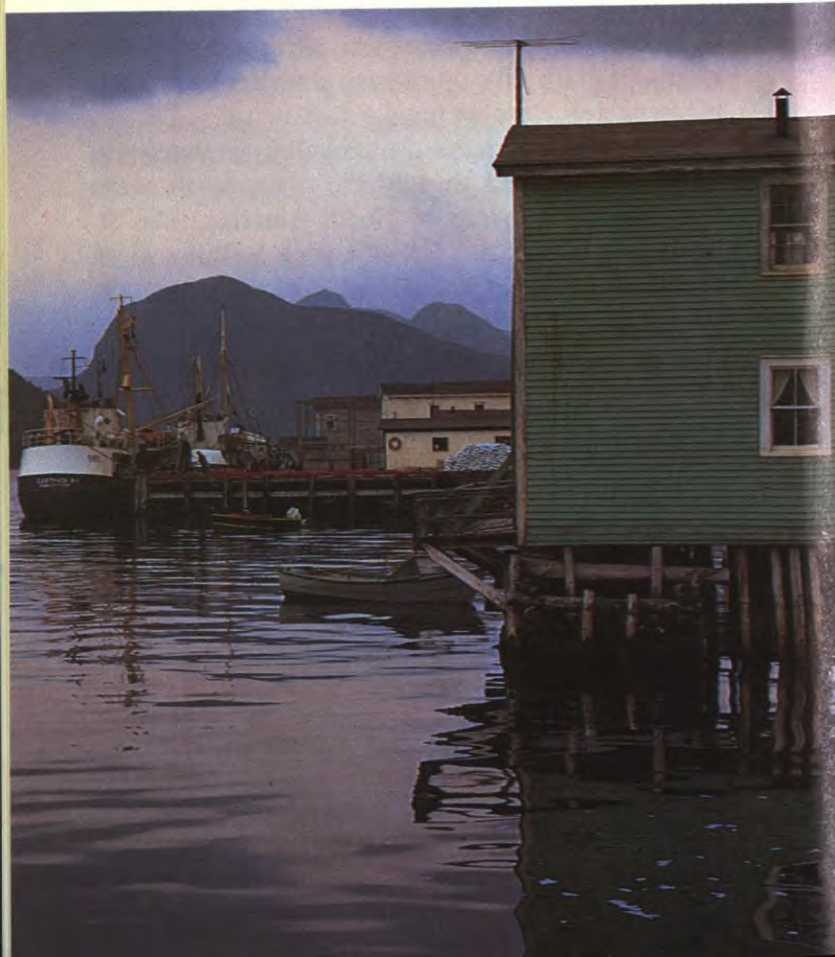


natural bounty and to build a new world.

Canada has become a highly urbanized, industrialized and technologically oriented country but the land, lakes, rivers and sea coasts continue to influence the lives of most Canadians and to provide many of them with their livelihood. Canada possesses rich and vast natural resources which are significant in the Canadian economy. Their exploitation, as in the far north, can be a spark both to the economy and the imagination. Such development can also raise concerns for protecting the natural environment. Most Canadians like to think—even when they are city apartment dwellers—that their wilderness is close at hand.

Canada's existence owes much to its waterways which have helped to defy the main north/south geographical divisions of North America. The St. Lawrence River, the Great Lakes and the great rivers of western Canada had a significant effect on the exploration and settlement of the country and on its later industrial expansion. Resource-based 15

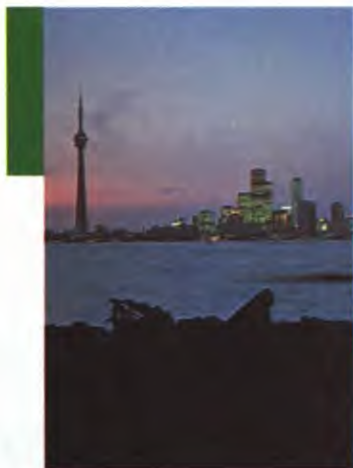




industries could not have developed without these indispensable arteries. Many of them are great suppliers of hydro-electric power and the St. Lawrence Seaway remains a principal transportation route.

The flow of Canadian rivers represents almost one-tenth of the water carried by all the waterways of the world. Lakes are the natural regulators of this network. Satellite photography has revealed that there are almost one and a half million lakes of various sizes in Canada. The largest, the Great Lakes, are shared with the United States, but there are other "inland seas". Great Bear Lake, Great Slave Lake and Lake Winnipeg, for example, are each roughly equal to the area of Belgium.

Canada has one of the longest coastlines of any country in the world. The rugged Pacific coast has magnificent fiords and mountain backdrops. The Atlantic coast too is picturesque. The Newfoundland cod fishery is over 400 years old and Nova Scotians are proud of having built some of the world's greatest sailing ships. Canada has become 17



the world's largest exporter of fish and British Columbia and the Atlantic provinces derive much of their revenue from the fishing industry.

### **Natural riches**

Almost half the land area of Canada is covered by forests. Although the maple is the national symbol, most Canadian forests consist of conifers. The pulpwood for paper manufacture comes from the forests of spruce, balsam, fir and pine, which stretch from the Atlantic coast to the Yukon. Because of heavy rainfall, trees over 60 metres tall are found on the British Columbia coast. Most of the lumber common in Canadian house construction comes from there.

Pulp and paper are the most important forest products. Canada is the largest producer of newsprint in the world, providing close to 40 per cent of the world total.

18 Most of Canada is too cold or too rough in terrain for agriculture. Although only about 7 per



cent of the land is economically viable for farming, there are still millions of hectares of fertile soil. About 80 per cent of Canada's farm land is in the prairies, one of the world's largest granaries. The western provinces also have large ranches for the raising of beef cattle. Mixed farming is found in the St. Lawrence lowlands.

Almost all minerals necessary to a modern economy are found in the Canadian subsoil. Canada is a primary world producer of nickel, zinc, and asbestos, and comes second in potash, third in gold and fourth in copper. It is also an iron ore exporter.

Three-quarters of all electric power in Canada is generated by water. Canada is among the world leaders in the design and construction of hydro-electric power stations and electrical transmission and distribution systems. Having harnessed much of its hydro-electric power resources, Canada has become increasingly dependent on other, particularly non-renewable, energy resources. Canada is a major world supplier of uranium and has no perceivable



supply concerns in this area of energy resources. In 1978 Canada was within half a million tonnes of being self-sufficient in coal supply.

For reasons of geography and economics, Canada continues to be a net exporter of energy but has recently become a net importer of oil. Alberta, where most of Canada's petroleum and natural gas is found, supplies by pipeline all the provinces west of Quebec and also exports to the United States. Most of Quebec and the Atlantic provinces have depended essentially on imports from overseas. In recent years, however, there has been an increased emphasis on self-reliance—the extension of pipelines eastward, the displacement of imported crude oil by domestic production of oil and natural gas, the improvement of domestic energy supply, (e.g. through nuclear power development), and conservation measures.

20 Priority is being given to a number of spectacular energy projects including the Alaska Highway natural gas pipeline, extraction of oil from the



Athabaska tar sands of Alberta, and oil drilling in the Beaufort Sea, off Canada's Arctic coast. Such projects, together with extensive energy conservation efforts, should ensure Canada has secure and adequate energy supplies throughout this century.

### **Protecting the environment**

While taking advantage of their natural resources, Canadians are conscious of the need to protect the natural wilderness and to respect traditional ways of life. Any development of resources in the far north requiring the building of roads, pipelines and towns, poses special difficulties in safeguarding the environment. Forest wildlife now is protected from the consequences of land and hydro-electric development. At the same time, it is recognized that hunting and trapping remain important to some northern native communities endeavouring to retain a traditional way of life.



## Overcoming geography

Geographical considerations led Canadians to devote attention to transportation problems very early. The extension of railways from coast to coast has been nearly as important as the waterways in the history of the country. Indeed, British Columbia specified construction of a transcontinental railway as a condition of its joining the federation. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway from eastern Canada to the Pacific in 1885 brought westward those who settled the Canadian prairies and later transported their grain harvests to ports.

Canada has a network of transportation routes that is as impressive as it is indispensable to a continent-wide country with a highly mobile population.

While the ships on the St. Lawrence Seaway and the railways continue to be the bulk carriers, Canadian industry also depends on the highways. Buses and private cars dominate passenger travel of shorter distances, while airlines now provide the principal means of travel across Canada. The airplane has also provided an ideal means of reaching

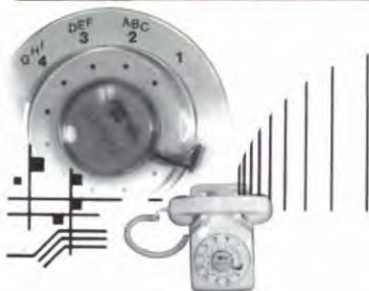


isolated communities in the North.

While the railways and the telegraph provided the early skeletal framework of communications in Canada, the country's nervous system today is its highly sophisticated telecommunications system. The Canadian telephone network operates the two largest microwave circuits in the world. They carry telephone conversations, radio and television programs and other electronically-transmitted data.

The era of long distance telephone conversations began in 1876 when Alexander Graham Bell received a call over a 13-km line he had built to his home in Brantford, Ontario. Today, Canadians are constant telephone users and more than 97 per cent of homes have a telephone. There is one phone for every two Canadians.

As large a percentage of homes have television sets. There are some 100 television stations and nearly 500 radio stations originating programs, and hundreds more of each rebroadcasting programs of another station. Canada is a world leader in cable-





vision technology. In some cities as much as 85 per cent of the population lives in homes that subscribe to cable television services.

Broadcasting coverage has in recent years extended to the North. The advent of satellite communications, with the launching in 1972 of the first in a series of Canadian-built communication satellites, has provided the latest solution to overcoming Canada's great distances.

# The People



The native people of Canada came from Asia in prehistoric times, when Europe was still a continent without a name. Although their numbers today may be greater than at any time in history, Canada's Inuit (Eskimo) and Indians comprise only 1.5 per cent of the country's 23 million people. The origins of most Canadians are British (44.6 per cent) or French (28.7 per cent). Immigration since the late nineteenth century has given Canada a great cultural diversity. Since Confederation in 1867, the proportion of Canadians of ethnic background other than French or British has increased from 7 per cent to 25 per cent, excluding those of native origin. While most Canadians have family roots in Europe, over 2 per cent are of Asian, African or Caribbean origin. None of Canada's ethnic groups has a majority in the total population.

Canada's bilingual and multicultural character is easily understood in the light of these figures. English is the language most commonly spoken throughout the country, with the exception of the



province of Quebec. Eighty-five per cent of French-speaking Canadians live in Quebec, comprising 80 per cent of that province's population. One-third of the population of New Brunswick is French-speaking and there are large French-speaking communities in eastern and northeastern Ontario, and smaller communities scattered through the West. In fact, there are nearly as many French-speaking Canadians outside Quebec as there are English-speaking Canadians in the province.

Different languages, ethnic origins, history and environments have made for regional differences among Canadians. Visitors will quickly appreciate the distinctive character of Quebec for it is the heart of the centuries-old French presence in Canada –indeed in all of North America. The people of Newfoundland have been in North America as long as most of the people of Quebec, but are nearly all English-speaking and mostly of British origin. In contrast, Canadians of neither French nor British origin make up nearly one-half of the population 27



of the prairie provinces of western Canada. While different languages and traditions have been retained in these and other regions, the North American environment has shaped a largely uniform urban life-style.

### **Bilingualism**

English and French, Canada's two official languages, have equal status and rights in all institutions of Parliament and the Federal Government. The Official Languages Act (of 1969) does not oblige citizens to learn both official languages, but, assuming that most Canadians will not know the other language, it specifies that they should be served by Federal Government institutions in their own language wherever there is sufficient demand.

Sixty-seven per cent of Canadians speak English only and 18 per cent French only; little more than 13 per cent speak both languages; 2 per cent speak neither. French is the mother tongue of the majority of those who speak both languages.

28



The predominance of the English language in most parts of Canada is explained by the large number of immigrants from Britain and the United States, as well as by Canada's proximity to the U.S. However, French remains the daily language of some six million Canadians. Following the British conquest in the eighteenth century, the descendants of French colonists in Quebec retained rights of language, religion and law and maintained a cohesive French-speaking society. Today, virtually the whole range of modern institutions involved in public and private, cultural, scientific, legal, economic and political life functions within Canada in French as well as in English. French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians share many institutions which operate in both official languages.

### **Multiculturalism**

The Canadian population is chiefly characterized by its linguistic duality. Whatever their origins, most Canadians attend school, work and seek leisure in 29



either the French or English language or, in some cases, in both. However, Canada has a variety of minority groups retaining distinctive cultural characteristics—the Ukrainian, Italian, Greek and Chinese-speaking communities, to mention a few. In 1971, 13 per cent of Canadians had a mother tongue other than French or English; and 7 per cent spoke their own language at home. Even where a language has not been retained, cultural traditions often have.

In 1971, the Federal Government enunciated a policy of multiculturalism, recognizing that cultural pluralism within a bilingual framework was the essence of the Canadian identity. Accordingly, immigrants may be instructed in at least one official language to help them become full participants in Canadian society and, at the same time, are encouraged to retain their particular cultural heritage.



## **Native people**

Canada's Indians and Inuit are proud to be called the country's native people. While they comprise less than 2 per cent of the total population, they account for 48 per cent of the population of the Northwest Territories. They have influenced Canadian life in many ways and remain a culturally active force.

The Indians of Canada have struggled for generations against assimilation into the non-native Canadian milieu. In the past 40 years, the Inuit and Indian life-styles in northern Canada have undergone much change with the intrusion of technology and culture from southern Canada. Inevitably, cultural dislocation and new social problems have followed.

Encouraged by the Federal Government, Canada's native peoples are seeking to adopt the practical elements of modern society that best suit their needs while maintaining many aspects of their traditional ways of life. In recent years, there has been renewed interest in both Indian and Inuit arts, 31





which have gained international acclaim.

As a result of a renewed sense of identity, aboriginal rights—the property rights claimed by native peoples by virtue of their being the original occupiers of the lands—have become an important issue.

### **Religion**

Religion has been an important influence in Canada's history from the earliest efforts of missionaries to Christianize the native people. Later, the church was at the centre of the spiritual and social life of early Canadian communities. Religion continues to have an important role in the lives of many Canadians. Although Judeo-Christian values are central to Canadian life, there is no national or state-supported religion.

The three largest churches in Canada—Roman Catholic, United (a union of several protestant groups) and Anglican—are found in every province.

32 Smaller protestant denominations and Jewish com-



munities are concentrated in various regions.

Over the past two centuries Canada has attracted many small religious groups that have suffered persecution in other lands. More recent immigrant groups from Asia have introduced Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism and Sikhism.

### **Immigration**

Migration from other countries has always been an important source of Canadian population growth. Canada has admitted over 11 million immigrants since Confederation in 1867 and approximately 4.5 million since the Second World War.

The number of immigrants admitted from year to year has fluctuated widely, ranging from a high of 282,000 in 1957 to a low of just over 70,000 in the early Sixties. In 1978, Canada accepted about 86,000 immigrants.

The new federal Immigration Act (1978) explicitly affirmed for the first time the fundamental objectives of Canadian immigration law: family 33



reunification, non-discrimination, concern for refugees and the promotion of Canada's economic, social, demographic and cultural goals. The new law provides for three admissible classes of immigrant: the family class, convention refugees and independent immigrants. A new Citizenship Act, proclaimed in the federal Parliament in 1977, eliminates distinctions among applicants based on country of previous citizenship and reduces the continuous residency requirement for citizenship from five to three years.

In the past, Britain and Western Europe were the principal sources of immigration. But in recent years there has been a decline in European applications and an increase in those from Asia, the Caribbean and the United States.

### **Urban Canada**

34 Throughout Canadian history the growth of urban areas has been greater than the over-all national increase. Since Confederation in 1867, the Cana-



dian population has expanded sixfold, but the urban population has increased by 25 times.

As recently as 50 years ago more than one-half of Canada's population lived in rural areas; today three out of four Canadians live in towns and cities. If present trends continue, nine out of ten Canadians may live in urban areas by the year 2000.

Canada is one of the world's most metropolitan countries. Over 58 per cent of Canadians live in 23 population centres with more than 100,000 inhabitants. The three largest cities, Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver together have over 6.8 million people or almost 30 per cent of Canada's population. The three cities occupy less than one-hundredth of 1 per cent of Canada's area, but account for over 40 per cent of the country's gross national product. The most rapidly expanding cities are Edmonton and Calgary, both in Alberta.

Canada's urbanized population ranges from a high of 82 per cent in Ontario to a low of 38 per cent in Prince Edward Island.





Children enjoy all  
seasons in Canada.



## Population

Canada is coming of age, at least in the way demographers define it. In 1976, 50 per cent of the population of Canada was less than 27.8 years old; by 2001 it is projected that 50 per cent will be older than 36.

The changing age structure of the Canadian population is having social and economic effects. There has been a sharp drop in school enrolment rates at the elementary and secondary levels as the proportion of younger people declines. As the population "bulge" resulting from high birth rates in the 1950s has moved into early adulthood, the working-age group (15-64 years) has increased rapidly. In addition to birth and death rates, immigration has a strong influence on the growth of this broad working-age group, especially at the younger age levels.

Canadian women can expect to live 76.9 years, compared to 69.6 years for men. There are fewer



men than women in Canada according to the most recent census: 992 males per 1,000 females.

### **The changing family**

The family has always been the basic unit in Canadian society, but urbanization has given rise to many changes in both the composition and size of the Canadian family and the roles of its members. Economic and social constraints and the physical limitation of urban housing make it difficult for most households to meet the needs of an extended family or a large nuclear family.

Urbanization has affected not only the functions of the family, but also the roles of its members. To an increasing extent, women work and share the responsibility for providing for the family's economic needs. Men have accepted greater responsibility in the care of children and in other domestic tasks.





## Education

Virtually all Canadians now devote at least ten years to formal education. Increasing social and technological complexity have made it necessary for many to remain in school well beyond compulsory age. The recent upsurge in continuing education in Canada, whether refreshing old skills, learning new ones or taking general interest courses, indicates that education is a life-long process.

Education is a provincial responsibility, although the Federal Government operates a limited number of institutions. As a result, ten separate provincial systems have been created; and even within a single province, variations may exist.

In all areas, Canadian education is divided into three successive levels: elementary, secondary (high school), and post-secondary (university). The oldest university is Laval University in Quebec City, originally founded in 1663. The largest is the University of Toronto with full-time enrolment of over 31,000 students.



## **Housing**

About 63 per cent of Canadian families own their own homes. Since 1970 alone, over one million housing units have been built in Canada. Government activity in this field is especially directed towards the needs of low-income families. Efforts are also being made to redirect growth away from rapidly expanding urban centres.

The quality of housing has been improving for all income groups in Canada, a fact attributable mainly to a consistently rising standard of living for most Canadians.

In the past 20 years, the national percentage of rented accommodation has increased. There is a larger proportion of both starts and supply of types of housing other than single detached dwellings.

## **Leisure**

Industrialization and technological progress in Canada have resulted in shorter work weeks, longer paid vacations, earlier retirement and, hence, more time for leisure and recreation.



The normal work week in Canada is from 35 to 40 hours, spread over five working days. Counting weekends, paid holidays and annual vacations with pay, most employed Canadians have at least 124 days free from work each year.

A survey of Canadian leisure activities showed that swimming was the most popular form of recreation, followed by tennis, golf and baseball in the summer. Bicycling and jogging have become very popular with adults and families in many parts of Canada.

In the winter months, recreational skating and alpine and cross-country skiing are widespread. Hockey is a traditionally popular Canadian sport in which many people take part. Curling is also a favourite indoor winter sport in most parts of Canada.

Other common leisure activities include watching television, listening to radio, home handicrafts, bowling, attendance at movies, sports events, musical performances, exhibitions, fairs and the theatre.



## Health care

In Canada, national health policies and programs have developed as a result of joint efforts by federal and provincial governments. A universal program for hospital care was introduced in 1958, followed ten years later by universal insurance to meet the cost of physicians' services.

The Federal Government paid the provinces one-half the cost of the insurance programs on condition that they met the criteria of public administration, universality, comprehensiveness and portability from one province to another. No Canadian lacks access to hospital and medical care for financial reasons, and the geographic impediments to access have been steadily reduced.

With major "sickness" services taken care of, governments were able to focus attention on prevention. Environmental factors and moderation of self-imposed risks now are seen as keys to better national health and smaller increases in health costs.

In 1976, Canada spent 7.1 per cent of its gross national product on health care. Total health care 43



expenditures in 1976 amounted to approximately \$520 per Canadian.

### **Social security**

Federal, provincial and local governments provide a wide range of publicly funded and administered income security and social programs, which are complemented by the service of voluntary agencies. Public programs include: income insurance schemes such as the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans, Workmen's Compensation and Unemployment Insurance; income support measures such as the Old Age Security Pension, the Guaranteed Income Supplement and Spouse's Allowance, and Family Allowances; and social assistance provided by provincial and municipal programs.

The provincial governments and, by delegation, the municipalities, have responsibility for the administration of social assistance and services with financial support from the Federal Government.

# The Government



The Canadian federal state was established in 1867. In that year the British Parliament, at the request of three British colonies (United Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick), passed the British North America (BNA) Act which created a federal union. Canada, at Confederation, was made up of four provinces (United Canada was divided into the provinces of Ontario and Quebec), which have been joined over the years by six additional provinces and two territories.

In establishing a federal union, the British North America Act provided for the separation and, in certain areas, the sharing of powers. The Federal Government was assigned powers in such areas as defence, customs and border control, currency and coinage, as well as criminal law – in general, those areas involving the interests of the whole country. The provinces received exclusive jurisdiction over education, natural resources, civil rights, municipal government and, generally, “all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province”. The two



levels of government were granted concurrent powers in matters of agriculture, immigration and taxation.

### **The Canadian Constitution**

Although the British North America Act laid the foundations of Confederation it does not form the entire Canadian Constitution. The Constitution also comprises fundamental acts, customs and parliamentary traditions of British origin. Since 1867 a number of these acts and traditions, as well as many provisions of the BNA Act, have been modified, amended, repealed or added to by Canada, so that the Canadian Constitution, while still reflecting its British origins, has developed on its own.

And there has been considerable development: the Constitution has had to be adapted continually to the significant social, political, economic and technological changes which have arisen since 1867. Hence the emergence of mechanisms, often complex, for negotiation and co-ordination between the federal and provincial governments. 47



Today, among the most important of these mechanisms are the federal-provincial conferences, which fall into two categories: administrative and constitutional. They bring together administrative or political officials of the Canadian Government and of the ten provincial governments to resolve issues of importance to the country. The constitutional conferences, in particular, aim to delimit and redefine as necessary the distribution of responsibilities and powers between the two levels of government. These conferences, which are not provided for by the BNA Act, are *ad hoc* meetings, held by mutual agreement as the need arises. To some extent they reflect the essentially pragmatic spirit in which Canadian federalism is developing.

### Executive power

Canada, along with Britain, Australia, New Zealand and some other Commonwealth countries, recognizes Queen Elizabeth II as Head of State. The  
48 Queen is represented in Canada by the Governor

---

#### Canadian-born Governors General



Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey,  
1952-1959



Rt. Hon. Jules Léger,  
1973-1978



Rt. Hon. Edward Schreyer,  
1978-



Rt. Hon. Georges P. Vanier,  
1959-1967

Rt. Hon. Roland Michener,  
1967-1973



General, who is appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

The Governor General exercises all the prerogatives of the Canadian Crown. He is the source of executive power.

In practice, the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet exercise executive power as the "Government". The Cabinet is made up of the Prime Minister, who is leader of the party having the confidence of the popularly-elected House of Commons and of his personally chosen ministers. It is customary for all members of Cabinet, on appointment, to have a seat in either the Commons or the Senate – usually in the Commons – or for them to obtain a seat within a reasonable time.

Cabinet, or the "Government", is responsible only to the House of Commons. If it loses the confidence of the majority in the House, it is called upon to resign. In such a case, the defeated Prime Minister is expected to recommend to the Governor General that he dissolve Parliament and call a general election. 49



Canada's Head of State, Queen Elizabeth II, is represented on Canadian paper money, coins and stamps.

## Legislative power

All the legislative powers of the federal administration are vested in the Parliament of Canada, which consists of the Crown, the Senate and the House of Commons. Under the BNA Act, bills may originate either in the Senate or in the House of Commons. In practice, however, important bills originate in the House of Commons. Any bill for appropriating any part of the public revenue or for imposing any tax must originate there.

The members of the Senate are appointed by the Governor General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. Formerly appointed for life, senators have, since 1965, been required to retire at the age of 75. The Senate was designed as an institution whose members would, indirectly, represent various regions of Canada and take a "second look" at proposed legislation.

Members of the House of Commons are elected for a maximum of five years in a single, uninominal poll, by simple majority. Any Canadian citizen, male or female, who has reached the age of 18 and

---

### Some of Canada's Prime Ministers:



Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald,  
1867-1873, 1878-1891



Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King,  
1921-1926, 1926-1930,  
1935-1948



Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker,  
1957-1963



Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier,  
1896-1911

who, at the time of enumeration, resides in an electoral riding is entitled to vote.

The choice made by the voters determines not only which party will hold power, but also which one will form the Official Opposition—the party which has the second highest number of members elected to the House of Commons. Constitutions based on the British parliamentary system give an important place to “the loyal Opposition”. This is a tradition which, like that of ministerial responsibility, is not written into law yet is firmly established in Canada.

### **The provincial governments**

The government structures in the provinces are substantially the same as at the federal level, except that none of the provinces has a second House. A Lieutenant-Governor (appointed by the Governor General on the recommendation of the federal Prime Minister) represents the Queen in each province; his duties are similar to those of the Governor General. 51



Opening of Parliament,  
the Governor General  
reads the Speech from  
the Throne.

Every province has an elected legislative assembly (Quebec's is called the "National Assembly") and is governed by a council of ministers responsible to the assembly.

### **The territories**

Canada's far north, which is not part of any province, is divided into two territories: the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. These territories are under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government and Parliament, but enjoy increasing autonomy and more responsible government. Each territory is administered by a Commissioner appointed by the Government of Canada and assisted by an elected Council.

### **Municipal administration**

Since the municipalities are under the jurisdiction of the provincial governments, their organization varies considerably from one province to another.

52 All the municipalities are administered by elected

Provincial and municipal police officers, as well as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, enforce the law in Canada.



councils and they may be responsible for such local services as police, fire-fighting, roads, schools, hospitals and sanitation.

### **The law and the courts**

Canadian law has its source in acts and judicial decisions, and also in British "common law". The province of Quebec is an exception, since its system is based on French civil law, particularly in matters concerning the person, the family and property.

The laws of the federal Parliament apply to the whole country; provincial statutes are valid only within their respective territories. The rules of law concerning areas of provincial competence may therefore vary from one province to another.

The provincial and federal governments have the power to establish courts. The federal Parliament created the Supreme Court of Canada, the Federal Court and various courts of special jurisdiction. The provincial governments, for their part, set up and govern the superior courts and the county



Toronto City Hall



courts. The provincial courts and the federal Supreme Court are part of the same system, however, and an appeal can be made from a decision of a higher provincial court to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Since laws must always reflect the continuing development of the society, the Federal Government and certain provinces have set up law reform commissions to study and make recommendations in areas in which reform may be necessary.

## THE POLITICAL PARTIES

### **The federal parties**

The origins of the two main federal parties, the Liberal Party and the Progressive Conservative Party, go back to the early decades of Confederation. Historically, the federal governments have always been formed by one or the other of these parties and sometimes, in the case of a minority government, with the support of a third party.

54 Minority governments have been the exception



Although television is one of the main vehicles of election campaigning, the live contact with politicians at a political rally or leadership convention, right, is the most exciting part of the election process.

rather than the rule in Canada, and the Canadian voter prefers that a single ministerial party has an absolute majority in the House.

Other political parties have held seats in the House of Commons and have been important in the political development of the country. At present two of these parties are represented in the House: the New Democratic Party (of social democratic leanings) and the Social Credit Party (of conservative and populist leanings).

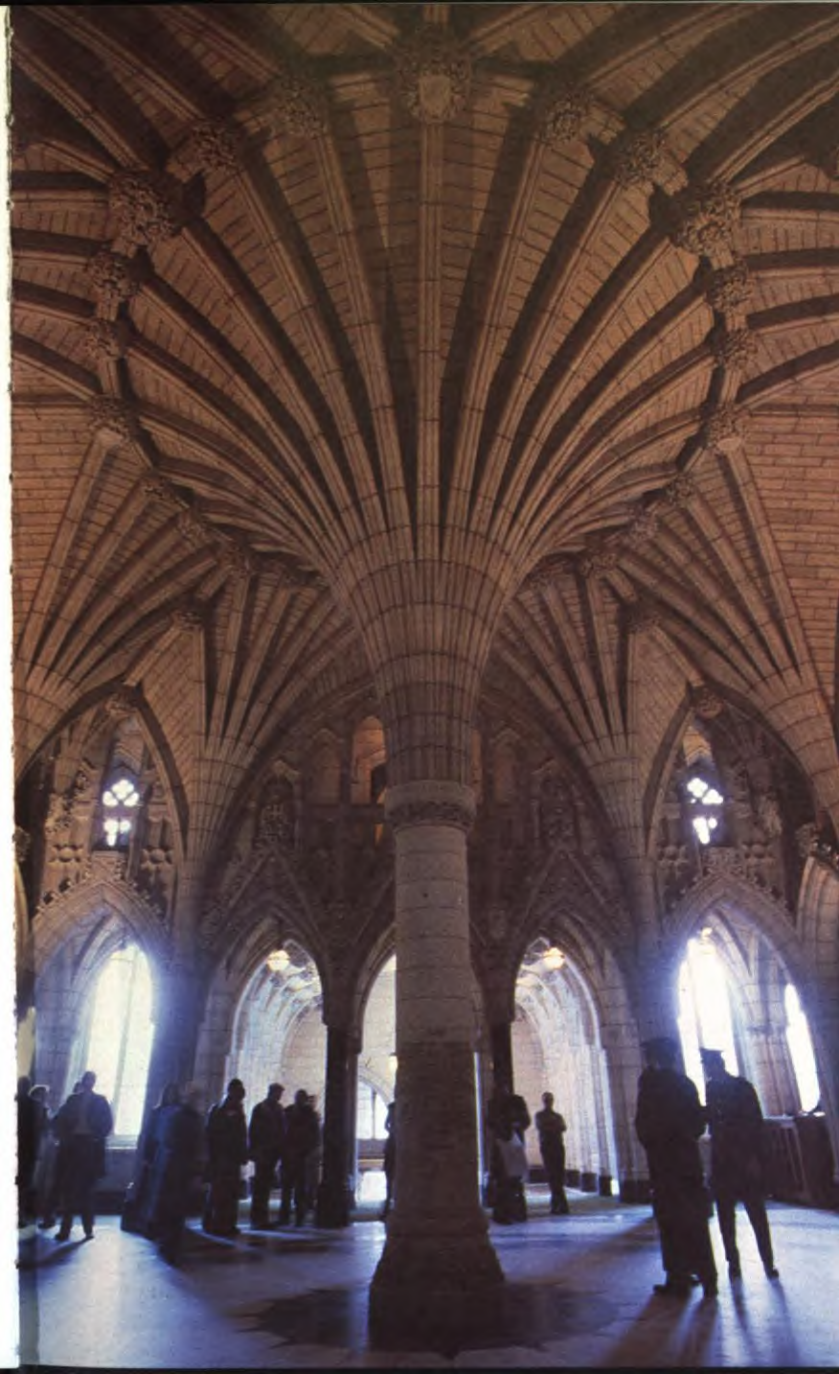
While parties have sometimes taken different positions on social legislation and government intervention in the economy, ideological struggles are relatively less important in Canada's political life than in many other western democracies. The maintenance of harmonious relations between various regional interests and those of the country as a whole remains the principal concern in federal politics.







Entrance to Parliament  
Buildings, Ottawa.



### **The provincial parties**

With a few important exceptions, this system of political parties extends to the provincial level. The provincial parties, however, are independent of the federal parties. Often a provincial party will take a different stand from that of its federal counterpart, in the name of regional interests. Nor does the voter find it at all contradictory to support different parties in federal and provincial elections. This is an important factor of decentralization in Canadian federalism. Further, the Canadian political system does not allow an individual to be a member of the federal and provincial legislatures at the same time.

The balance of powers between the provincial parties varies greatly from one province to another. In British Columbia, the New Democrats and the Social Credit vie for absolute majority in the Legislative Assembly, while either the Liberals or the Progressive Conservatives are the third party. In Ontario, the Progressive Conservative Party has formed the government since 1943. Today there are

58 two opposition parties of approximately the same

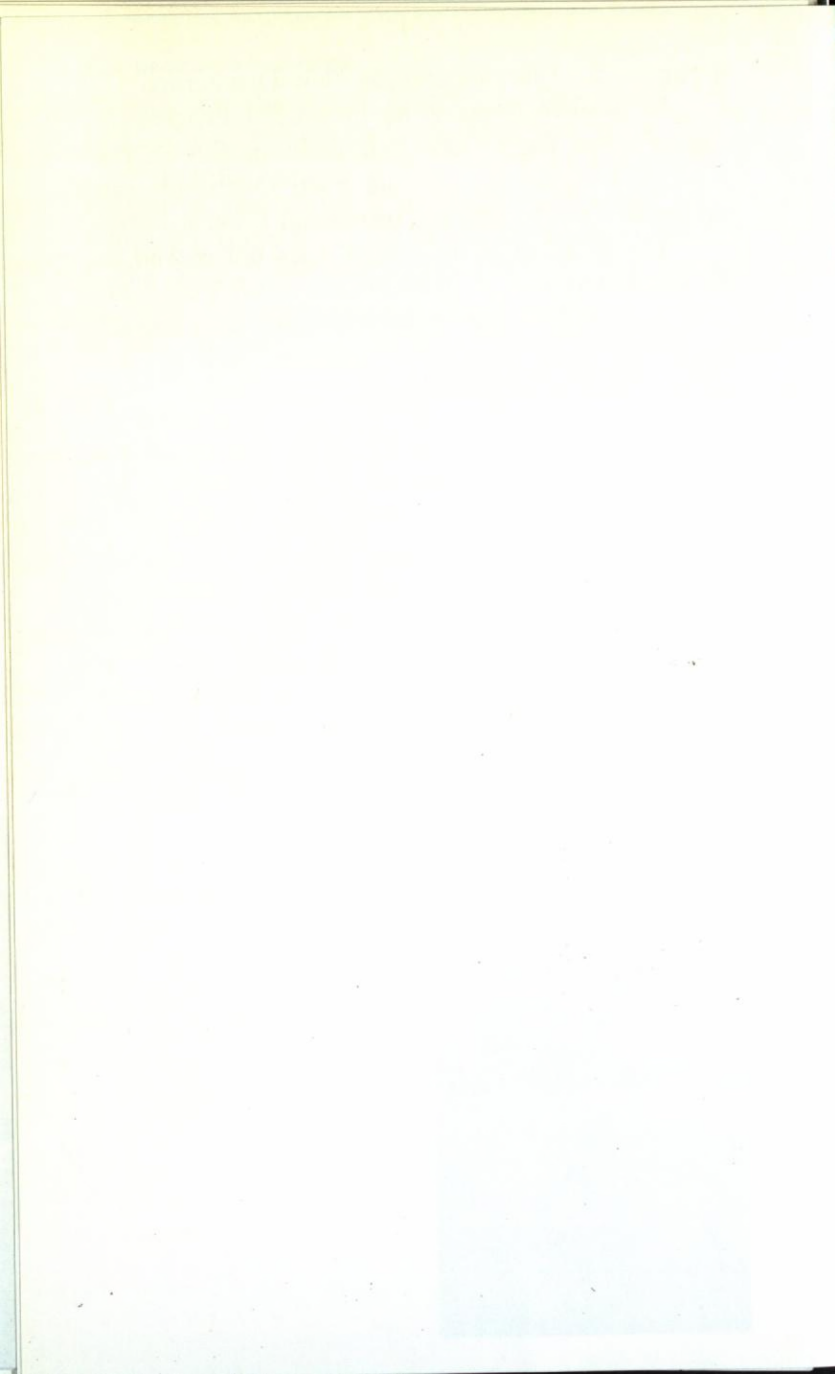


strength – the Liberals and the New Democrats.

In Quebec, there is no provincial Progressive Conservative Party. The two main parties in the provincial legislature are the Parti Québécois (an autonomist party) and the provincial Liberal Party.

The political party system does not extend to the municipal level. Candidates for municipal councils run as individuals or, infrequently, as members of purely local political formations such as the Parti Civique of Montreal.





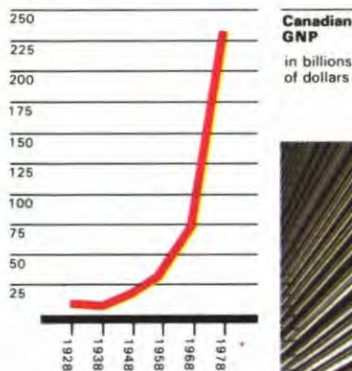
# The Economy



Measured in terms of gross national product, Canada's economy is the eighth largest in the world; it is also one of the most diversified. Canada grows, develops, mines, processes, designs, manufactures or fabricates everything from communications satellites to disease-resistant wheat, from advanced aircraft to strategic ores and metals and from nuclear power stations to newsprint.

Canada's early economic development was founded on a number of resource-based industries – fishing, fur trapping, forestry, agriculture and mining. Today, however, less than 8 per cent of the country's total domestic output comes from these resource industries, although much of the country's manufacturing industry is centred on processing primary materials. The "value added" by the fish, food-processing and pulp and paper industries are cases in point.

In 1928 Canada's GNP was approximately \$6 billion. Some 50 years later it was more than \$231 billion. During the past 15 years, GNP has doubled



in constant-dollar terms.

Canada is one of the world's leading industrialized countries. Of all the sectors in the economy, manufacturing is the largest contributor to the country's annual output. As in other highly advanced countries, however, there has been a shift in Canada from a predominantly goods-producing economy to a predominantly services-producing economy.

Service industries such as finance, real estate, insurance and personal and business services, which now account for some 60 per cent of the country's domestic output, have thus complemented the important role played by Canada's petroleum, motor vehicle and steel industries and sundry manufacturing concerns.

By dollar value, Canada is the world's ninth most important trading nation. Some 25 per cent of GNP is derived from the sale of goods and services abroad. More than \$103-billion worth of exports and imports are funnelled through the Canadian





economy every year. And about 25 per cent of the country's manufactured production is exported. This percentage is growing steadily.

Running Canada is a big business. The budgets of the three levels of government—municipal, provincial, federal—total over \$75 billion. Both the private and public sectors are active participants when it comes to determining economic planning and development activities within Canada. In some areas such as health, social services and transport, government involvement has traditionally been extensive owing to various geographic and demographic factors. Often, government programs are established to supplement those initiatives undertaken by the private sector.

Health and welfare services receive 35 per cent of all government expenditures; education, research, culture and recreation, 19 per cent; international development assistance, foreign affairs and debt charges, 17 per cent; transportation and communication, 10 per cent; armed forces and police,

9 per cent; natural resources, industry, trade and tourism, 5 per cent; environmental protection and assistance to regions and municipalities, 3 per cent; and housing, employment and immigration, 2 per cent.

With GNP topping \$231 billion in 1978, Canada is a prosperous country. In 1977, *per capita* income stood at \$7,363, average family income at \$24,421 and the average Canadian salary at \$14,316.

Some 40 per cent of the average Canadian's pay cheque is spent on housing, food and clothing. Another 30 per cent goes towards transportation, education, health care and energy costs. The average incomes of Canadians and expenditures by Canadians are experiencing real annual growth rates of from 3.5 to 4 per cent.

### **Industries and services**

Approximately 22 per cent of Canada's GNP is generated by manufacturing. For every \$3-worth 65



of Canadian exports, Canadian manufacturers do some processing on \$2-worth. Most industries are highly mechanized and capital-intensive. The leading industrial activities are petroleum refining, motor vehicle production, pulp and paper milling, meat processing, iron and steel milling and machinery and equipment manufacturing. New construction of residential and non-residential buildings is valued at more than \$30 billion a year. The automotive industry alone employs approximately 117,000 people and annual exports amount to \$12 billion or 5.2 per cent of GNP. Since 1965, the total trade in and out of Canada of automotive products with the United States has been some \$136 billion.

The service sector has grown rapidly owing to substantial increases in income and leisure time. Data processing services, research and consulting firms, advertising agencies, business management services, advertising houses, motion picture distribution firms and food and accommodation services have shared this boom. Total receipts from the

service trades are well over \$15 billion per annum.

Owing to Canada's size, transportation and communications have traditionally been high growth areas within the economy. They account for almost 10 per cent of the country's industrial infrastructure.

### **"Made in Canada"**

The four main classes of Canadian exports by dollar value are motor vehicles and parts, machinery and equipment, fabricated metals and other fabricated materials. Canada exports petroleum to the United States and metal ore, forestry and agricultural products world-wide. At the same time, it is an important exporter of advanced industrial commodities. At least 70 per cent of Canada's exports by value are of manufactured or semi-processed materials, with manufactures accounting for some 35 per cent of this total.

Another major export is expertise. Canadian specialists in engineering, mining, geology, aerial 67



#### **Major Canadian Exports**

- Motor Vehicles and parts
- Fabricated metals
- Machinery and Equipment
- Fabricated materials

surveying, electronics and manufacturing can be found working in many parts of the world on projects ranging from telecommunications to nuclear power stations. Canada has installed high performance microwave systems in more than 20 countries.

Approximately two-thirds of Canada's trade is with the United States (\$68 billion annually, including exports and imports). Other major trading partners are Japan, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Venezuela and Italy. Similarly, Canadian businessmen are very active in South America, the Caribbean, Asia and Africa.

### **Economic management**

Private ownership, private property and private economic decision-making are basic to Canada's economic way of life. Indeed, 80 per cent of the farms are owned by farm families and virtually all of the 32,000 businesses are privately owned and operated. Canada's is very much a free market

Family corner store



economy although it is subject, as in other Western countries, to fiscal and monetary direction. Government intervention in the economy is limited. While governments provide the necessary framework, they do not manage economic activity in every detail. They create the environment in which private enterprise can attract the investment it requires, keep prices and costs stable, adapt to structural change and achieve greater efficiency and higher productivity. The taxation system must permit business and investment to be competitive internationally.

The ultimate authority for Canada's fiscal policy rests in the hands of the federal and ten provincial governments. Since federal, provincial and municipal governments have different powers over taxation and also have differing responsibilities for economic policy, co-ordination and co-operation among them are imperative. The necessary degree of collaboration is brought about by periodic meetings of federal and provincial finance ministers



National corporation

and first ministers (the Prime Minister and the provincial premiers). Government leaders use these meetings to reach agreement on broad principles for guiding and harmonizing their actions in the short, medium and long terms.

Most government expenditures—55 per cent—are made by the provincial and municipal governments.

In formulating policy, the Federal Government is assisted by such independent economic advisory groups as the Economic Council of Canada. The Economic Council analyzes general trends in the economy and helps determine future directions and policy options. The Conference Board, which conducts research in business conditions and management practices, is recognized as an alternative, non-governmental, analytical body.

In an area as large and as sparsely populated as Canada, it was perhaps inevitable that government would be called upon to act as a prime mover  
70 behind certain economic development activities.

Montreal Stock Exchange



Geographic considerations also help explain the important role played by co-operative organizations in Canada. Many large utilities such as the electric and telephone companies are either administered by the provincial governments or report to a public authority. Several government-owned corporations compete with their counterparts in the private sector. Air Canada, the Canadian National Railway and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation are prime examples. Provincial and federal governments also control mineral resources and approximately 80 per cent of the forested lands. This ensures that proper conservation measures are taken and that the country's natural wealth is used for the benefit of all Canadians.

Much of the capital needed for Canadian business to expand is provided by Canadian banks and other financial institutions. One dozen chartered banks, all regulated by the Bank of Canada (the country's central bank), are major sources of short- to medium-term financing. Chartered banks 71





have total assets of more than \$190 billion. Specialized investment firms handle longer-term capital requirements.

International operations of Canada's chartered banks are worldwide in scope. They provide services and facilities for many kinds of investment, financial and commercial activities. Canadian banks have approximately 300 branches and agencies abroad and operate through an almost equal number of representative offices and branches of subsidiary and affiliated banks.

Co-operative unions known as "co-ops" or *caisses populaires* are also important sources of finance. They control \$20 billion in assets and have almost eight million members (equalling 75 per cent of the labour force). Other types of co-operatives market agricultural produce and fish (70 per cent of Canada's grain crops and 60 per cent of dairy products), purchase and sell farm merchandise and operate insurance companies.

Foreign investment capital has traditionally been welcomed when it is or will be of significant benefit to the country. Foreign investors have put more than \$45 billion in Canadian companies and corporations and this total is still growing. Canada offers them many opportunities and good rates of return. At the same time, it welcomes entrepreneurs interested in establishing small businesses. Most investment is from the United States, but European investors have contributed approximately 17 per cent of the total amount.

Canadian foreign direct investment, on the other hand, stands at \$12 billion, with at least half being in the United States. Europe has \$2.5 million in Canadian investments and so do Central and South America. Most of the remainder is in Australia and Asia.

### **The work force**

Today, the Canadian labour force includes more than 10.5 million, or 62 per cent of the country's 73







Track  
2

Track  
3

Eastbound  
Hickory

CAUTION  
Mind the Gap

population. Working women, 3.6 million, comprise 37 per cent of all Canadian workers.

Most Canadians are employed by the service and manufacturing sectors. At least 34 per cent work in the service trades, 20 per cent in manufacturing, 18 per cent in trade and 9 per cent in transportation. Construction and finance absorb another 12 per cent. Agriculture accounts for only 5 per cent of the work force and only 2 per cent of Canada's workers are employed by other primary industries, which indicates the degree of urbanization in Canada.

One-third of all wage-earners belong to a labour union. The three largest are the Canadian Union of Public Employees, the United Steelworkers and the Public Service Alliance of Canada. More than 70 per cent of union members are affiliated with the Canadian Labour Congress.

Both federal and provincial governments regulate employment practices, ranging from occupational safety and health to general working



conditions. They also provide mediation and conciliation services as required. In addition, special programs exist to help women and young adults find employment.

Among western countries, Canada's job-creation record is one of the best. However, in recent years this has been accompanied by a phenomenal growth in the labour participation rate, which has surpassed that of almost any other country. The participation rate is expected to level off soon and Canada's unemployment rate will decline proportionately.

### **Regional development**

While Canada has one of the world's highest standards of living, not all regions of the country have enjoyed the same degree of prosperity. The Federal Government's Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) combats regional disparities by encouraging slow-growth regions to realize their potential for contributing to the economic and 77



social development of Canada. Through a General Development Agreement with each of the provinces and other programs, DREE co-ordinates particular development activities to broaden regional and local economic bases, expand production and employment opportunities and assist particular areas in dealing with problems of economic growth and social adjustment.

The Federal Government provides the less prosperous provinces and territories with "equalization payments" of approximately \$2.7 billion a year (this is approximately one-third of all federal transfer payments). These transfer payments help subsidize such services as provincial health care, social services, post-secondary education and many municipal projects.

Similarly, direct federal grants to the provinces and territories and cost-shared ventures in forestry, iron and steel, and industrial infrastructure expansion have reduced regional disparities.

The Hermes satellite



### **Science and technology**

Influenced by its natural resource base and its geography, Canada is a world leader in science and technology as applied to food production, mining, forestry, transportation, hydro and nuclear power, and telecommunications. More than 40,000 scientists, technicians and operational personnel are engaged by government and industry in scientific research and development.

The Federal Government's Ministry of State for Science and Technology is responsible for formulating over-all science policy. The \$1.5 billion that federal departments put into research every year is earmarked, by and large, for economic development and support, transportation, communications and health.

Research funding has produced substantial dividends for the economy. Canada is a world leader in commercial application of satellite communications technology. The Anik B satellite, designed and manufactured in Canada, is one of the world's most advanced communications satellites.





Canadian researchers have developed the Telidon two-way television system that has been described as the best technology of its type in the world. The system allows the user access by telephone to information stored in a myriad of data banks. This data is displayed in written or graphic form on a modified television screen in the home. Telidon could transmit data by coaxial cable, telephone or by optical fibre. And Canada is also a leader in developing optical fibres.

Fibre optics involves the transmission of information and voice communication through glass fibres by means of light pulses. Lasers carry these light pulses over extremely long distances and the signals generated in this manner are not affected by electrical interference. Nor do they suffer any appreciable loss in strength. A hair-thin fibre can carry between 50,000 and 500,000 one-way voice circuits.

80 Geophysical exploration and remote sensing are worthy of note as are Canada's scientific contri-

Hair-thin optical fibre waveguides provide many times the capacity of conventional coaxial cable.



butions to medicine. Canadians have developed the artificial pancreas and have been responsible for many of the latest advances in radiotherapy, irradiation equipment and even portable dental clinics for remote outposts.

In STOL (short take-off and landing) aircraft, Canada is also in the forefront. First developed for use in the Canadian north, Canadian STOL aircraft are used in many parts of the world over difficult terrain. They also provide a solution to the need for short range, inter-city service.

Agriculture is a scientific industry in Canada. Without research in plant breeding, disease and insect control, crop and animal production, soils and a host of other activities, Canada would not be able to export between \$4 and \$5 billion in wheat, animal and edible products every year. More than 2,000 scientists take part in agricultural research, the results of which permit, on the average, one Canadian farmer to provide food for 50 people.



Canadian scientists have produced new varieties of potato, tomato, apple, peach and disease- and insect-resistant cereal crops. They are also active in developing biological control methods for insects and weeds.

Other research areas have included plant cell fusion (a new technique for producing plant hybrids), nitrogen fixation (which converts nitrogen from the air into plant nutrients) and large-scale production of Irish moss seaweed. Triticale, a new cereal grain which is a cross between wheat and rye, has also been developed. Triticale can grow on marginal agricultural land and triticale nurseries have been established in more than 65 countries.

### **Nuclear power**

Canada is an international leader in nuclear power technology. The CANDU (Canadian Deuterium Uranium) nuclear power reactor system, designed in the nuclear establishment of Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., is probably the most efficient in existence.

Part of the CANDU reactor system at Pickering, Ontario. Each of the 390 pressure tubes holds 12 fuel bundles.



CANDU uses heavy water as the moderator and coolant, and natural uranium as the fuel.

The CANDU site at Pickering, Ontario, is the biggest producer of commercial nuclear power in the world. Approximately 70 per cent of the money spent by the Federal Government on energy research goes into the nuclear field. Much development work is done in collaboration with Canadian industry which has supplied AECL with improved equipment, components and materials for CANDU reactors.

Canada's interests in nuclear research are not limited to power reactors. AECL participates in the production of radio-isotopes and related equipment and has supplied Cobalt 60 cancer therapy units to many countries.

Both at home and abroad, Canadian government and industry officials work to ensure that nuclear power development proceeds under safe conditions and under circumstances that will not lead to a proliferation in nuclear weapons capabilities. 83

### **Renewable energy and energy conservation**

Considerable government funds have been made available for research in energy conservation, fossil fuels, energy transportation and transmission.

Research effort has also been directed towards the economical and efficient harnessing of renewable energy resources such as solar, wind, biomass and geothermal power. It is estimated that such energy sources can supply 5 per cent of Canada's energy needs by the year 2000 and 10 per cent by 2025. Research is also continuing on the development of technology needed to recover bitumen from Canada's oil sands.

# The Culture



The transition of the Canadian culture from European to authentically Canadian was virtually imperceptible and paralleled the gradual settlement of the country. The bilingual, multicultural and North American elements of Canada's character have all had a bearing on the cultural fabric and on the way Canadians express themselves through the arts.

Many of the literary documents of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were journals—of explorers like David Thompson and Alexander Mackenzie or of missionaries like the Jesuits, whose *Relations* were set down between 1632 and 1679 and tell of the progress of their missions. The nineteenth century saw the development of more mature works of art and learning by the likes of Aubert de Gaspé, François-Xavier Garneau and Thomas Chandler Haliburton. At the same time, universities (The University of Toronto, McGill University in Montreal and Laval in Quebec City all began in the second quarter of the century) and literary societies were taking shape amid growing



One of Canada's oldest universities, McGill, in Montreal (*left*) contrasts with the modern Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, near Vancouver, British Columbia.

interest in the arts and culture. It was in the late nineteenth century, for example, that Canada's first native composer, Calixa Lavallée, wrote the music for *O Canada*, now used as Canada's national anthem.

### **A painter's country**

During the same period, Canadian art emerged into its own. Until that time, the portraits of Antoine Plamondon and the landscapes of Cornelius Krieghoff, among others, had shown an unmistakable European influence. But artists like Ozias Leduc, Clarence Gagnon, Horatio Walker and James Wilson Morrice learned to interpret their landscape in a distinctively Canadian way.

This was carried even further with the appearance of the Group of Seven early in the twentieth century. Although Toronto was their headquarters, the Group's artistic and spiritual well-spring was the Canadian North, in all its light and colour. It was here that Tom Thomson, A. Y. Jackson, Lawren 87



Harris and the others helped define a Canadian style by looking with fresh eyes at the wild landscape and giving passionate expression to its force in an explosion of vivid colours. The Group was the first to articulate a pictorial nationalism and a Canadian Impressionism.

At the end of the Thirties, Montreal became a new centre of Canadian painting with the emergence of the *Automatiste* movement in Quebec. Among its "explorers of the imaginary" were Alfred Pellan and Jean-Paul Lemieux. Another contemporary, Paul-Emile Borduas, co-authored the artistic and political manifesto *Refus Global* in 1948 as a revolt against a mechanistic and rational civilization. One of Borduas' generation, Jean-Paul Riopelle, was loudly acclaimed in London and Paris in 1948, the first time a Canadian stood out as a world leader in abstract art. In the wake of *Automatism* came a new wave known as *Espace dynamique* (whose members included Claude Tousignant and Guido Molinari), which examined structures, rhythms,

88

*Oneiromancy*  
Alfred Pellan



geometric relationships and serial repetition.

In the 1950s American abstract expressionism influenced several Toronto artists, including Jack Bush, Harold Town and William Ronald. By the early Sixties, abstract painting had become an unquestioned mode of expression all across Canada. On the west coast, the art of Jack Shadbolt and Roy Kiyooka came into prominence. In the last few years surrealism has spawned the "magic realism" of such acclaimed painters as Alex Colville, whose art reveals the poetry of the ordinary and the portentous in everyday lives.

The vision and breadth of contemporary Canadian society is reflected in another art form, architecture. From Moshe Safdie's unique apartment complex, Habitat (built during Expo '67), to Arthur Erickson's mountain-top Simon Fraser University, Canadian architecture has begun to develop a bold tradition of its own.



*Child and Dog*  
Alexander Colville



*The Ferry, Quebec*  
James Wilson Morrice



*The Jack Pine*  
Tom Thomson

### **Art and the native peoples**

Totem poles were the first Amerindian sculptures considered to be works of art. Their "discovery" dates from the first half of the nineteenth century, although totemic art had been practised long before then. The art flourished until about 1880, when it went into decline. The sometimes destructive influence of missionaries contributed to this decline, as did legislation forbidding certain rituals such as the "potlatch". The work of ethnologist Marius Barbeau (1883-1969) did much to inspire renewed interest.

The origins of Inuit (Eskimo) art are little known, although the Inuit have been carving small objects from soapstone (and seal tusks and whalebone) for generations. The general public first became aware of Inuit art through a remarkable exhibition in Montreal in 1949 organized by the Canadian Handicrafts Guild and by the artist James Houston. This exposure, first to a Canadian and then to an international audience, brought new influences (such as print-making) to bear on the Inuit.



## Writing

Between the two world wars, humorist Stephen Leacock, poet Alain Grandbois and novelist Mazo de la Roche (author of the *Jalna* series) achieved international renown and made Canadians increasingly aware of their national literature, in both English and French. By this time, Canadian writing was gradually coming into its own as writers were increasingly recognizing their roots and their emerging country. Among notable poets of the mid-century: Paul-Marie Lapointe and Gaston Miron, who asserted their acceptance of their own country and sought harmony with the reality around them.

The Second World War and accelerating urbanization profoundly altered the anatomy of the country. Manitoba novelist Gabrielle Roy captured this new reality in *Bonheur d'occasion*, which was awarded the French Prix Fémina. Roger Lemelin wrote of individual independence, André Langevin of solitude in an industrial society and Yves Thériault of the problems of cultural minorities. Foreign-born Naim Kattan explores in his writing the facets of a new country. 91

Of the English Canadian novelists, Morley Callaghan has perhaps the widest reputation. He has been exploring moral questions since the 1920s and has been published in many languages. Hugh MacLennan has been described as the paramount interpreter of the Canadian personality, through such works as *Two Solitudes*. The novelists Mordecai Richler and Margaret Laurence are internationalists (both have lived abroad) with firm Canadian roots, which are explored in their respective Canadian classics, *The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz* and *The Stone Angel*. Margaret Atwood's novels are notable for their mythological tone. Robertson Davies' humour conceals a biting irony and a reforming zeal.

The profusion of poets in English Canada is a testament to the fact that Canadians read more poetry than almost any other people. The poetry of E. J. Pratt, Earle Birney, Irving Layton, Al Purdy, B. P. Nichol, Dorothy Livesay and Leonard Cohen is a diverse blend of social criticism, satire,



eroticism, romance and mythology.

Two men stand out in English Canada today for their scholarship, Northrop Frye and Marshall McLuhan, although it is probably more accurate to describe McLuhan as a controversialist. His theories on communications (propounded in *The Gutenberg Galaxy*, *The Medium is the Message*, *War and Peace in the Global Village*, etc.) enjoy a wide reputation abroad. Northrop Frye, whose work includes *Fearful Symmetry*, *Anatomy of Criticism* and *The Bush Garden*, created the dominant school of literary criticism in Canada, in which the question of a Canadian identity or myth is examined against universal religious and artistic themes.

### **Music and dance**

The richness and variety of Canadian musical composition is partly the result of various folkloric traditions, some dating from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In the Twenties, for example, composers Claude Champagne and Sir Ernest 93









MacMillan borrowed from the rhythms of Eskimo dances, Indian chants and traditional French and English melodies to give a unique flavour to Canadian music. Among contemporary Canadian composers, it is well to mention Harry Somers, Gilles Tremblay, Harry Freedman, Pierre Mercure and Murray Schafer—all of whom are less concerned with delivering messages and creating national works than they are with facets of the musical act itself.

The Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver Symphony Orchestras and the National Arts Centre Orchestra (based in Ottawa) have often performed Canadian and other works abroad, under the batons of such conductors as Wilfrid Pelletier and Mario Bernardi. Canadian overseas tours date from the late nineteenth century, when Emma Albani became the first Canadian lyric artist to win foreign acclaim. Since then Raoul Jobin, Maureen Forrester, Léopold Simoneau, Sarah Fisher, Pierrette Alarie, André Turp, Jon Vickers, Joseph Rouleau and Don



Garrard, to mention a few, have given Canada an international reputation on many opera stages. In Canada, public subsidies and the sharing of production facilities are permitting more Canadians to attend the performances of the Canadian Opera Company and others in the major centres.

A musical phenomenon in Canada is Les Jeunesses musicales du Canada (JMC), founded in 1949 to spread musical culture and promote the musical development of young Canadians. Today JMC has over 100,000 members from coast to coast; it stages 600 concerts and conducts over 1,000 workshops every year. It also supports the Orford Arts Centre, located in Quebec, from which the distinguished Orford Quartet derives its name.

The popular music scene in Canada – already bursting with the talents of Quebec *chansonniers* Gilles Vigneault, Raoul Duguay, Pauline Julien and Robert Charlebois and of itinerant jazzmen Oscar Peterson and Maynard Ferguson – has had a colourful flowering in recent years owing to new broad-



casting regulations concerning Canadian content. Younger Canadian singer-songwriters are now given a fighting chance against the U.S. popular music industry and can take their place alongside the likes of established stars and compatriots like Gordon Lightfoot and Anne Murray.

Despite a relatively short history, dance in Canada is a vital art form. The country is blessed with three world-class ballet companies: The Royal Winnipeg Ballet, the National Ballet of Canada (based in Toronto) and Les Grands Ballets Canadiens (based in Montreal), which have toured widely in the United States, Europe and Latin America. Several modern dance companies exist across the country: among them, the Anna Wyman Dance Theatre of Vancouver, the Toronto Dance Theatre and Entre Six of Montreal.

### **Theatre**

Two events in the early Fifties marked a turning point (and a culmination) in the history of theatre



in Canada: the establishment of the Théâtre du Nouveau-Monde in Montreal in 1951 and the launching of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival in a hamlet in southern Ontario in 1953. These professional companies attracted international acclaim and inspired unprecedented artistic growth in Canadian theatre.

In Quebec, *Ti-Coq* by Gratien Gélinas heralded the arrival of the new French Canadian theatre in 1948. The play, performed in Québécois rather than literary French, ran for an unprecedented nine months. It was followed in 1953 by Marcel Dubé's *Zone*, which described the life of a typical working class family from Montreal. This theatrical trend found its culmination in Michel Tremblay's *Les Belles-Soeurs* (1968), which extended the use of "joual", while articulating the separateness of Quebec society. Another French-speaking playwright worthy of mention is Antonine Maillet, whose *La Sagouine* (The Washerwoman) is a bittersweet evocation of Acadia (the French-speaking culture 99

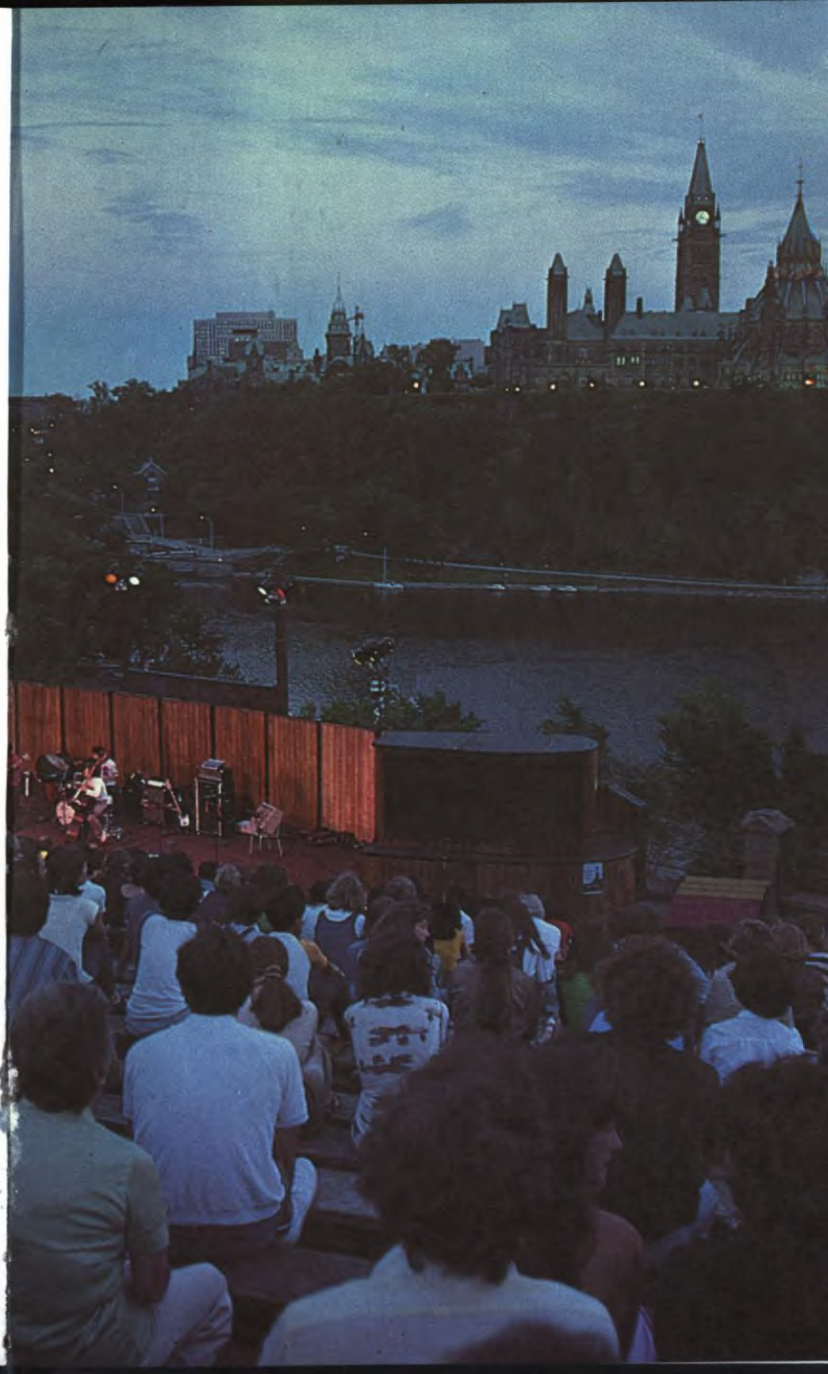


of Canada's Atlantic provinces).

The example of Stratford and the advent of the Canada Council helped spur the growth of theatre in English Canada. People like Leon Major (founder of the Neptune Theatre in Halifax) and John Hirsch (founder of the Manitoba Theatre Centre in Winnipeg) set the pattern for a network of regional theatres across the country. These provided a stage and an audience for the mythic work of James Reaney and others. Since the Sixties, experimental and native Canadian theatre has flourished, characterized by the irreverence, flamboyance and anarchism of playwrights like David Freeman and David French.

#### **The state and the arts**

The state is an important patron of the arts in Canada. Because the country's small population is dispersed so thinly over such a vast expanse, Canadian society collectively has assumed a role played  
100 elsewhere by private patrons of the arts. Growing



urbanization and the need to foster a sense of national community confirmed this trend.

This fact of Canadian life is most evident in television and radio. Canada has a mixed broadcasting system of publicly-owned and private stations. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (whose precursor, the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission, was established in 1932), an independent agency owned by the public and funded by Parliament, has television and radio networks in both English and French.

The Thirties gave birth to another important public institution, the National Film Board of Canada (NFB), which, according to its first and most influential commissioner, John Grierson, was to be "the eyes of Canada". Since 1939, NFB documentary, feature length, short and animated films have won hundreds of awards at festivals around the world. Another enterprising public venture in film has been the Canadian Film Development Corporation, established in 1968 "to foster and

promote the development of a feature film industry in Canada". Today Canada has a thriving commercial industry.

The Canada Council, a major public patron of the arts, was established in 1957 as a result of the Massey Commission report, which recommended that the arts become more accessible to Canadians, be given greater financial support and allowed to develop independently of other countries. The Council has since awarded thousands of grants in the arts and humanities and has instituted innovative cultural programs that respond to regional needs and reflect the ethnic diversity of the country.

Like the Federal Government, the provinces are active in the support and promotion of the arts, having for the most part established their own arts councils or the like to meet local cultural and artistic requirements, whether they be the conservation or restoration of historic property or the support of ethnic communities.

103



The restored Fortress of Louisbourg, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, which was demolished in 1760. Once the strongest citadel in North America, the Fortress is now the chief feature of a national historic park.



### **Cultural relations abroad**

Canadian artists and works of art are becoming increasingly known to foreign audiences. This is part of a growing demand in many countries for access to the important creations, artists and ideas of other cultures. Canada's active program of cultural relations with other countries is designed to reflect abroad the creativity and scope of Canadian arts and to enrich Canadian cultural life. In many instances, the program is carried out under formal cultural agreements into which Canada has entered with other countries, but informal contacts also flourish. Canada also operates cultural centres in Paris, London, Brussels and New York and contributes to the Canadian Cultural Institute in Rome.

Cultural relations extend to universities abroad where Canadian studies (teaching, research and publication) are encouraged, to promote a broader understanding of Canada, its history, literature, geography and political structure.

# Canada's Place in the World



Before the Second World War, Canada's international role was modest. Its significant war effort, and the fact that it came out of the war with a strengthened economy, unlike most other industrialized countries, gave Canada both the opportunity and the responsibility to play a more important part in world affairs after 1945. Since that time, Canada has been increasingly active, both bilaterally and multilaterally. Over the past 30 years, Canada has signed some 1,500 international agreements and treaties, joined some 200 international organizations and set up about 100 missions in 75 countries.

#### BILATERAL RELATIONS

##### **United States**

Canada has naturally forged its most important links with its close neighbour, the United States. No other sovereign and independent countries have such highly-developed mutual relations; a vast number of agreements and arrangements link their destinies in matters of defence, environment, fisheries and energy.



Canada and the United States are close partners in the defence of North America and within NATO. The Canada/United States Permanent Joint Board on Defence has met regularly since 1940. A united military command, NORAD, ensures the air defence of the two countries. Canada and the United States also combine efforts to solve common transboundary problems affecting the environment, an area that is becoming increasingly important in bilateral relations. The International Joint Commission (IJC), set up for this purpose under the terms of the Boundary Waters Treaty in 1909, is a unique co-operation mechanism.

Each of the two countries is the chief customer and primary supplier of the other: sales of Canadian products to the United States in 1978 came to \$37 billion (Cdn.), an amount slightly higher than two-thirds of Canada's total exports, and sales of U.S. products to Canada amounted to \$35 billion, a figure equal to approximately one quarter of the total exports of the United States or the total of 107

By the beginning of 1980, Canadian short take-off and landing aircraft had been sold in some 80 countries. The DASH-7, seen flying over Toronto, is known as "the quietest airliner in the world".





Approximately two-thirds of Canada's trade is with the United States. Other major trading partners are Japan, Britain, West Germany, Venezuela and Italy.



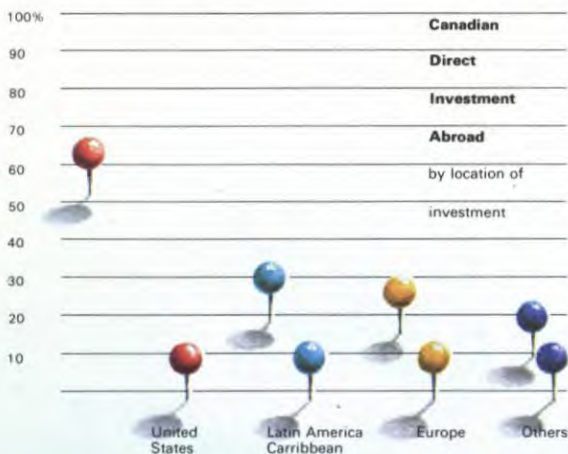
that country's exports to Europe. Furthermore, the two countries are the largest source of investments of foreign capital for each other; and, each year, more than 60 million people cross the longest undefended border in the world.

Such varied and complex relations cannot help but bring differences of opinion from time to time, since Canada's interests are not always identical to those of the United States. However, relations between the two peoples and governments are generally cordial, and a continual effort is made at mutual understanding and co-operation.

## Europe

While geographical proximity has brought Canada into close relationship with the United States, history has given us deep roots in Europe. Canada's mother countries are Britain and France. The majority of Canadians have European roots - about 12 per cent of the present population was born in Europe and, among the most recent immigrants

110



to Canada, many maintain close links with their countries of origin.

Canada is seeking outlets to complement its trade with the U.S.; its second-largest trading partner is the European Community. In July 1976, Canada and the European Communities signed a Framework Agreement for Economic and Commercial Co-operation, a "contractual link". The agreement, the first of its kind between the European Communities and an industrialized country, provides a framework for economic co-operation which should open new doors for trade and investment to both parties. Industrial co-operation is a fundamental objective of this agreement. It is expected to promote growth in relations between firms, in movements of capital, in scientific and technological exchanges and in bilateral trade. The agreement also provides for periodic consultations within the framework of a joint co-operation committee, and it is non-preferential in nature.



Along with its efforts at strengthening its relations with the European Communities, Canada has sought to develop bilateral relations with the various member countries and with other European nations.

As a member country of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Canada contributes to the maintenance of peace and security in Europe. Canada believes that NATO is the best forum for concerted action and consultation with the 13 European member states, not only in military and political matters, but also in the ecological, socio-economic and scientific fields. Canada also takes part in the negotiations for reciprocal and balanced force reductions in Central Europe, which began between the NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries in Vienna in October 1973.

112 Canada participated in the negotiations, carried out over two years, which led to the adoption in August 1975 of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed in Helsinki by the leaders of the 35 participating states.

Relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe have been characterized by a growing flow of trade. Numerous exchanges, especially among cultural groups and sports teams, take place annually.

### **Asia and the Pacific**

Canada has, because of its geography and its expanding economy, become a Pacific power. Japan is not only Canada's chief customer and supplier in the Pacific region, it is also Canada's most important customer after the United States and the European Community. In nine years, from 1969 to 1978, trade between Japan and Canada rose from \$1.2 billion to \$3.0 billion. Japanese companies have made significant investments, chiefly in the western provinces, from which come most of the Canadian products sold to Japan: wood, coal and ores. The links between the two countries are not, however, restricted to commerce, which is made apparent by their increasing co-operation 113



in the political, economic, scientific and technological fields, and by a cultural agreement concluded in 1976, which serves as a framework for expansion of programs and exchanges involving Japan and Canada.

The ASEAN countries, with which there are excellent prospects for closer industrial co-operation, are becoming more important to Canada. Because of a common historical link and linguistic ties there have long been frequent exchanges between Australians and Canadians in a variety of fields. Canada's international development program began through co-operation under the Colombo Plan with the South Asian countries.

Canada was among the first of the western nations to have diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. In recent years, the two countries have organized cultural and academic programs and sports exchanges, and Canada has made substantial sales of commodities to the PRC,

## Latin America and the Caribbean

Canada works in close co-operation with a number of Latin American Countries to ensure mutually beneficial economic development in the Western Hemisphere. Canada participates fully in some seven inter-American organizations including the Inter-American Development Bank, and has established development programs in several countries in the region.

Venezuela is Canada's most important trading partner in Latin America and its principal foreign supplier of petroleum. Canada has extensive investments in Brazil and has co-operated with Argentina in the field of nuclear energy. Relations with Mexico are the most wide-ranging of any in the region; besides being of great commercial importance, Mexico is a popular destination for Canadian tourists.

Commercial links with the Caribbean go back hundreds of years. Since the independence of the island nations the relationship has broadened to include frequent political and economic consulta-

115



Almost 31.5 million tourists visited Canada during the first 11 months of 1979.

tions. A significant flow of immigrants and tourists between Canada and the Caribbean has led to still greater familiarity with each other's way of life.

### **Africa and the Middle East**

Canada has, for years, been active in helping to find solutions to international conflicts in southern Africa and the Middle East. The predominance of the English and French languages in Africa, and Canada's position as part of the Commonwealth and La Francophonie, have led to special ties with these countries. These can be seen in the major joint development projects carried on there and the continual visits between Canadian and African leaders and officials. Because of the increased political and economic significance of several Middle Eastern countries, Canada's diplomatic relations in the area have taken on a new importance in recent years.

**The United Nations**

As a founding member of the United Nations, Canada has always attached great importance to that organization. While the UN has not succeeded in assuring world security, still it continues, with its associated organizations, to serve as a useful instrument for settling many international problems of real concern to Canada.

During the past few years, the UN has grown more interested in economic matters. In UN debates the developing countries, which represent more than two-thirds of its membership, are demonstrating solidarity in their demands for the introduction of an international economic order which would be more advantageous to them. Canada, which acknowledges the necessity of bringing change to economic relations to reduce the disparities between rich and poor countries, has worked resolutely at this, participating in the international economic deliberations held in 1976 and 1977, as well as in multilateral forums such as the United Nations Con-

117



Canada's Ambassador to the United Nations (*right*) chats with the UN Secretary-General.



ference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

Canada has taken part in all major UN peace-keeping operations. (Some of its soldiers have served in such faraway places as Kashmir and the Congo.) It gives consideration to the requests for participation in such ventures as long as they contribute to maintaining peace and stability. It plays a leading part in the initiatives of the United Nations and other international forums, such as the Disarmament Committee in Geneva, which seek to draw up effective agreements concerning the prohibition, limitation or control of the use of weapons, in particular nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction.

Several conferences organized under the auspices of the United Nations have dealt with matters of particular interest to Canada. Such was the case with Habitat, the conference on human settlements held in Vancouver in 1976, as well as

118 the conferences on environment, population, food







and water organized during past years in other countries. At the Law of the Sea Conference, Canada played a fittingly pre-eminent role in view of its importance as a maritime power with interest in fisheries.

Canada is a member of all the United Nations specialized institutions, including the International Civil Aviation Organization, which has its headquarters in Montreal. It is ninth among the member states in contributions to the annual regular budget of the United Nations and, since 1946, it has contributed more than \$1 billion to United Nations organizations.

### **The Commonwealth**

Because of its French and English origins, Canada places particular importance on its links with the Commonwealth and La Francophonie.

As the British colonies moved towards autonomy and independence, many of their heads of government wished to preserve some form of asso-

**Members of the  
Commonwealth**



ciation. In view of their affinities – use of the English language and adoption of British customs, institutions and work methods – the modern Commonwealth made up of countries on every continent evolved.

Today, the Commonwealth is a fraternity of sovereign countries, associated states and dependent territories of which the total population represents more than a quarter of the human race. Within the Commonwealth, some 250 non-governmental organizations are working to establish common values. Structures for consultation and co-operation have been set up, associations have been formed and subsidized institutions have been created. In 1978, Canada hosted the eleventh Commonwealth Games in Edmonton, the twelfth Conference of the Association of Commonwealth Universities and the second General Conference of the Commonwealth Council for Educational Administration.



ment decided, in co-operation with the Government of Quebec, on the terms and conditions of participation in the institutions, activities and programs of the ACCT. Quebec, the chief seat of French language and culture in Canada, has also set up programs of exchange and co-operation with France within the framework of the France-Canada Cultural Agreement.

### **Economic co-operation**

As a trading power, Canada has particular interest in the growth and stability of the world economy. The increasing interdependence of national economies has shown itself in a series of "economic summits" bringing together the leaders of the seven main industrialized democratic countries, including Canada. The efforts of these leaders to define the specific problems of the world economy, and their commitment to co-operate wholeheartedly in solving these problems, complement the ongoing efforts of the international forums. Canada has taken an

123



active part in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations in Geneva, negotiations on a much larger scale than any held previously, and it has also exerted influence on monetary reform negotiations conducted under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund. Furthermore, Canada was a co-chairman of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation (North-South Conference) in 1976-77. It contributes to the World Bank and to the regional development banks, sources of multilateral development assistance, and it is one of the founding members of the International Energy Agency, set up under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Lastly, through the International Atomic Energy Agency, it is working at promoting peaceful uses for nuclear energy.

Canada has participated in the formulation and implementation of international development programs from the time such programs began; its contribution has increased as new nations have been

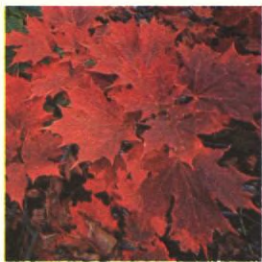


admitted to the United Nations, the Commonwealth and La Francophonie. In 1968, it considered that the time had come to increase the effectiveness of its aid programs. It also wanted to bring to the attention of Canadians, as well as of foreign countries, the importance it attached to international co-operation. To this end, the Government decided to set up the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). This agency was given a double mandate: to step up assistance, and to concentrate on the social aspects of development. In the decade that followed, the value of disbursements tripled, reaching \$1.1 billion in 1978-79. The Agency works in sectors that are complex but of great social impact, such as integrated rural development and public health. The proportion of Canadian bilateral assistance given to the 20 least developed countries rose from 4 to 16 per cent of the total bilateral aid figure during the first half of the Seventies and, since 1975, those countries with an average *per capita* income of less than \$200 a year 125



have received 80 per cent of this assistance.

Multilateral aid and aid given to non-governmental organizations have always represented a high percentage of CIDA's disbursements.



Concept and design  
Gottschalk & Ash Ltd.

Typesetting  
Typographic Service Ltd.

Photographs  
Alcan  
Air Canada/Film Library  
Bob Anderson  
Briston Productions  
Bob Brooks Photo  
Bob Burch  
Canadian Government Office  
of Tourism/G.E. Taylor  
CIDA  
Alan Caruthers  
Rudi Christl  
Crombie McNeil/Game Plan  
De Havilland Aircraft Co.  
Department of Communications  
John De Visser  
Menno Fieguth  
Bryce Flynn  
M. Friedland  
Ted Grant  
Barry Gray

Al Harvey  
Malak, Ottawa  
Jim Merrithew  
Mia & Klaus  
National Ballet  
of Canada/Barry Gray  
National Gallery of Canada  
NFB/Phototheque  
NFB/Still Photo Division  
NRC  
Parks Canada  
Petrigo  
Revenue Canada  
Takashi Seida  
Danny Singer  
G.E. Taylor  
Bill Twyman  
Robert Van der Hilst  
Brian Willer  
Arthur Erickson & Assoc.  
R.C.M.P.  
Joe Santoro  
National Archives  
of Quebec  
Public Archives  
of Canada  
National Photography  
Collection







- ★ Provincial capitals
- Major cities
- Trans-Canada Highway

- Population concentrations

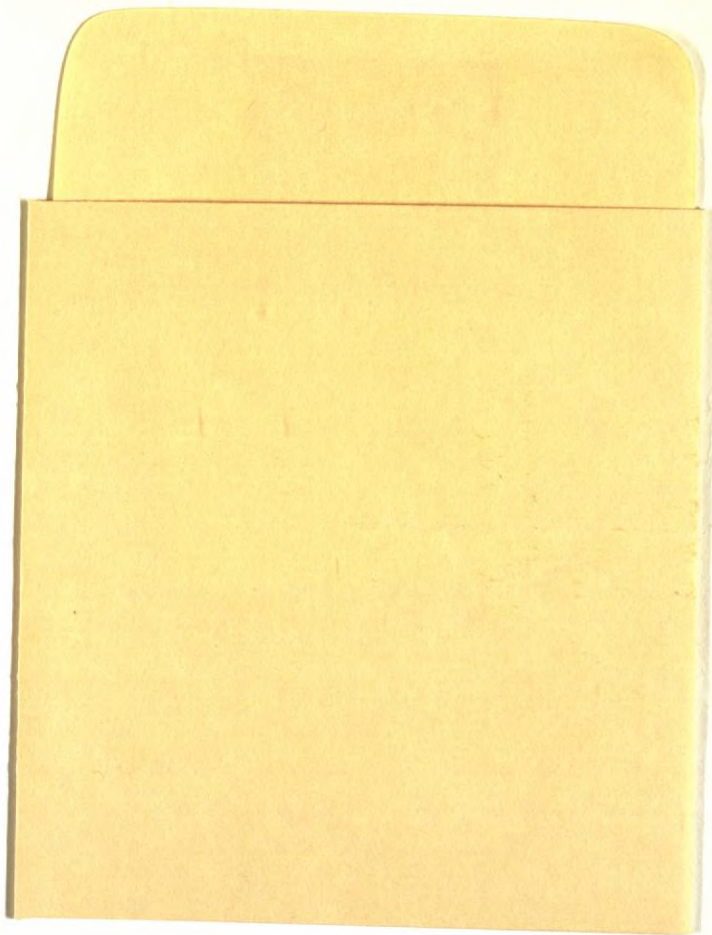
- Forest
- Grasslands
- Tundra
- No vegetation

- Mountains

LIBRARY E A/BIBLIOTHEQUE A E



3 5036 20026353 4





External Affairs    Affaires extérieures  
Canada                Canada