Canada

FROM SEA TO SEA

The Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, showing the Peace Tower

CANADA FROM SEA TO SEA

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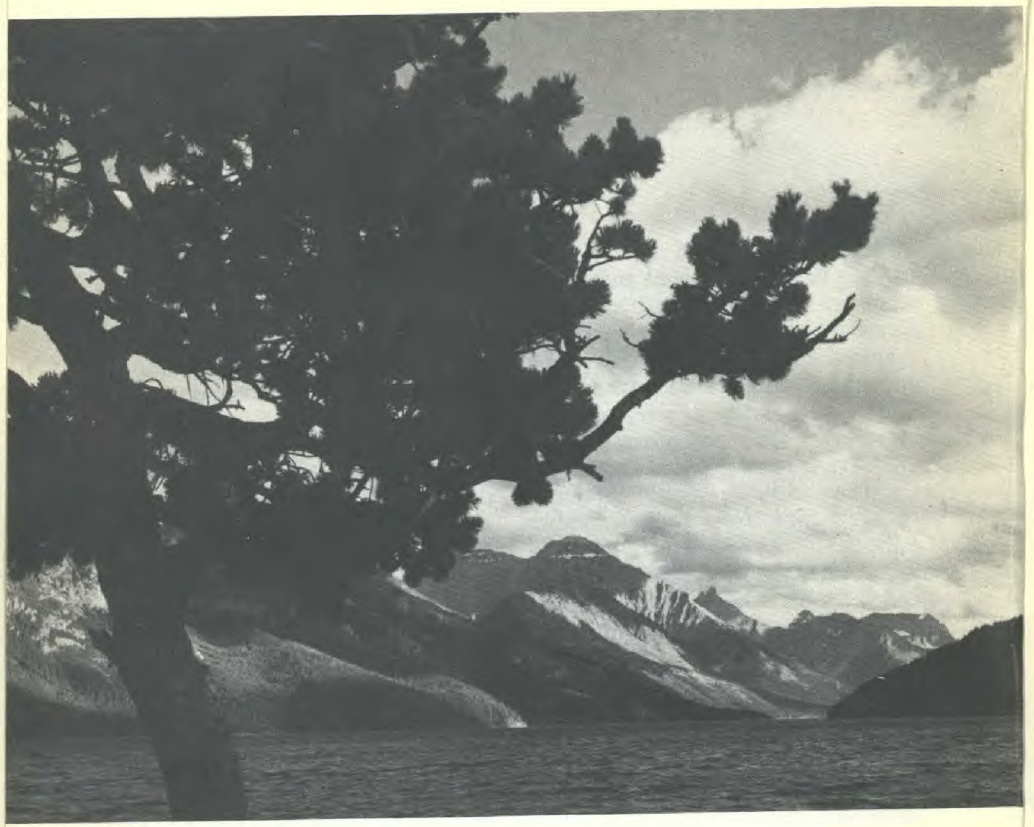
INTRODUCTION

Canada is a land of contrasts. It has golden plains that sweep westward for a thousand miles and merge into a mountainous region five hundred miles wide. Canada is big enough to contain a wasteland a million square miles in size, and also more lakes than any other country. With its narrow cobbled streets one Canadian city, in which French is spoken almost exclusively, resembles a Norman walled town: another, 3,000 miles to the west, has been called "a little bit of old England". Although it contains enough farmland to grow grain for five times its population, Canada is not primarily an agricultural country: it has become a booming industrial nation, most of whose people live in the cities. It is huge in physical size but relatively small in population. In the far north the temperature can drop to 82 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, but on the same parallel of latitude it can also rise to 103 degrees above.

Canadians are themselves a study in contrasts. The two main language groups are English and French and many traditions and customs of both Britain and France have been maintained. This Anglo-French heritage is one of the most important distinguishing features of the country. The two cultures exist side by side, each maintaining a distinct identity, each supplementing and contributing to the other.

Other ethnic groups have made and are making increasing contributions of their own. Areas of Ontario have been settled by Germans and by the Dutch; there are large Ukrainian communities in the western provinces; there is a Moslem mosque in Edmonton, a temple in Vancouver built by Sikhs, and a Russian Orthodox church in Toronto which has ministered to three generations of immigrants from Europe. Over 2,000,000 have come to Canada since the end of the Second World War. Thus Canada, while physically part of the new world, has never cut its ties with the old. An independent North American state, it is also an equal partner in the Commonwealth of Nations and is a member of the United Nations and of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The development of air travel has given increasing importance to its geographical position. With the exploitation of its natural resources and the growth of its industrial economy, its position as a great trading nation and a world power has become more and more impressive.

It is with these various aspects of Canada—its history and geography, its economic and trading position, its status as a world power, its people and its way of life, its institutions, its culture, its government and its traditions—that this booklet deals.



Canada's Northland is rich in minerals and in ever-differing scenic beauty

THE LAND

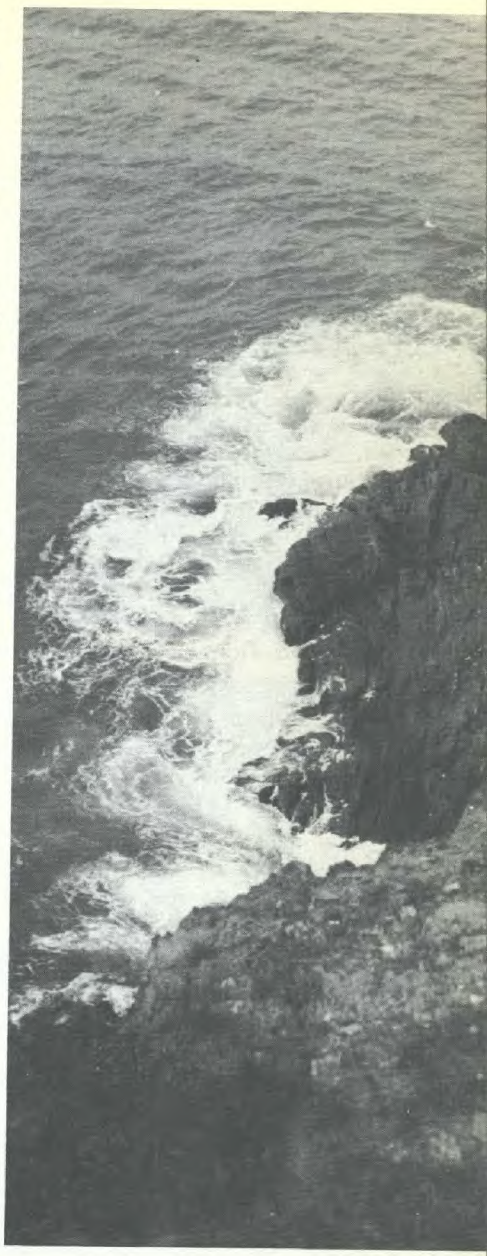
Only the Soviet Union exceeds Canada in size. Stretching almost 4,000 miles from east to west and close to 3,000 miles from north to south, Canada contains 1,500,000 square miles of forest, 500,000 square miles of arable land and one-third of the world's fresh water supply. Its southern boundaries dip down to the latitude of Rome, and its northern islands extend into the Polar ice cap. One of its Atlantic coastal cities, St. John's, is closer to Paris than it is to another Canadian city, Vancouver, on the west coast.

Yet, in spite of its size, Canada is sparsely populated, supporting (in 1963) only about 18,500,000 people on its 3,800,000 square miles of forest, rock, tundra, lake, muskeg, farmland, mountain and prairie. Half its population is clustered within one hundred miles of the Canadian-United States border. Ninety per cent lives within two hundred miles of the same border. On latitudes where European cities thrive (Oslo, Leningrad, Edinburgh), no similar Canadian community exists.

The existence of three great expanses of semi-barren territory—the Canadian Shield, the Arctic and the Western Mountain Ranges—helps to explain why more than three-quarters of the land is uninhabited save for a few tiny settlements.

In the northeast, girdling Hudson Bay, lies the Canadian Shield, a forbidding expanse of Precambrian rock, rounded hills, lakes and swamp, that blankets half Canada. Once a mountain region, it has been worn by eons of erosion. The glaciers of the Ice Age scraped away most of the soil and, except in one glacial clay belt in northern Ontario, little of the area is suitable for agriculture. Although the Shield contains innumerable lakes, navigation is not easy because the rivers are shallow and the natural drainage pattern was disrupted by the moving sheets of ice.

The rugged nature of the Shield makes road and railroad construction extremely expensive. One of the great continental feats of engineering was accomplished in the last century when the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway was blasted through the Pre-



A section of rocky coastline on Canada's east coast

cambrian barrier north of Lake Superior. Even as late as 1957 there was no railway and only one short all-winter highway within the borders of Canada's vast Northwest Territories, largely because of the nature of the terrain. Only on the southern margins of the Shield has there been any real metropolitan settlement.

And yet the Shield is one of Canada's greatest assets. It contains most of the nation's mineral, forest and water resources and contributes largely to the country's prosperity.

To the north are the Barren Grounds or tundra covering an area that stretches from the Arctic Ocean almost as far south as the latitude of Copenhagen.

On the west is the great belt of mountains, five hundred miles wide. Some of these peaks rise to twelve thousand feet, giving interior British Columbia an alpine climate. The best known of these ranges are the spectacular Rockies.

Climate

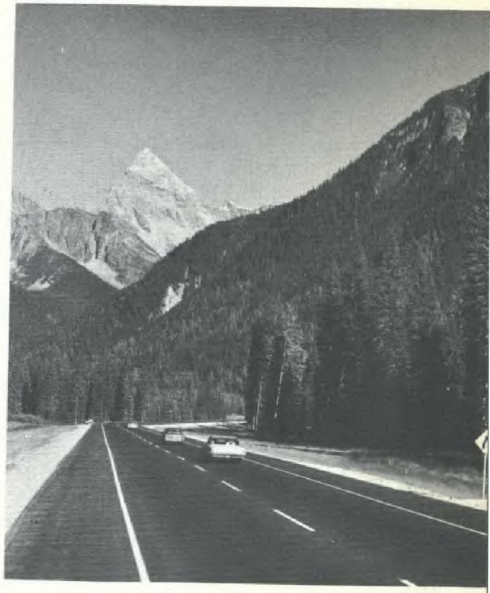
The poet Kipling called Canada "Our Lady of the Snows", and, in fact, most of Canada has a continental climate with a long, cold winter. However, even as far north as the Yukon, the summers can be almost tropical in their intensity, and there are places on the Pacific coast that seldom experience the traditional Canadian white Christmas. Semi-tropical plants, such as magnolias and azaleas, flourish in some Canadian cities, and a stalk of wheat has been known to grow as much as five feet in a single month as far north as the Mackenzie Valley in the Northwest Territories.

The eastern coastline is chilled by the Labrador current which sweeps down from the Arctic Ocean to bring sub-Arctic conditions as far south as the latitude of London. St. John's, the salty capital of Newfoundland, is actually farther south than Paris, but, because of the icy waters surrounding it, its climate is very different. Spring does not reach it any earlier than it reaches Fort Simpson, a fur-trading post in the Northwest Territories, a thousand miles closer to the North Pole.

Another climatic influence is the great inland ocean of Hudson Bay, a cold expanse of Arctic water, larger than France, that penetrates the heart of the continent. The mean temperature of the populated part of the

Section of the Georgian Bay Islands National Park

The rugged nature of the Canadian terrain makes road and railroad construction difficult and costly

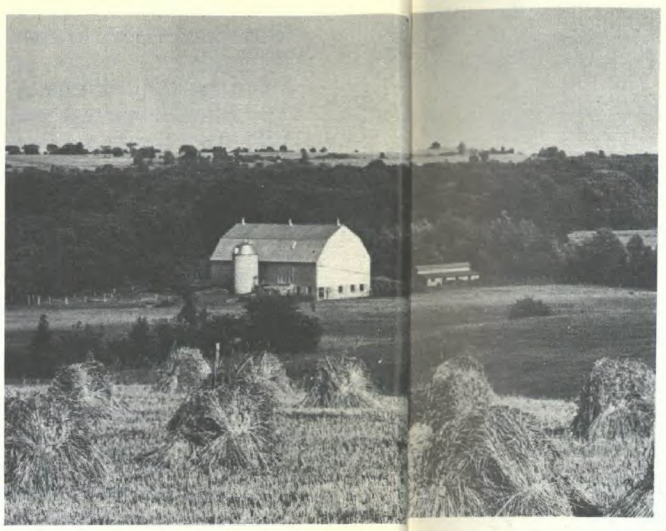


prairies in January is about five degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

The Spirit of the Land

It is not surprising that few Canadians have seen all of Canada; what *is* surprising is that so many have seen so much. Large numbers of Canadians, especially the English-speaking citizens, have left the place of their birth to settle in other areas of Canada. Almost one-third of British Columbia's residents, for instance, were born elsewhere; one in eight Canadians born in the Atlantic Provinces have moved to other parts of Canada; and it is a long-standing joke that it is difficult to find a native Torontonian in Toronto.

This movement helps to give to the nation a sense of cohesion that is belied by the physical appearance of the land. For Canada looks like several countries rolled into one. The green alpine lakes of the Rockies, ringed by violet slabs of rock, bear no resemblance to the flat prairie country, which stretches for a thousand miles—a golden sea at harvest time. Contrasted with the neat orchard land of the Niagara Peninsula, with its white farmhouses and bright red barns, the tattered coastline of Newfoundland, torn by shrieking gales and shrouded in mists, seems part of another planet. The



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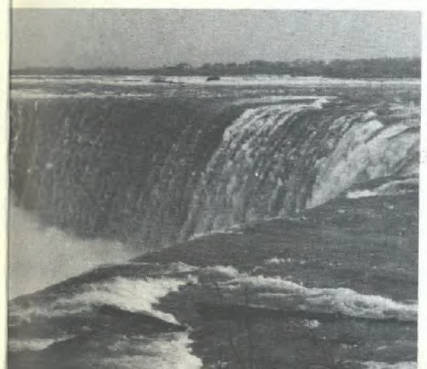

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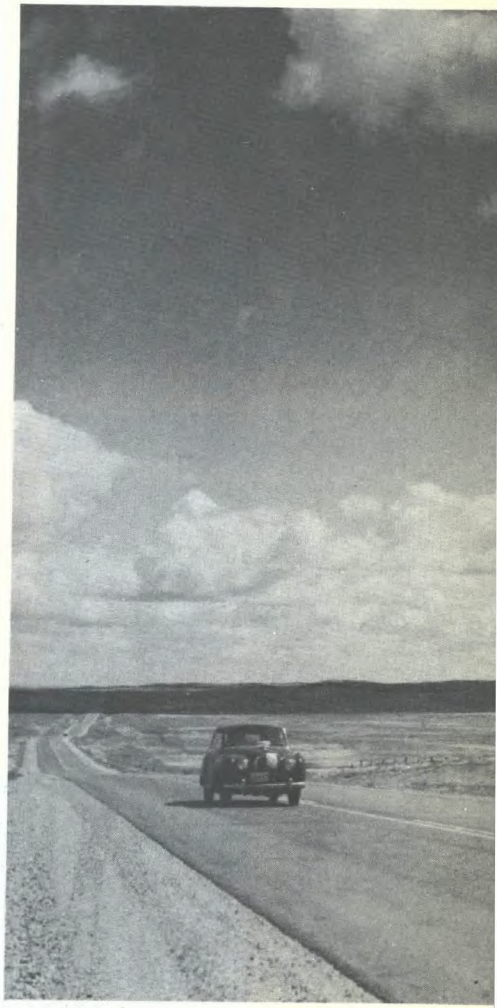

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1. A farm in Eastern Canada

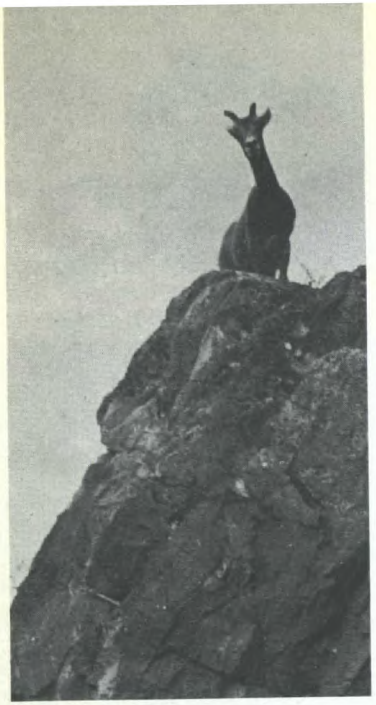
2. St. Mary River in Alberta

3. A sandy beach in Prince Edward Island

4. Glacier in British Columbia

5. Horseshoe Falls at Niagara Falls, Ontario

6. Gently rolling grasslands in Saskatchewan



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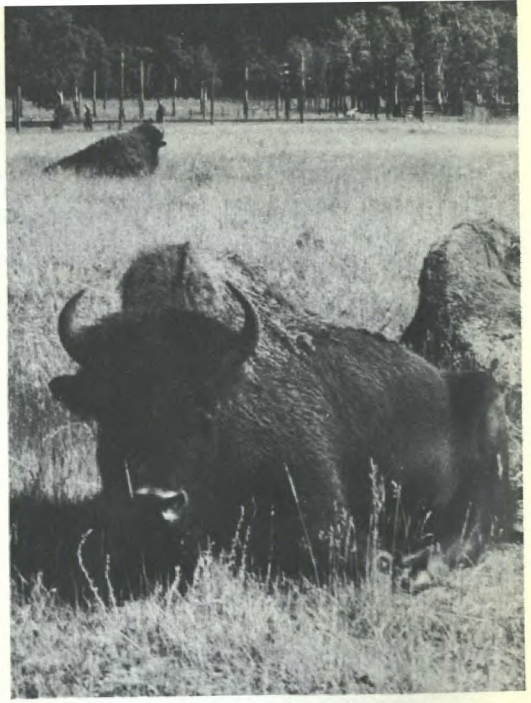

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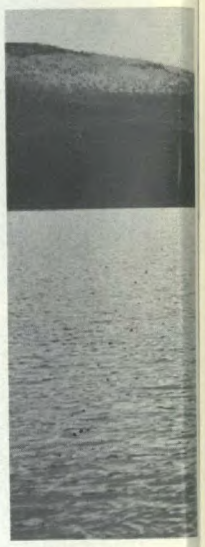

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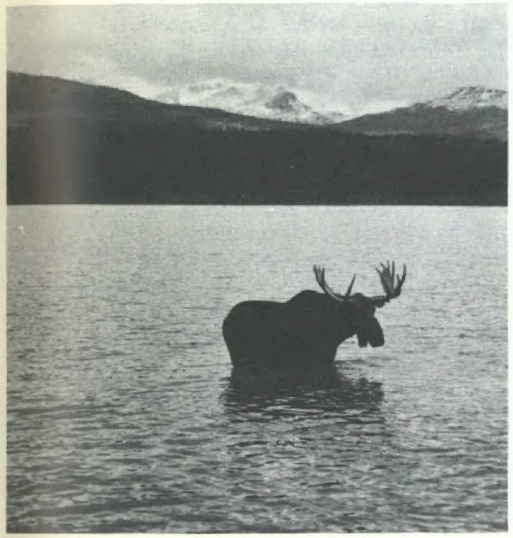
1. Big Horn ewe surveys her domain (Banff National Park, Alberta)

2. Bison, now protected in Western Canada

3. Beaver at work (Jasper National Park, Alberta)

4. Loon, often heard, seldom seen. Note loon's necklace

5. Bull moose browsing in western lake



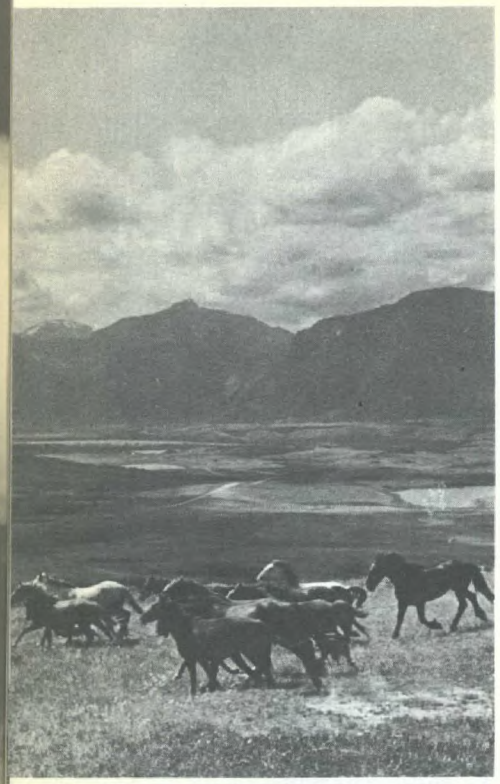
"mighty-mouthed hollows" of Robert Service's Yukon, the slender fiords of the British Columbia coastline, the purple-shadowed coulees of the Alberta ranch country, the rounded Laurentian hills, the glittering curtain of the Niagara cataract, the dark cliffs of the mighty Saguenay River, the pink roads and emerald fields of Prince Edward Island, testify to the variety of the land.

It would be wrong to suggest that all Canadian scenery is breathtaking. But even in the monotonous stretches there is grandeur. The stranger who flies across the brooding expanses of the Canadian Shield experiences the thrill of discovery. Here, as far as the eye can see, from horizon to horizon, tens of thousands of rugged little lakes glitter in the sunshine. The native who travels along the rugged shores of Lake Superior senses something of his country's history; the right of way on which he travels was hewn through this cliffland at tremendous cost to help unite the nation.

It takes more than twenty-four hours to cross the Canadian prairies by train, and the scenery changes very little, but the very immensity of this huge stretch of uninterrupted farmland gives visitor and native alike a sense of excitement.

Because the wilderness is only a few hours' drive from the front door of most homes, Canadians live closely with nature. Urban life is played on a narrow stage behind which stands the backdrop of the frontier. A Canadian editor once remarked, "every Canadian at some time in his life has felt the shiver of awe and loneliness which comes to a man when he stands alone in the face of untamed nature".

The autumn hunting trip, the



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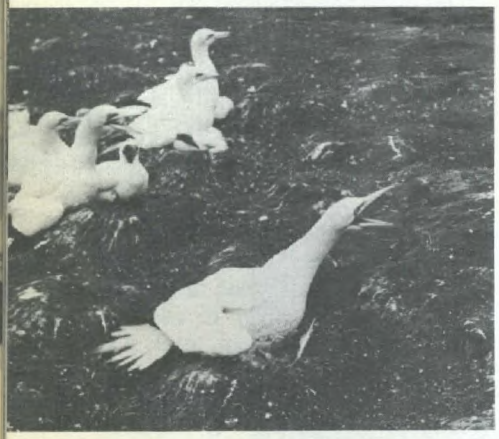

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spring fishing week-end, the winter skiing excursion, the summer cottage by a tranquil lake—all these are part of the life of many Canadians. In the great National Parks they meet protected wild life: bear, moose and elk. Bighorn sheep gaze down from the Rockies' crags on passing transcontinental trains; deer and fox are startled by automobile headlights in Quebec and Ontario; loons haunt the lakes, fish ripple the surface of the streams, and geese honk across the autumn skies. Every prairie boy knows the thrill of hunting for gopher and prairie chicken, and there are few Canadians who, at some time in their lives, have not dangled a line for bass or pickerel, pike, trout, or grayling.

Canadians are perhaps more conscious than most peoples of the interplay of the seasons, for their country's climate is one of sharp extremes. The summers are usually blazing hot. Even as far north as Fort Smith, a Hudson's Bay trading centre in the Northwest Territories, the thermometer has risen to 103

1. Horses on the open range

2. Wildfowl abound in Canada

degrees Fahrenheit. The Eastern Canadian autumn is considered the loveliest season of the year. The maples turn with the first frost to gaudy shades of scarlet, orange and maroon, the sumacs to a brilliant crimson and the birches and aspens to pure yellow, so that the entire countryside seems to be aflame.

The winters are invigorating and long. Temperatures on the prairies can go as low as sixty degrees below zero Fahrenheit, but in most other settled parts of Canada they do not often dip far below the zero mark. Most Canadians welcome the arrival of winter, for the crisp, cold days bring a vigour to life which is part of the challenge of the land itself.

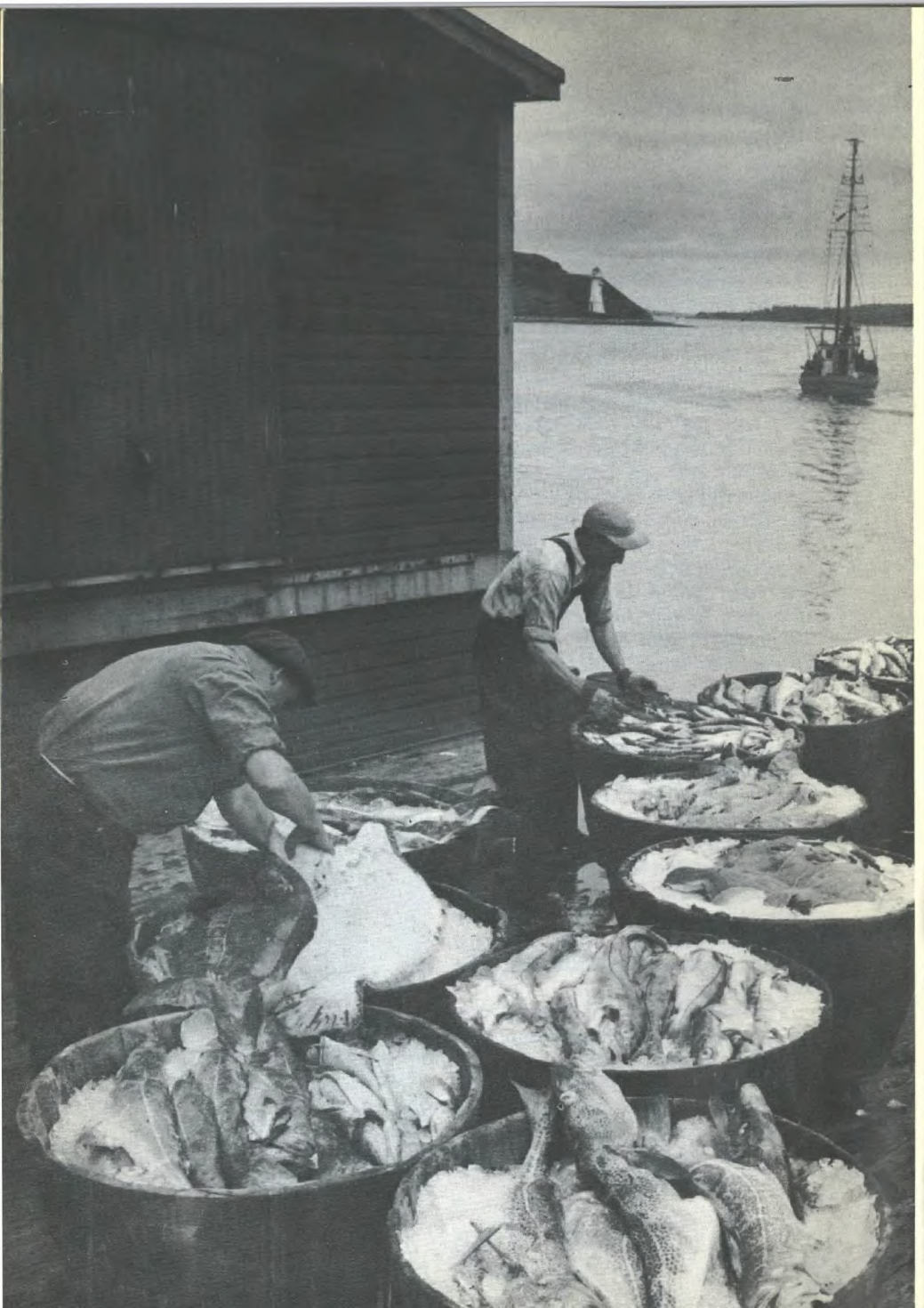
Spring comes tardily and is of brief duration: almost overnight the melting snow swells creeks and rivers and even before the snow has gone the hardy crocus gives promise of the warmer days ahead.

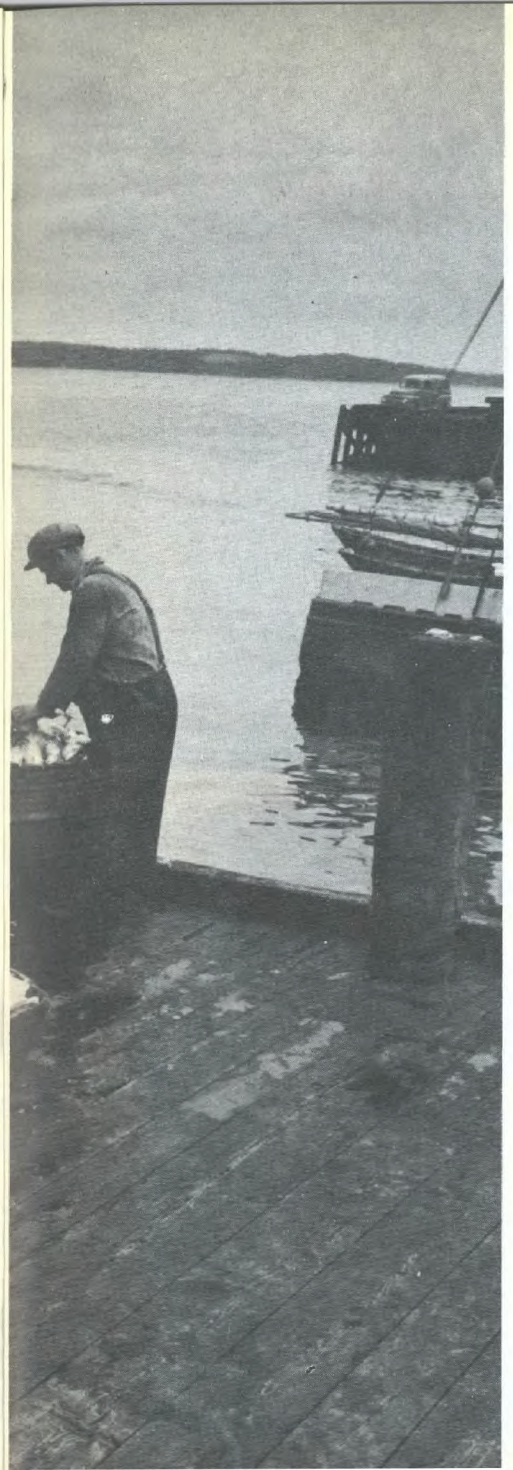
Regions of Canada

Because of its enormous size and its complicated geographical structure, Canada may be divided in various ways. Political divisions only roughly approximate geographical and economic regions. A large province, such as Ontario, straddles two different geographical areas; a tiny province, such as Prince Edward Island, forms only a small part of a large economic unit.

Politically, Canada is divided into ten provinces and two northern territories which bear only a rough relationship to the economic regions of the country, which are the Atlantic Seaboard, the St. Lawrence Lowlands, the Prairies, the Pacific Coast and the Frontier.

Bear greeting visitors to National Park in Western Canada





The Atlantic Seaboard

Age and tradition and the harsh elements have left their mark upon the landscape and people of the Atlantic provinces. Wind and sea have sculptured the giant needle's eye of Percé Rock in Gaspé and the scores of picturesque bays. The tidal bore of the Petitcodiac River and the reversing falls of Saint John are produced by the spectacular tides of the Bay of Fundy. The historic citadel of Halifax, the ruins of Louisburg, a famous French bastion, and the ancient harbour of St. John's, Newfoundland, put an imprint of civilization upon the rugged windswept coastline and the washboard contours of the low Appalachian hills. All these attract thousands of tourists every year.

Traditionally the economy of these provinces has been based on the forest, the farm and the sea, though recently minerals have become increasingly important. New Brunswick is almost 80 per cent forested. Nova Scotia draws a great part of its sustenance from the sea. Canada's smallest province, Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is a veritable kitchen garden; more than 85 per cent of its land is arable. The economy of Newfoundland, the newest Canadian province, is historically based on cod from the famous Grand Banks.

The economy of each province, however, is much more diversified than this synopsis suggests. Nova Scotia, for instance, is famous for its apples and other farm products; in-

Much of the economy of the Atlantic Provinces is based on the sea. Here a catch is being handled at Halifax, N.S.

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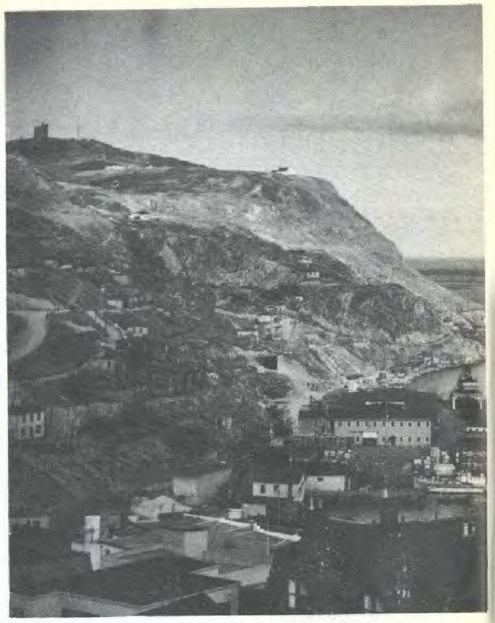
1. Fishermen making a successful haul

2. Eaton Canyon Falls, Labrador—Ungava area

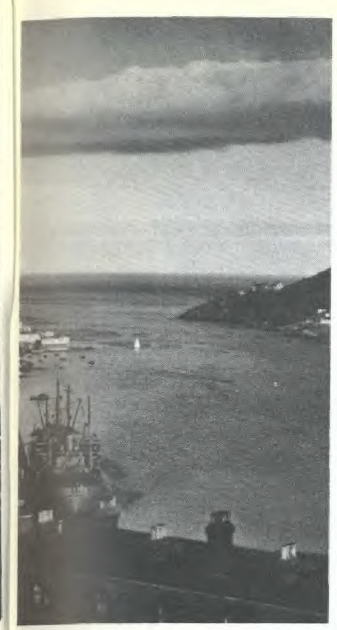
3. Some of Canada's finest apples come from the Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia



◀ Scene at Peggy's Cove, Nova Scotia

deed half its land is suitable for agriculture. Prince Edward Island is noted for fox fur and lobsters as well as for the quality and size of its potatoes. Newfoundland is a large pulp and paper producer.

In addition, the three larger provinces have sizable mineral deposits. The soft coal mines of Nova Scotia and the iron ore deposits at Bell Island in Newfoundland maintain a steel industry concentrated around Sydney on Cape Breton Island in Nova Scotia. Three spectacular base metal finds in New Brunswick, all made since 1952, are having a marked effect on that province's economy—still dominated by lumber, whose products in 1962 totalled more



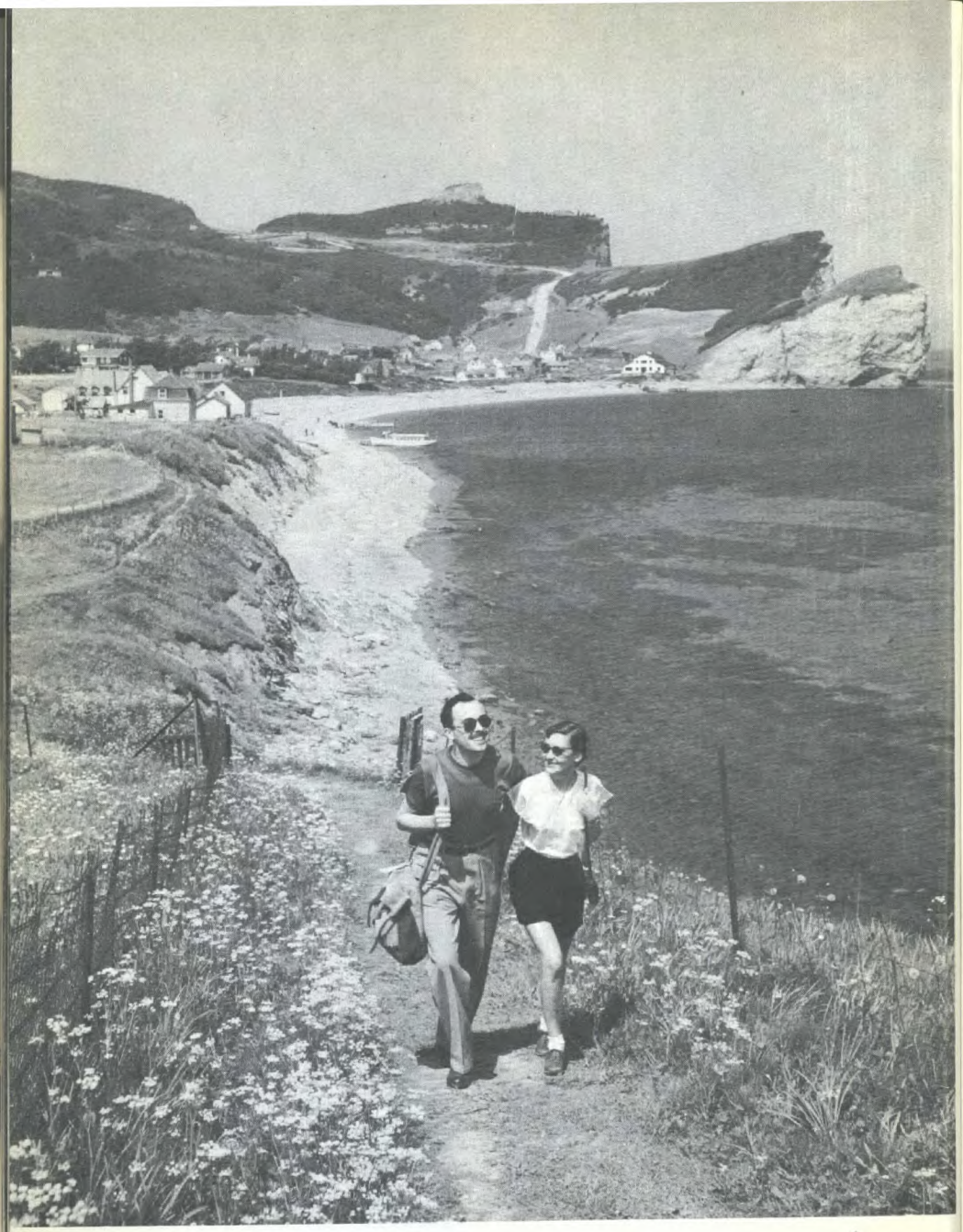
St. John's Harbour, Newfoundland

Oxen team near Digby Neck, N.S.

than half the gross value of all major industries.

One of the most dramatic developments has been in Newfoundland. This province is split into two sections: the island, Newfoundland, lying well out in the Atlantic, and Labrador, a much larger land mass on the mainland, whose vast resources of minerals (chiefly iron), pulpwood and hydro-electric power are only now being exploited. Manufacturing has developed more slowly in the Maritimes than in other parts of Canada. Light manufacturing industries are being established in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and a textile industry exists in both provinces.

Welder in an Atlantic shipyard



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The St. Lawrence Lowlands

The St. Lawrence Lowlands might be called the cradle of Canada. The long arm of the great river and the five Great Lakes which it drains form a water highway that enters the continent's heart. This was the ancient route of the fur traders and missionaries who made possible the east-west flow of population on a continent where most natural routes run north and south. On the shores of this huge river and these lakes Canada had its beginning, and the tourists who travel from Quebec to Niagara Falls can see evidence of this everywhere.

They can see it in the narrow twisting streets of Quebec, one of the few cities in North America that has a distinctly European look, and in the characteristic farms running back from the river. They can see it in the stone buildings of classic design that distinguish Kingston, Ontario, and in the restored logs of Old Fort York within the modern city of Toronto. They can see it in the effigies, busts, monuments and memorial plaques in public buildings and on city streets that commemorate the wealth of historic incidents along this remarkable seven-hundred-mile stretch of riverland. The statue of Champlain, the great French founder and explorer who first reached the Great Lakes, rises above the streets of Quebec City; the stone figure of Brock, the British general who turned back a

1. Vacationers on the Gaspé coast

2. Products of Quebec forests are processed in view of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa

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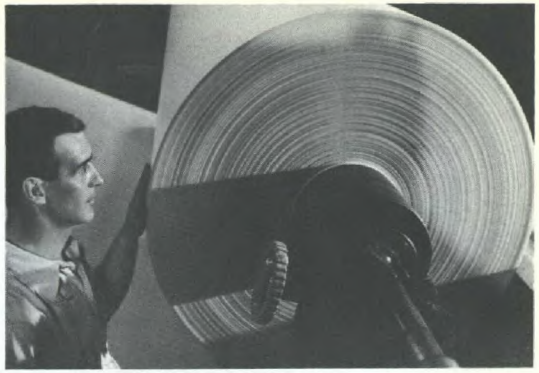
1. Newsprint for the press of the world

2. Logging on the Gatineau River in Quebec Province



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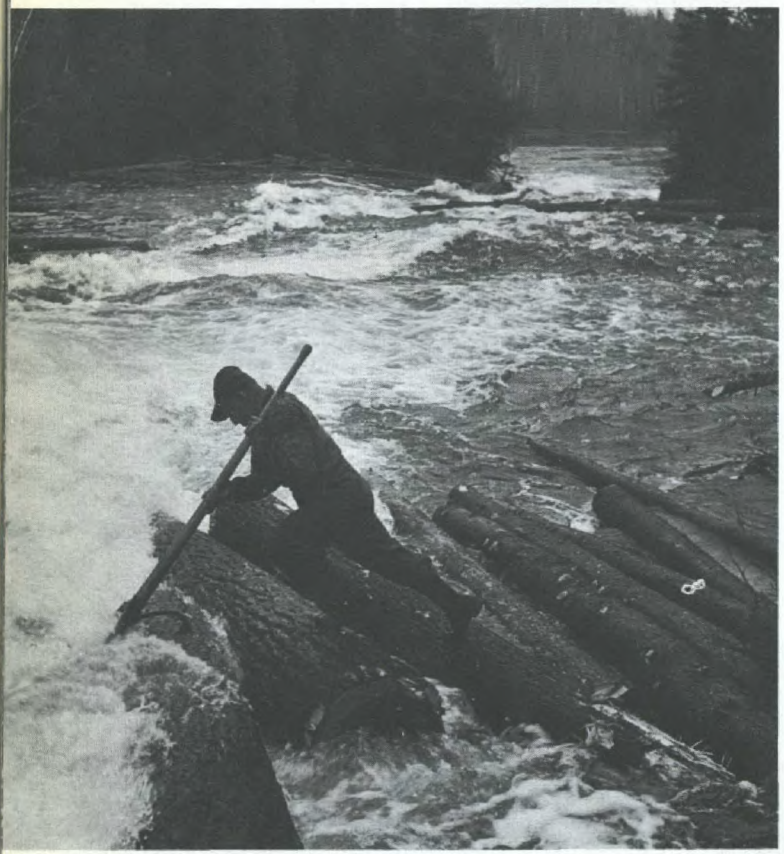
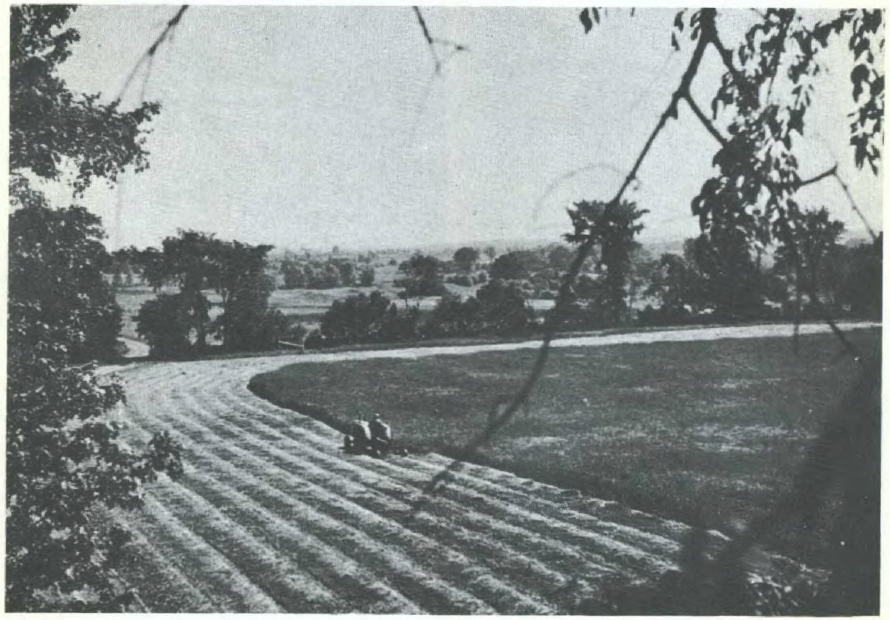
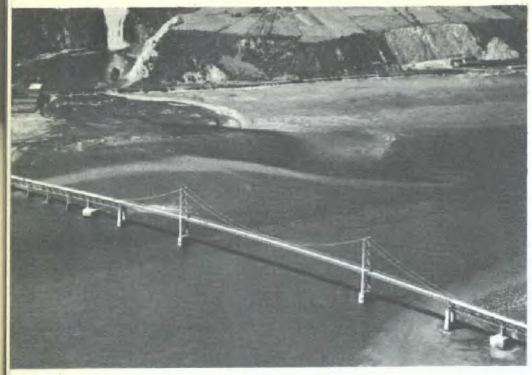


Rideau Hall, Ottawa, residence of the Governor General

A bumper crop of buckwheat

Haying on an Ontario Farm





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1. Montmorency Falls near Ile d'Orleans Bridge, Quebec

2. Tobacco farm near Delhi, Ontario

3. A new skyscraper rises over Montreal, Quebec, Canada's largest city

United States military advance on Canada in 1812, stands high on a column at Queenston Heights near Niagara Falls.

If the Lowlands tell the story of Canada's past, they also probably hold the key to its future. The country's largest cities, Montreal and Toronto, each with a population exceeding a million, lie in this area, as does Ottawa, the National Capital. The greater portion of the country's manufacturing industry is also located here. On certain sections of the modern highway between Niagara Falls and Oshawa, Ontario, the factories and industrial plants stand side by side mile after mile. They make sweaters and buttons, tinned milk and whiskey, roller bearings and plastic table tops, automobiles and steel girders, aircraft and cheese—almost everything that Canadians eat, wear, use, drive, or make for export.

In the Lowlands are concentrated most of the main industrial and population resources of Canada's two largest provinces, Quebec and Ontario. Both these provinces are also enormously wealthy in natural resources, Quebec producing the largest volume of hydro-electric power in Canada and Ontario the largest amount of mineral wealth. Quebec mines 70 per cent of the world's asbestos; Ontario is the world's greatest source of nickel. Both are gold producers; both have huge pulp and paper industries. Ontario is responsible for half of Canada's manufacturing, Quebec for about one-third.

Beyond the factories and the booming cities and along the superhighways lies some of Canada's richest agricultural land. Although Quebec has become a highly industrialized province, almost a third of its male working force still follows the ancient farming tradition. And the great wedge of southern Ontario's Niagara Peninsula is still the nation's largest orchard, producing peaches, apples, pears, grapes, cherries, and plums (for a section of the peninsula is on the same latitude as northern California). Much of the land along the escarpment that fronts Lake Ontario, however, has now been given over to manufacturing, a change that has been accelerated by the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Asbestos mining, Thetford Mines, Quebec

The Prairies

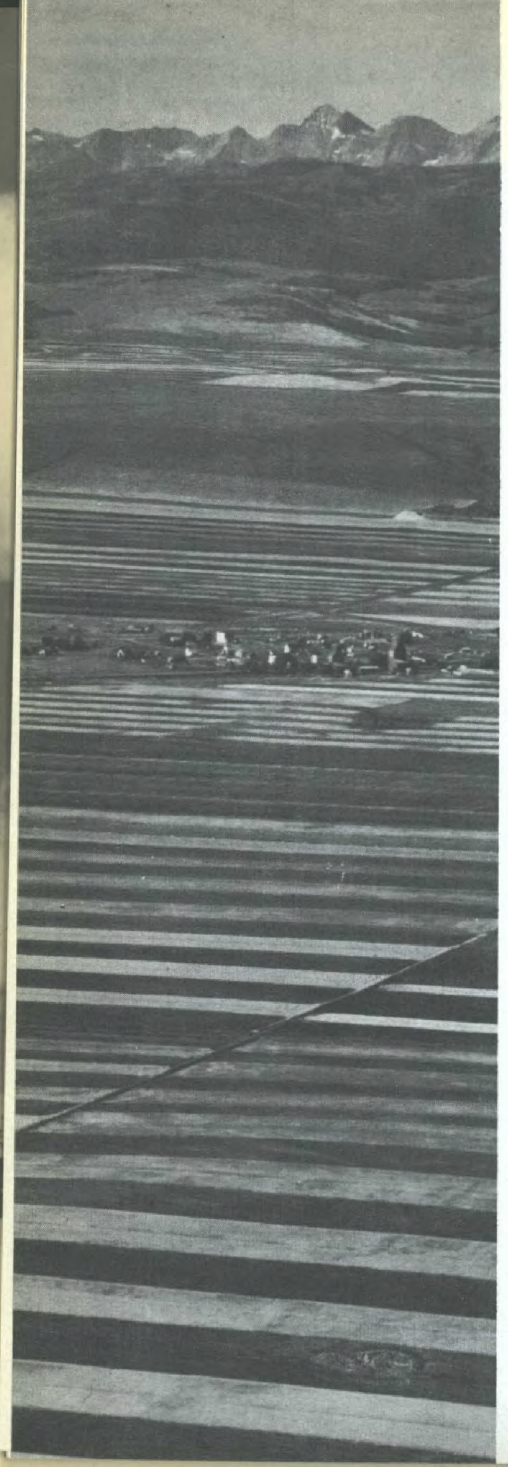
Save for the common blessing of a rich and productive soil, the Canadian Prairies bear little resemblance to the St. Lawrence Lowlands. After the busy industrial cities and towns in Ontario and Quebec the almost empty plains, stretching endlessly to the horizon, are a striking contrast.

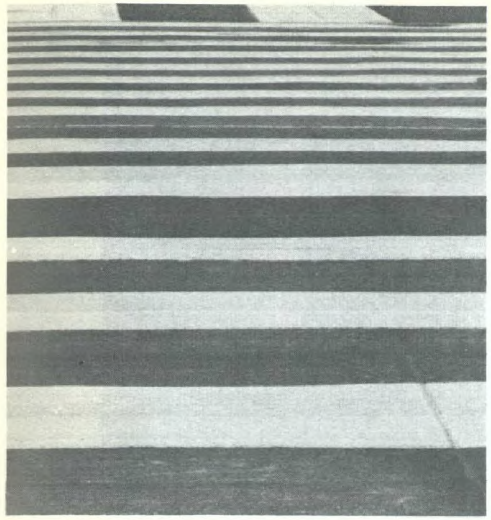
The cities are smaller here. Winnipeg, Canada's fourth largest city, exceeds 475,000 in population, but only three others, Edmonton, Calgary and Regina, have more than 100,000 residents. Most of the people live in smaller communities strung out along the lines of the railroads like beads on a string. The smallest of these settlements may consist of only a house or two flanked by a cluster of barns and sheds protected by a clump of trees; the larger ones are often dominated by the familiar row of grain elevators whose functional architecture is distinctively North American.

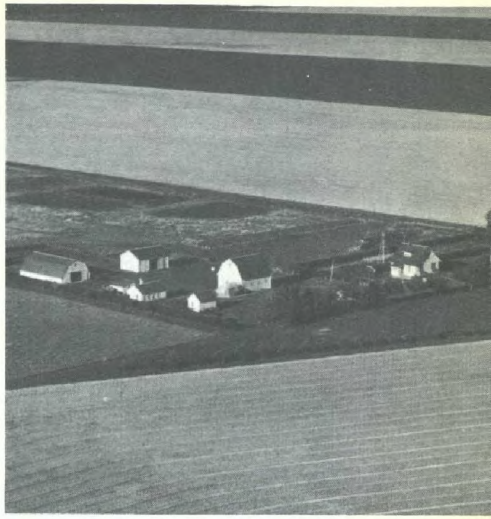
The plains slope gently toward the Rockies so that Calgary, in the foothills, is 2,700 feet higher than Winnipeg, 800 miles to the east. On the rolling and generally treeless country between these two points is grown the world's finest hard wheat. The average crop is 450 million bushels, but in a good year as many as 700 million have been harvested.

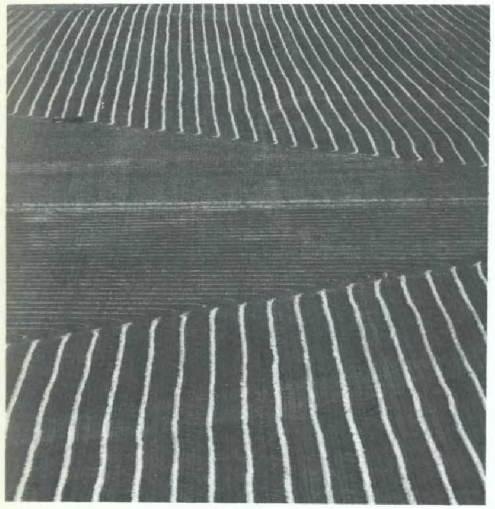
Here are the "wide-open spaces". Saskatchewan wheat farms and Alberta ranches often encompass several square miles. The people are used to travelling great distances and

Harvest time on the Prairies as the earth yields up its golden store of wheat

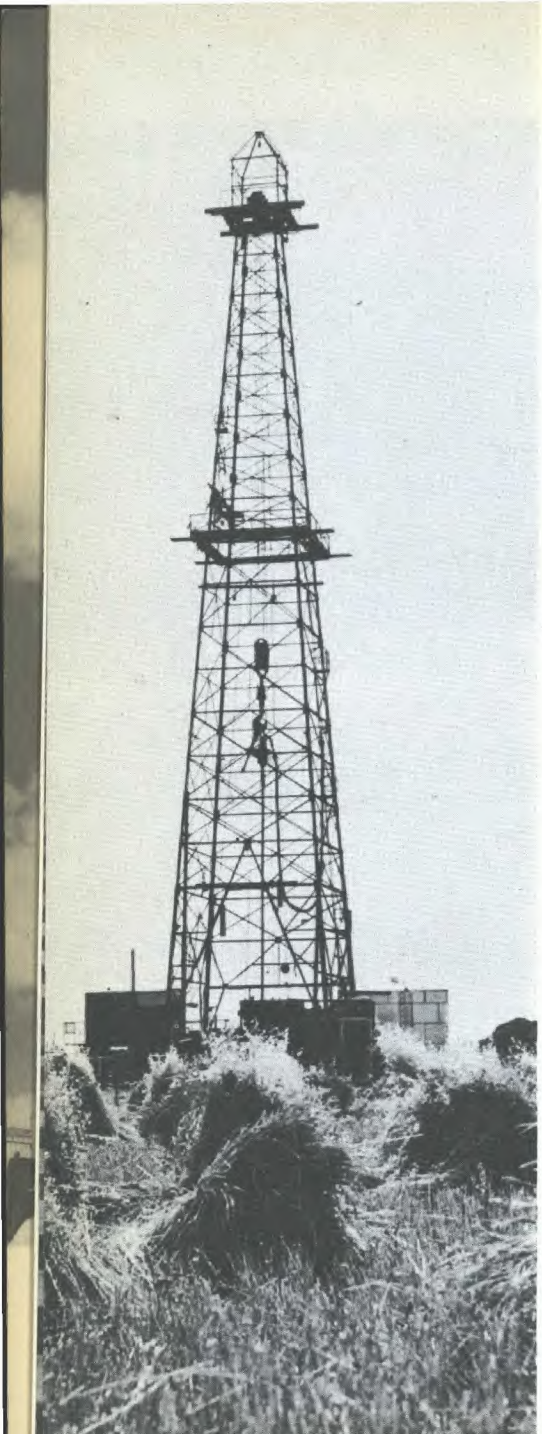








Canada's Prairies form a vast patchwork of varying patterns. From planting in spring to harvest in autumn the prairie farmer battles the elements in his efforts to produce a cash crop



2

Oil wells dot the Prairie wheat fields

working long hours. The city streets are broad and the rivers long. The Saskatchewan-Nelson river system flows for 1,600 miles from the mountains to Hudson Bay, bisecting the three Prairie Provinces.

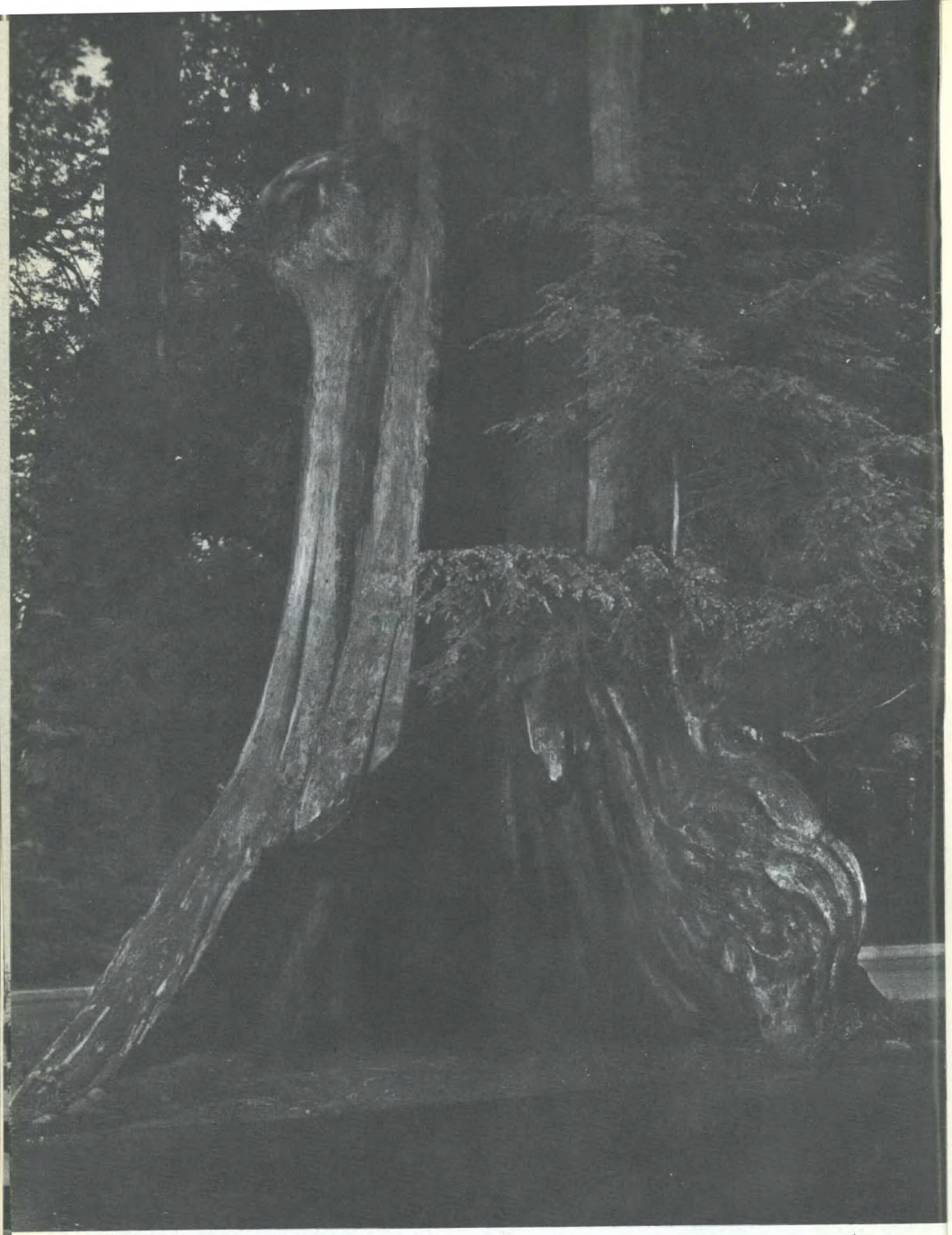
It was this rich agricultural land that attracted the immigrants who poured into Canada from Europe and helped to populate the Prairies in the first decade of the twentieth century. As a result, Canada has become one of the world's great wheat-exporting countries. But, although Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are known as the Prairie Provinces, the cultivated plains really form a small fraction of their total area. As do most Canadian provinces, they stretch into the unsettled northland and draw much of their sustenance from it. Manitoba, for example, lies partially within the Canadian Shield and recent mineral discoveries, such as the copper-nickel deposits at Lynn Lake and Moak Lake, are becoming important in the province's economy. One of the big post-war developments in Saskatchewan has been the discovery, on the northern boundary of the province at Beaverlodge, of large uranium deposits which now account for about 22 per cent of Canada's uranium.

The significant change in the prairie economy, however, has been brought about by continued discoveries of oil in all three provinces but largely in Alberta, whose Turner Valley District has been a producer since 1914. Seventy-one per cent of Canada's oil comes from this province, where production has been increasing year by year since the discovery of the Leduc field near Edmonton in 1947. By 1953 oil had replaced gold as Canada's most important mineral, and it is expected that the three Prairie Provinces may eventually produce about half as much oil as the entire United States. Pipelines have already been built and more are being constructed to carry both oil and natural gas to the industrial markets of Eastern Canada and the Pacific Coast. In 1960 the Prairies produced 190 million barrels of oil. The Athabasca tar sands of northern Alberta, still unexploited, are estimated to contain at least 250 billion barrels of oil and total prairie reserves are ten times as great.

2. Silos near Regina, Saskatchewan

3. Grain elevators at High River, Alberta

3



1

The Pacific Coast

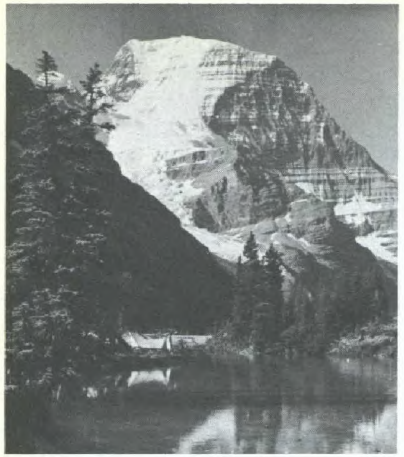
The train traveller, quitting the Prairies, spends almost a full day in the cloud-topped mountain belt of British Columbia before plunging into a wet and luxuriant forest world. Here the Douglas fir and red cedar soar to enormous heights, straight as church spires and older than historic Canada. Underneath these evergreen giants lies a thick and sometimes impenetrable tangle of matted undergrowth that bears testimony to the heavy rainfall and temperate climate of the coastal strip.

The climate of the coast has been compared with that of England; this is perhaps why many immigrants from Great Britain settle in Vancouver on the mainland and in Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, on the southern tip of Vancouver Island. Both cities have little winter snow, although the annual rainfall in Vancouver is 54.5 inches. In Victoria, golf can usually be played on Christmas Day and flowers bloom in December. Most of British Columbia's population is clustered in this verdant southwest corner, although pockets of settlement are to be found in the narrow but fertile valleys that run north and south

1. One of British Columbia's many towering trees

2. Beauty of winter in Mount Revelstoke National Park, British Columbia

2

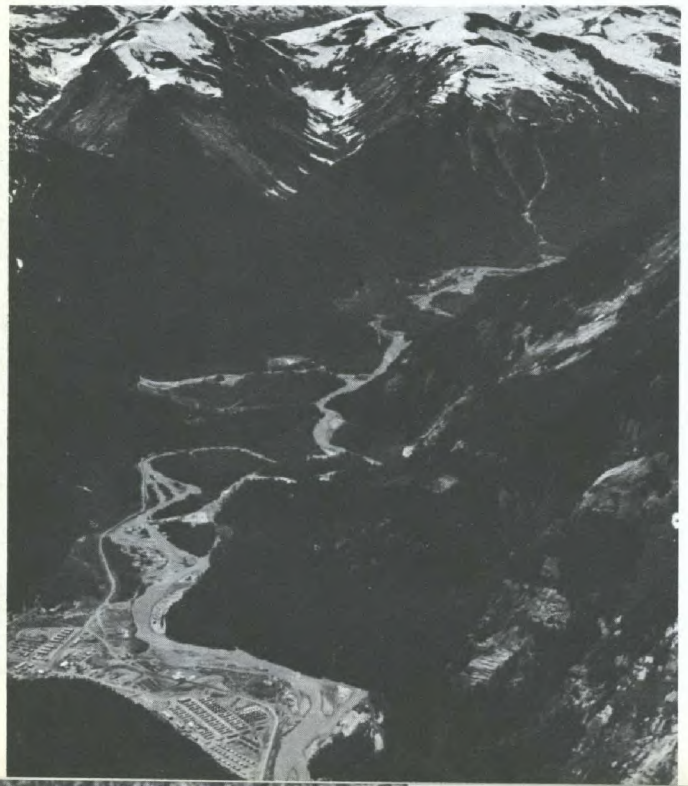


Mount Robson, British Columbia

between the mountain ranges—in the Okanagan, famous for its orchards; in the Kootenay, a mining and smelting region; and in the Fraser Valley, a mixed farming area. Another settled area is the Cariboo, once famous for its gold, now known for its cattle and sheep ranches.

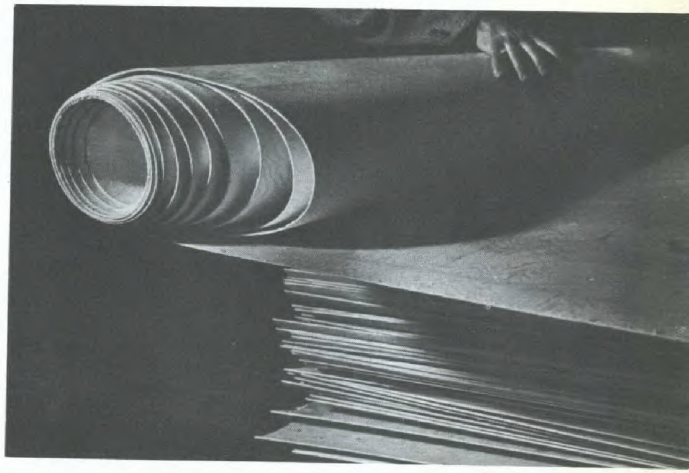
The presence of tall peaks and tall timber on the one hand and the ever-changing ocean on the other has made British Columbia one of Canada's most beautiful provinces. Mountain and lake resorts, guest ranches, fishing and hunting lodges and beach areas are linked by winding, scenic highways that attract tourists from all

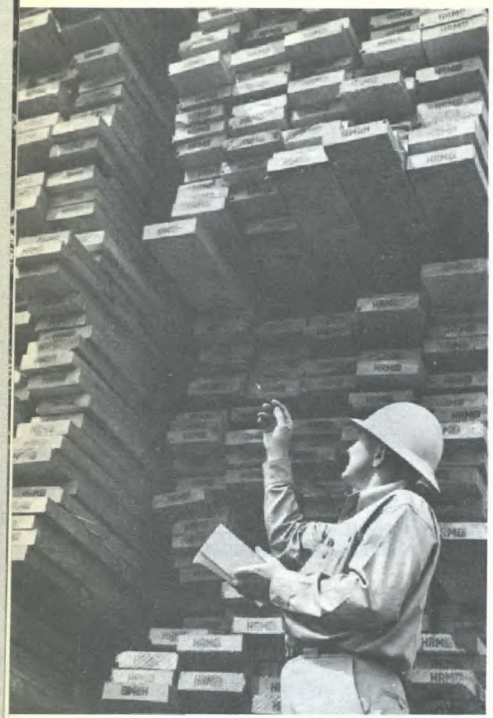
Kemano power development, nestled amid towering British Columbia mountains



Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada's gateway to the Orient

Plywood from British Columbia forests





1

2

parts of the continent

The industrial coastal strip is nurtured by a great hinterland region. Although British Columbia ranks third among Canadian provinces in manufacturing, its economy is still largely based on its natural resources, the chief of which is coastal timber. The enormous stands of Douglas fir, some of the trees three hundred feet high and ten feet thick, together with cedar, spruce, pine and hemlock, provide the province with 40 per cent of its income. Indeed, 90 per cent of British Columbia is suitable for little else than lumbering: there is forest everywhere, even in the settled areas, to the delight of the tourist driving along the scenic Malahat Drive outside Victoria, or through Vancouver's Stanley Park.

The economy of the Pacific Coast Region is sustained by three other main resources: first, the minerals of the Cordilleran region (British Columbia ranks third among mineral-producing provinces in Canada); secondly, the great fishing industry, chiefly salmon, which earns the province $60 million a year; and thirdly, hydro-electric power, still largely undeveloped. British Columbia's mountains hold an enormous water reserve that gives it the second highest hydro-electric potential in Canada.

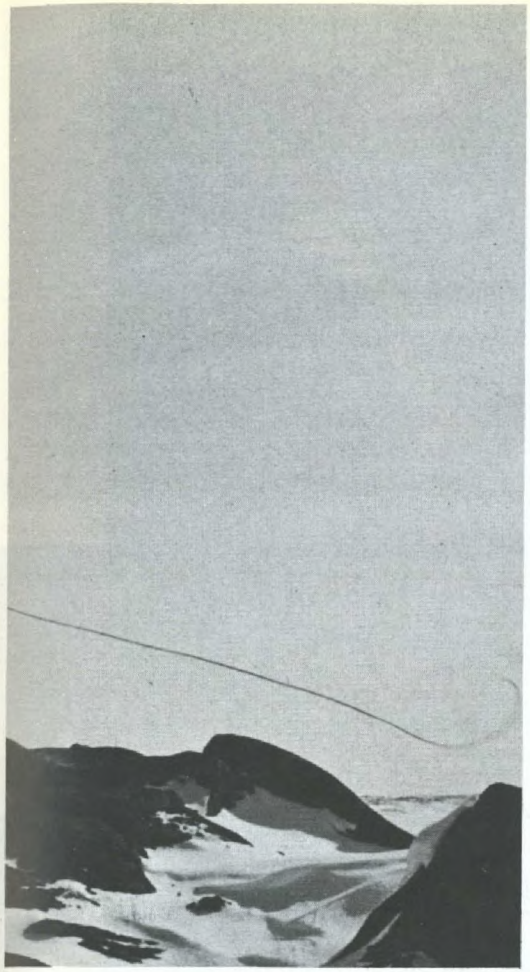
1. Lumber storage depot, Port Alberni, Vancouver Island, British Columbia

2. Mechanized sight-seeing on British Columbia ice-field

3. With an abundance of water power, British Columbia ranks third among Canada's provinces in manufacturing

The Frontier

If there is variety in the thin strip of populated land that runs for 4,000 miles along the Canada-United States border, there is even more contrast in the unsettled areas



that comprise fourth-fifths of the country. The mountain regions and the northland contain within them several separate worlds, each quite different. The treeless tundra or Barren Grounds, the knife-sharp peaks of the great St. Elias Range in the Yukon, the dizzy canyons of the South Nahanni River in the Northwest Territories, the winding route of the Alaska Highway, the storied goldfields of the Klondike, the blue expanse of Great Bear Lake, the bald Arctic Islands imprisoned in the frozen sea—all these form part of the frontier.

Here one senses again the vastness of Canada. A single Arctic island, Baffin, is twice the size of New Zealand. A single river, the Mackenzie, is half as long again as the Danube. Two northern lakes, Great Bear and Great Slave, are each larger than the Netherlands. One system of mountains, the Mackenzies, covers an area as large as Great Britain.

This frontier country extends to the very margins of some of the principal cities and Canadians are always conscious of its presence. The Laurentian hills form part of it, and these can easily be seen from Parliament Hill in Ottawa or from Dufferin Terrace on the ancient citadel of Quebec City. In Edmonton, Alberta's capital, bush pilots and uranium prospectors arrive with bales of fur or sacks of ore samples. In Vancouver, a schoolboy sunning himself on the beach is only a few hours away from ski slopes in the coastal mountains where the snow can be four feet deep even in June.

Along the southern edge of the

1. Eskimos on Baffin Island, Northwest Territories

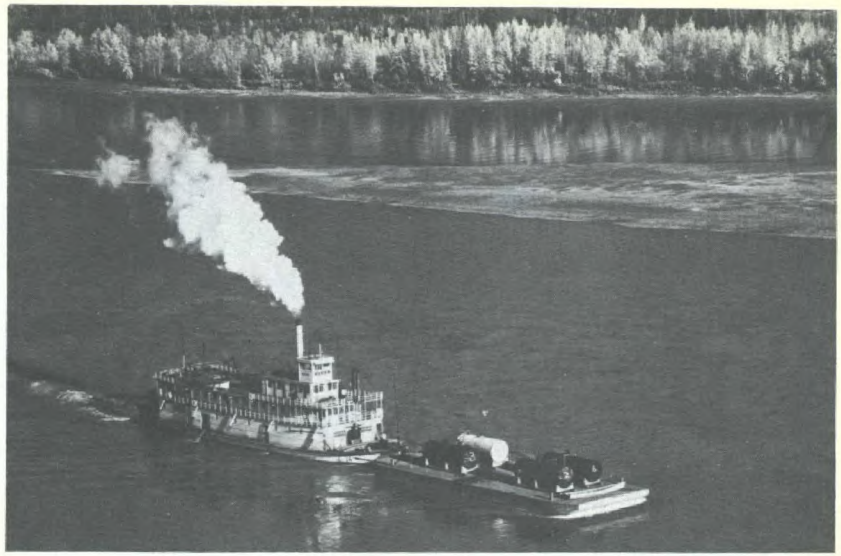
2. Water transportation is vital to Canada's Northland

3. Eskimos play an increasingly valuable role in Canadian development. Eskimo radio operator at Cambridge Bay, Northwest Territories

frontier there are some fairly large communities—such as the pulp and paper towns of the Province of Quebec (Shawinigan Falls has a population of more than 32,000), the mining towns of Ontario (Sudbury, the great nickel centre, has upwards of 80,000), or the interior communities of British Columbia (Trail, the smelting city, has almost 12,000). North of the fifty-fifth parallel of latitude only seven settlements (Yellowknife, N.W.T.; Whitehorse, Yukon; Dawson Creek and Fort St. John, B.C.; Grande Prairie, Alta; Uranium City, Sask.; and Churchill, Man. exceed 3,000 in population.

But the size of the population bears no relation to the wealth of the fron-

1



2

tier, for here are concentrated most of Canada's mineral, hydro-electric power, timber and pulp resources. It is the frontier that has made Canada the world's leading nickel, platinum, uranium and newsprint producer. Because of it Canada stands second as a producer of aluminum, gold, cobalt, zinc, wood pulp and hydro-electric power, and fourth as a producer of lead.

3

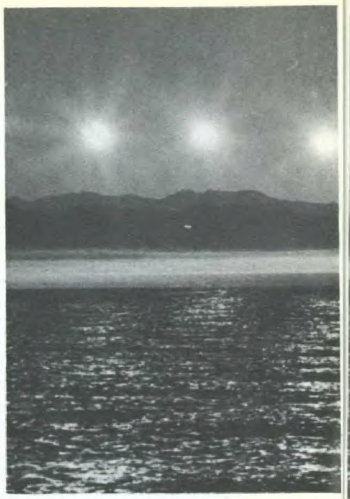
The frontier can roughly be divided into five areas:

The Yukon is perhaps the best-known section of the Canadian North. The gold-mining region of the Klondike has produced some $300 million since 1896, and the base-metal mines at Keno provide large quantities of silver, lead, and zinc. Plans are under way to harness the headwaters of the Yukon River, which is believed capable of producing more than three million kilowatts of hydro-electric power, one and one half times as much as the Canadian installation at Niagara.

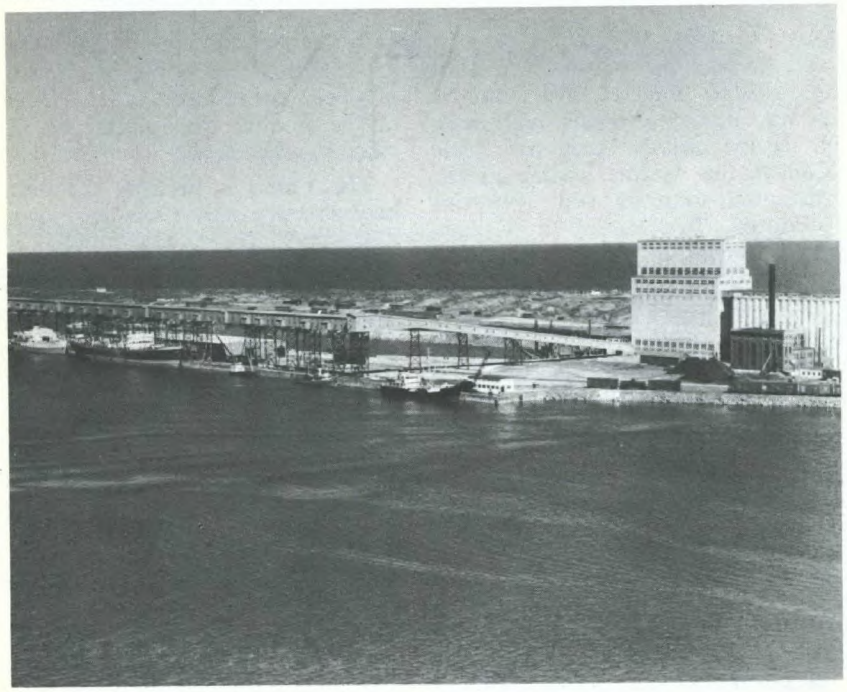
The Mackenzie Valley of the Northwest Territories lies east of the Yukon. Its main resource has been fur—muskrat, beaver, stone marten, fox. There is some farming, and such

surprising crops as watermelon, corn and tomatoes are often grown successfully, but transportation costs have so far made large-scale agriculture impractical.

Two new resources, still largely undeveloped, are oil and base metals. During the Second World War there were 61 producing wells at Norman Wells. Exploration by several companies now suggests that oil reefs are to be found for most of the length of the Mackenzie. The biggest mineral find along the Mackenzie system has been a belt of lead-zinc ore, on



Churchill, Manitoba,
Canada's northern wheat port



"Land of the Midnight Sun" a multiple exposure photograph showing Canada's Arctic in midsummer.

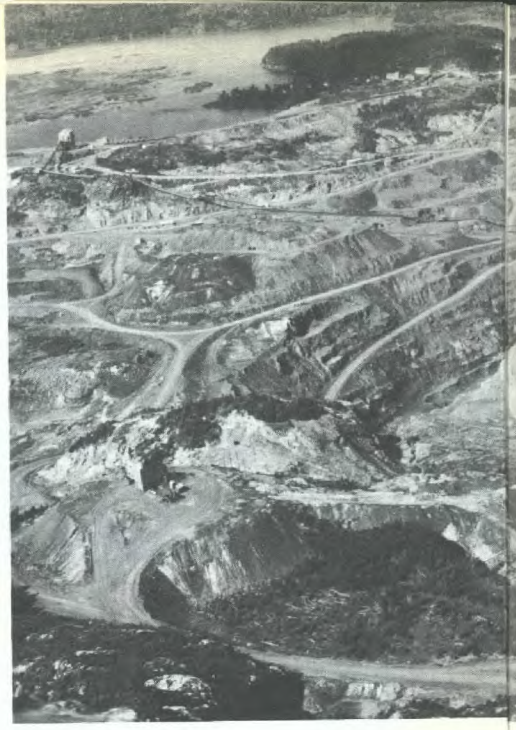
the south shore of Great Slave Lake, thought to be one of the largest on the continent.

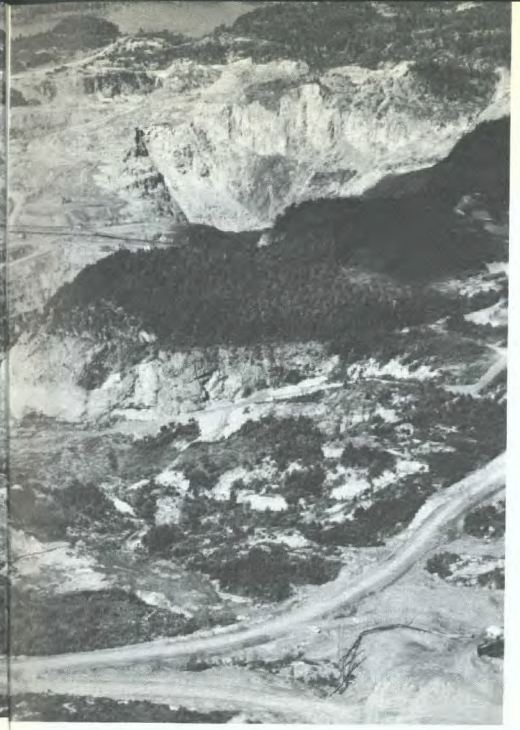
The Arctic Archipelago comprises a vast agglomeration of treeless islands that extend north from the harsh Arctic Coast to the seas surrounding the Pole. These islands cover more than half a million square miles and vary in size from tiny dots on the cold sea to huge masses such as Baffin Island, which is almost 1,000 miles long and contains mountains 6,000 feet high and ice caps a quarter of a mile thick. Only a few white men occupy these islands, whose summer temperatures rarely rise above 50 degrees Fahrenheit. This is the land of the Eskimo. So far the main resources here have been fur and fish.

The Cordilleran Belt consists of three great mountain systems—on the west the Coastal Mountains, on the east the Rockies and Mackenzies, and in the centre a series of ranges of which the picturesque Selkirks are the best known. This mountain belt, 500 miles wide, contains 97 peaks higher than 10,000 feet. Here are to be found the great National Parks that attract thousands of tourists; the best known, Banff and Jasper, whose enormous icefields, towering peaks and green lakes have made them year-round playgrounds.

The resources of the Cordilleras are varied and not yet fully developed. The Coastal Mountains are gold producers; the Rockies contain large deposits of coal. The Selkirks are known for base metals, and the great Sullivan Mine of the Kootenay district is one of the largest lead-zinc producers in operation. The most spectacular project has been the establishment of an aluminum industry at Kitimat on the Pacific Coast. Here, an immense hydro-electric potential was exploited by

Canadian miners must be prepared for any emergency. Here a mine rescue team at the Frood-Stobie mine at Copper Cliff, Ontario, receives instructions during a regular training period





Iron mines at Steep Rock, Ontario. This new Steep Rock development involved the draining of a 15-mile-long lake and the drilling of a 2,000-foot tunnel through solid rock

tunnelling through the Coastal Mountains and tapping the water storage of the interior.

The Canadian Shield, sweeping in an enormous arc around Hudson Bay, covering parts of six Canadian provinces, most of the Northwest Territories, and roughly half the country, is now recognized as the treasure chest of Canada. Its southern borders are outlined by a series of boom towns, each dependent on one of the varied resources of this bleak rock-land. The Shield produces 95 per cent of Canada's copper, 75 per cent of its iron, 65 per cent of its pulp and paper, 99 per cent of its nickel, and all of its cobalt, platinum, titanium, and uranium.

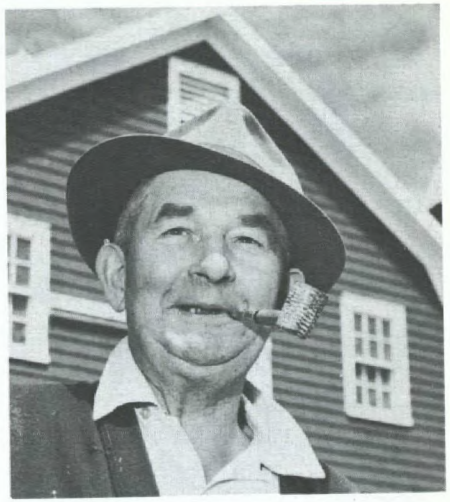
Some of the Shield's resources, such as gold, nickel, lead, silver, zinc, pulp and paper, and hydro-electric power, have been known and exploited for years. Others, such as iron, titanium, and uranium, have only recently been developed.

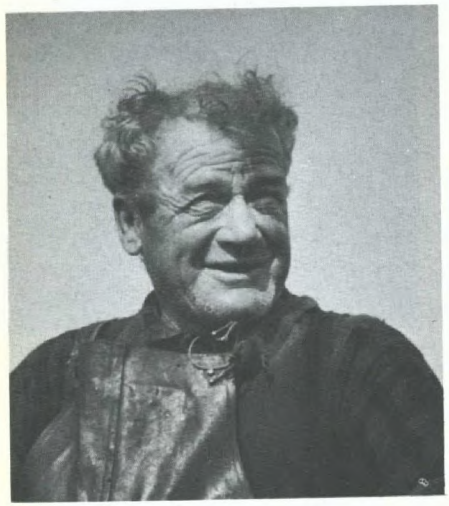
The Shield's pulp and paper production provides Canada with its greatest industry, accounting for 28 per cent of the value of its exports. Most of it is concentrated in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Two iron discoveries, one at Steep Rock, Ontario, the other on the Quebec-Labrador border, have added strength to the Canadian economy. The Quebec-Labrador iron development was made possible by the investment of $235 million, much of which went to build a 360-mile railroad across the Shield north from the St. Lawrence River. The Steep Rock development involved the draining of a 15-mile-long lake and the drilling of a 2000-foot tunnel through solid rock.

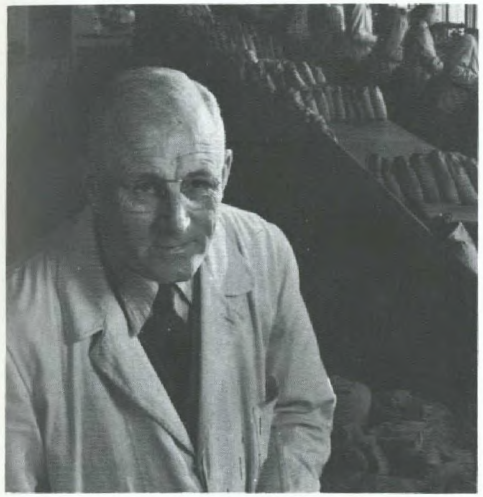
The rivers that pour down from the Shield can yield millions of horsepower. Some, such as the Ottawa, the St. Maurice and the Saguenay, have already been developed and support large industries. The harnessing of the Bersimis in Quebec is expected ultimately to produce approximately a million and a half kilowatts. Even more spectacular is the Hamilton River in Labrador whose Grand Falls, like the Yukon River, may ultimately produce three million kilowatts of hydro-electric power.

But great sections of the Shield are still only imperfectly explored and developed and much of the future of the nation may rest in resources still undiscovered in this vast area.





THE PEOPLE



Geographical position and historical background have combined to impart to Canadians certain distinctive and, they believe, recognizable national characteristics. While they are typically of the new world, they have not completely cut their formal ties with the old. Canadians do not think of themselves as Europeans, nor do they call themselves Americans. They differ from both, while having something in common with each.

An observant visitor notices several things about Canada and its people. He notices that in dress and manner they are generally North American and that their newspapers, sports events and entertainments are strongly influenced by those of the United States. He also notices that many of their institutions are British in character and that the appellation "Royal" is popularly used in naming yacht clubs, theatres or hotels.

He notices something else. Canada is a country of two main languages and cultures. Packaged goods in daily household use bear instructions in both French and English. Banknotes, stamps and government documents are printed in both languages. The business of the Senate, the House of Commons and the federal courts is conducted bilingually. This Anglo-French relationship is a fundamental aspect of life in Canada.

French-Speaking Canadians

The two-language pattern was established almost two centuries ago following the British conquest of Quebec. The French, who first settled Canada, retained their language, religion, culture and traditions. Today their descendants make up more than 30 per cent of the population.

Although most French-speaking Canadians live in Quebec, there are also large numbers in New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba and varying concentrations in the other provinces.

With its twin-spired churches, its wayside shrines, its distinctive rural architecture, its regional cuisine and its Gallic spirit, Quebec is quite different from other Canadian provinces. There is an impression of history here, and of established tradition, that is not found in the newer parts of Canada. Almost all French-speaking families trace their ancestry back to the earliest settlers; the steep streets of Quebec City have an old European look; the long narrow farms along the St. Lawrence are reminders of another age when each farmer needed river frontage. Quebec is predominantly a Roman Catholic province; members of various religious orders are familiar sights on the streets of the cities and the curé is a prominent figure in village life. Quebec's schools, universities, civil courts and labour unions differ significantly from their counterparts in the other provinces.

French Canada has a cultural life of its own distinct from that of English-speaking Canada but related to that of France. Its own radio and television networks produce original programmes that range from popular amateur talent shows to highly sophisticated plays. It has its theatre, literature, music, its newspapers and magazines. Plays and revues dealing with contemporary life are produced in the Montreal theatres, popular tunes composed in French Canada are whistled in the streets, novels by French Canadian authors are widely read.

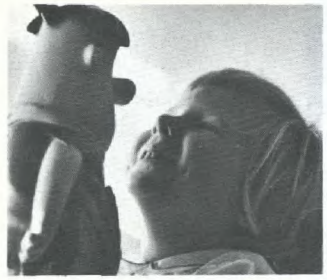
But the two cultures, which seem so distinct, sometimes merge. French and English language drama companies compete regularly in national festivals. Art galleries throughout the country display the work of painters from all parts of the country. Many books originally written in one language are translated into the other. Television and radio programmes originally produced for French Canada are often seen or heard on English-speaking stations. Television dramas based on the lives of famous French-Canadian explorers are produced in both languages. Popular dramatic serials dealing with the life of French-speaking families in Quebec are also produced in English for television viewers in other parts of the country. Thus, the two main cultural streams enrich Canadian life.

French-speaking Canadians trace their ancestry back to the earliest settlers from France. Retaining their religion and their traditions, they have a distinctive culture which enriches Canadian life

English-Speaking Canadians

The other Canadian provinces are mainly English-speaking. Most recent statistics indicate that 47.8 per cent of all Canadians are of British stock. The Atlantic Provinces have the highest proportion (almost 75 per cent) and, next to Quebec, the Prairie Provinces have the lowest (45 per cent). During the American Revolution large groups of pro-British settlers (known as United Empire Loyalists) fled the Thirteen Colonies for the British havens of New Brunswick and southern Ontario and they and their descendants have had an influence out of all proportion to their numbers.

More than three million of the population are of Scottish and Irish descent. Many of the early fur traders and explorers were Scottish.



Three of them, Mackenzie, Fraser and Thompson, gave their names to three of Canada's great rivers. Such place names as Inverness and Glengarry tell their own story of Scottish settlement. In part of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton Island, the Gaelic tongue is in current use; here the kilt is a familiar sight and the traditional Highland games an annual event. In business, public life, agricultural settlement, and education the Scottish people have played a leading role. Some of the country's banks and universities were founded by Scottish immigrants and many of their presidents today are of Scottish blood.

The Irish came to Canada during the terrible potato famine of the nineteenth century and settled in large numbers in New Brunswick and Ontario. Irish lumbermen played an especially colourful part in the early development of the country.

1

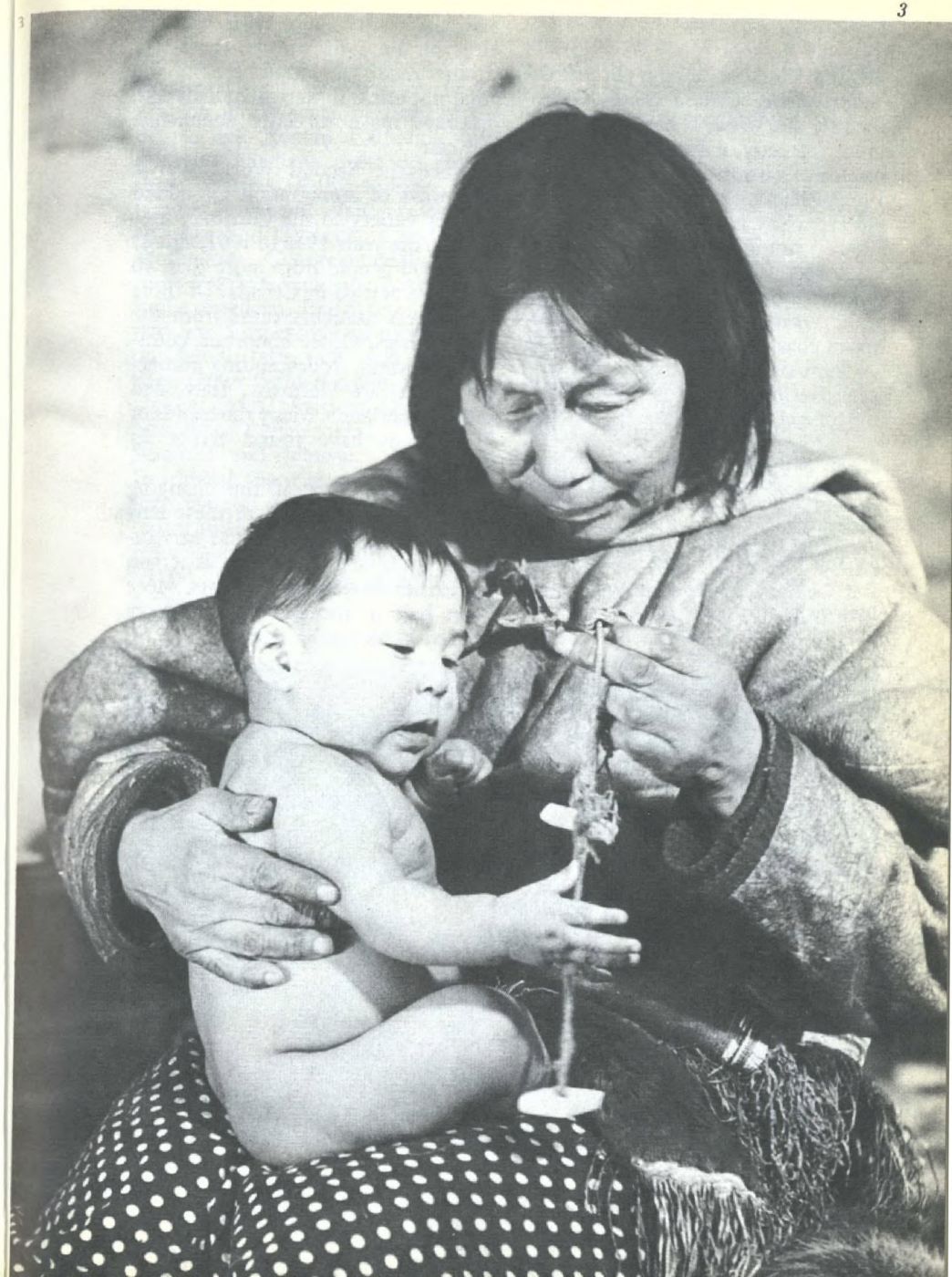
2

The Indians of Canada are experiencing the impact of the nationwide expansion and are playing a role of growing importance in the Canadian economy

1. This Indian girl is a qualified laboratory technician in the St. Boniface, Manitoba, Hospital

2. Indian fishermen operate a salmon fleet off the British Columbia coast

3. Eskimo grandmother and grandson at Chesterfield Inlet, Northwest Territories



3

Immigration

Canada is not the melting pot that the neighbouring United States is frequently said to be. It has been called, more correctly, a mosaic. Within the national community the Anglo-French relationship has established a pattern which is being followed by the smaller ethnic groups. Thus Canada resembles a patchwork; the components contributing to the whole while retaining some of their European characteristics.

Germans today make up the third largest ethnic group in Canada and are followed by Ukrainians, Scandinavians, Dutch and Poles. At the time of the 1961 census, these five groups made up 15 per cent of the total population. Native Indians and Eskimos make up only about one per cent.

Since the Second World War a new wave of immigration has added further variety to the Canadian mosaic; in the years 1946 to 1961, almost 2,100,000 people from more than 40 countries settled in Canada. Of these the largest numbers came from the British Isles. Other important countries of origin, in descending numerical order, are Germany, Italy, and The Netherlands. Many thousands of Hungarians have found refuge in Canada.

It is indicative of the changing economy that the goal of these new Canadians is no longer the agricultural lands of the Prairies as it was for earlier waves of immigrants. More than half of the new arrivals have settled in industrial Ontario.

1. One of many immigrants who each year become Canadian citizens receives a Canadian Citizenship Certificate following five years' residence in the country

2-3. Canada is a churchgoing country in which full religious freedom is enjoyed

1

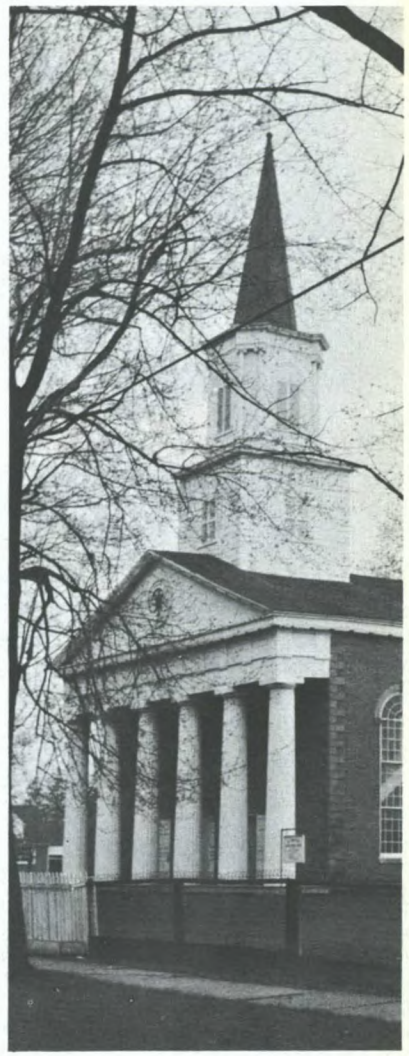
Religion

The diversity in national origin is paralleled by a similar diversity in religion. Forty-seven per cent of the people are Roman Catholics, and French Canadians make up almost three quarters of this number. The largest Protestant denomination is the United Church, a union of Methodists, Congregationalists and some Presbyterians; the next largest is the Anglican. Presbyterians, Baptists and Lutherans and members of the Jewish faith rank next in numbers. Other faiths flourish, including Greek and Ukrainian Orthodox, Mormon, Pentecostal, Christian Scientist and Jehovah's Witnesses. In addition there are several secluded sects such as the Doukhobors, Hutterites and Amish, who fled to Canada from religious persecution and are settled in tightly-knit communities across the land.

2

Canada is a church-going country and still retains a good deal of its nineteenth century puritanism. Sunday is a quiet day, with most places of business and entertainment closed.

3



Places of worship of all denominations are centres of community activity in every part of Canada

Canadians enjoy one of the highest material standards of living in the world. By the early 1960's the average annual income of a Canadian family of four had approached $5,300. Friday had replaced Saturday as pay day and the two-day week-end had become generally standard.

More than two-thirds of all Canadian families now own an automobile and virtually every household has one or more radios; four out of five have a television set; three out of four own their own homes.

The housewife does most of her own work, because domestic servants have become a rarity. But she has mechanical servants to help her. Four out of five housewives, for instance, have an electric washing machine; 69 per cent own vacuum cleaners. The man of the house too is likely to do a good deal of work once assigned to servants. Many have workbenches in the basement, equipped with power tools for doing various kinds of carpentry and handiwork, and many paint their own houses.

Shopping trips are made, to a large extent, by automobile. In many rural areas the traditional "general store", a cluttered emporium whose merchandise ranges from biscuits to television sets, is still the centre of the community although its numbers are dwindling. But in the cities and suburbs it has been replaced by its modern counterparts, the department store, the shopping centre and the "supermarket". In these retail outlets the shopper can buy almost every article of merchandise in current use.

As each year goes by the Canadian finds himself with more leisure. He uses it in hundreds of different ways. The great sports spectacles—hockey in the winter, baseball in the spring and summer, football in the autumn —draw hundreds of thousands. Bowling, tennis and golf are popular sports. Young people (and some older ones too) enjoy dancing and the country "square dance" of pioneer times is again very popular. Television, reading and record playing occupy many free hours.

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2

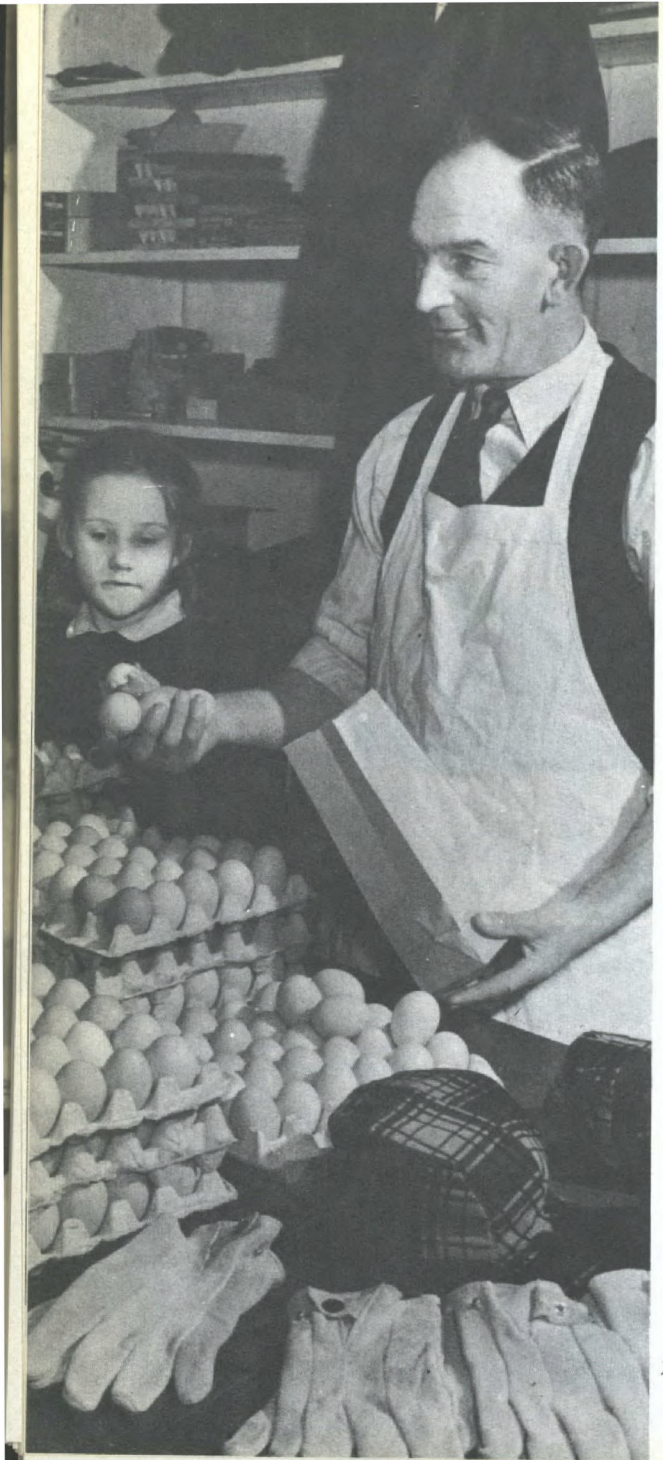
HOW CANADIANS LIVE

3

1. Many Canadians live in homes similar to those shown here

2. An example of the use of wood in Canadian domestic architecture

3. A modern Canadian kitchen



1

2

3-5

Attractively-packaged foodstuffs are displayed in supermarkets. Shoppers serve themselves and pay cashiers on leaving the stores

1. Personal service from the owner of the general store

2. This shopping centre is representative of many now in business throughout Canada

5

3

4

Recreation

Canadians in increasing numbers spend their leisure time enjoying the natural playgrounds with which the country is richly endowed. Canadian sports attract thousands as participants and spectators

An enormous amount of time and energy is devoted to community activity. Hundreds of thousands belong to the various service organizations and fraternal societies which meet regularly and engage in projects for raising funds for charitable purposes. One-third of all the wage earners and salaried workers in Canada belong to labour unions. Hundreds of thousands more belong to professional societies, civic associations, religious lay groups and various other private clubs connected with their vocation, their hobbies, their community or their church. There are, for instance 300,000 parents of school-age children who are members of the parent-teacher movement to promote better understanding between home and school.

Social Benefits

Canadians today are healthier than at any period in their history and this is, no doubt, partly the result of a wide variety of provincial and federal social benefits. The nation has the fourth lowest death rate in the world and the sixth highest birth rate of the more-developed countries of the world. In half a century the life expectancy for men has increased from 48 to 68 years and for women from 51 to 73 years.

Government social legislation is supplemented in two ways; by more than 500 privately-supported charitable institutions, and by private

1. Picnic areas are increasingly popular

2. Canadian hospitals provide skilled nursing

3. Playground for children at modern Canadian hospital

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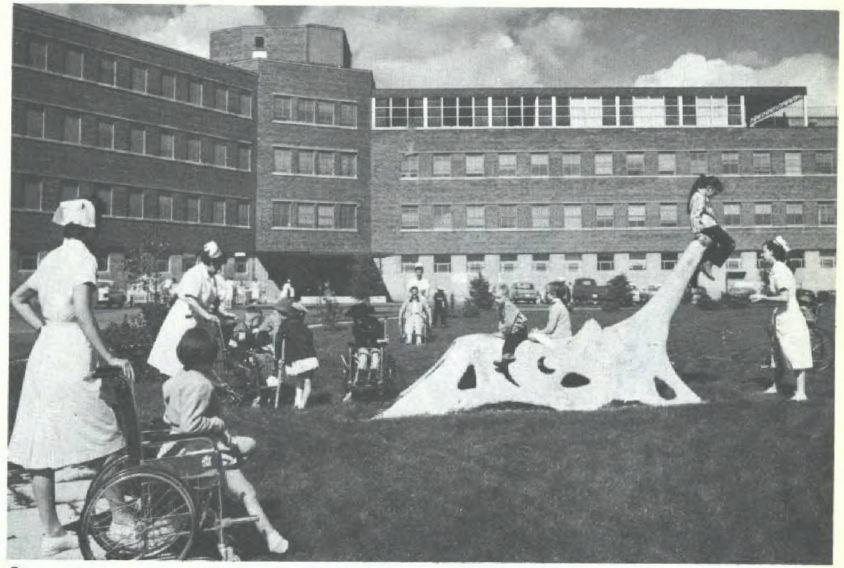

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industry through pension, hospital, surgical and health plans. By 1961, public hospitalization plans were in operation in all Canadian provinces with virtually the entire population enrolled. One province has adopted a full medical-care plan, while this question is being actively considered in the other nine provinces.

The most important federal benefits are the Family Allowances and Old Age Pensions. All children under 16 whose parents have been resident in Canada for a year are eligible for Family Allowances which amount to $6 monthly for each child under 10 and $8 for children between 10 and 16. The allowances are not taxable.

Every Canadian aged 70 or over who has been a resident for at least ten years receives a federal pension of $65 monthly. Some provinces supplement this with a further sum to aged persons of proven need. Needy persons between 65 and 69 may receive $65 if they have lived in Canada for at least ten years. If need is established, blind Canadians and those who have been totally and permanently disabled, and who are over the age of 18, also receive a pension of $65 a month.

Organized labour has played an important part in bringing about the large body of labour legislation for the benefit of the wage-earner. (There are about 1.5 million members of labour unions in Canada, most of them affiliated with the Canadian Labour Congress.) Provincial and federal legislation provides for minimum standards for hours, wages and a variety of working conditions, though most workers enjoy higher than the minimum standards. The post-war period has brought a steady improvement in wages and in conditions of work. The five-day, 40-hour working week has become general. There are labour relations acts in all provinces to promote collective bargaining and to settle labour disputes.

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Since 1941, the Federal Government has operated a contributory scheme of compulsory unemployment insurance and a nation-wide free employment service. With certain exceptions all wage or salary earners making less than $4,800 a year, and others working on a piecework basis, contribute to the scheme on the basis of their earnings. Weekly benefits range from $6 to $30.

Every province has a workmen's compensation law to protect those disabled by industrial accident or disease caused by conditions of work. The amounts paid are determined by the worker's earnings and the seriousness of the accident; they can go as high as $4,500 a year. If a workman is killed as a result of his job, his widow and dependants are paid fixed monthly sums.

High standards are enjoyed by the Canadian wage earner, who is protected by enlightened legislation in all provinces

1. Miners are among the many working groups in the Canadian labour movement

2. Management and labour work together to solve problems. Here a labour representative speaks on behalf of his fellow workers

Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver are Canada's largest cities

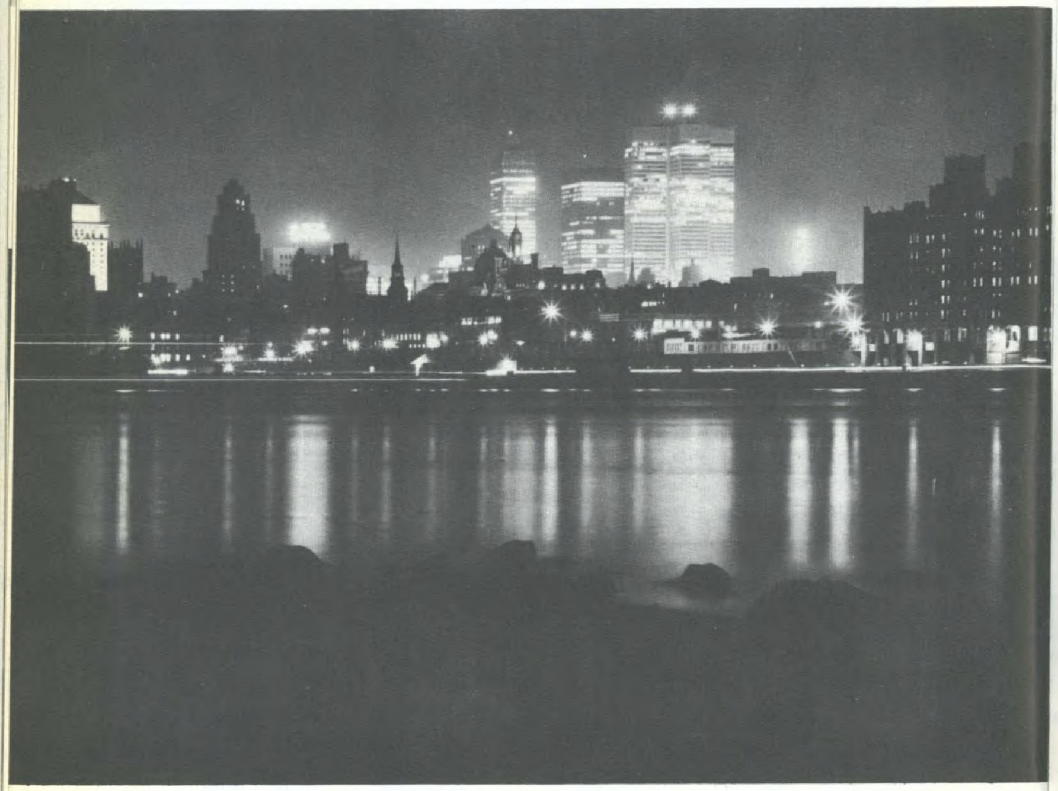
1. Montreal by night

2. Vancouver waterfront from the air

3. Downtown Toronto

Major Canadian Cities

1



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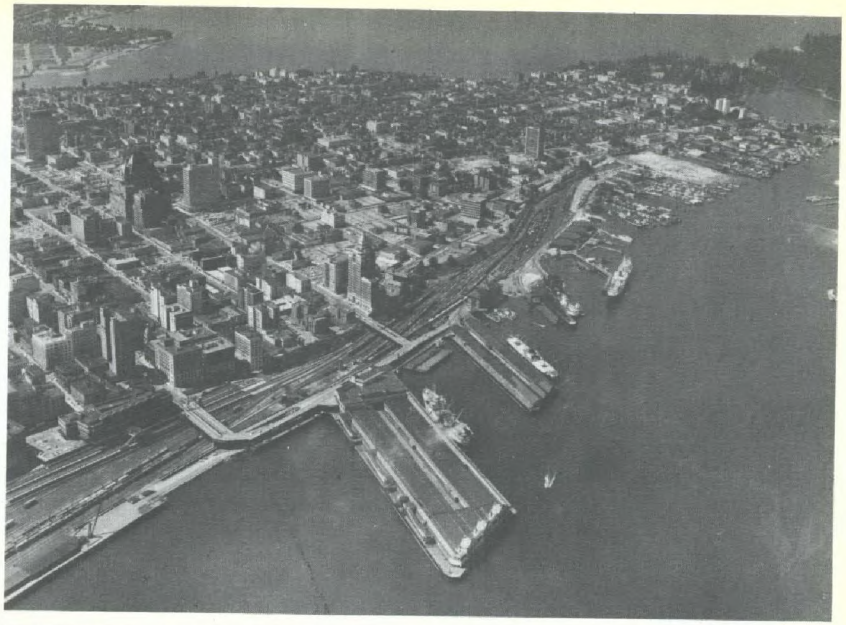

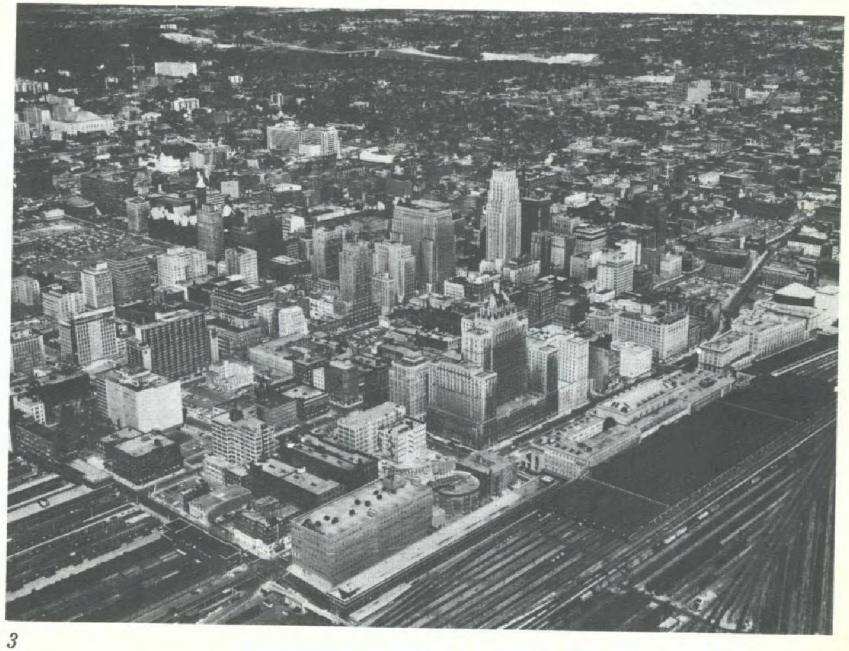

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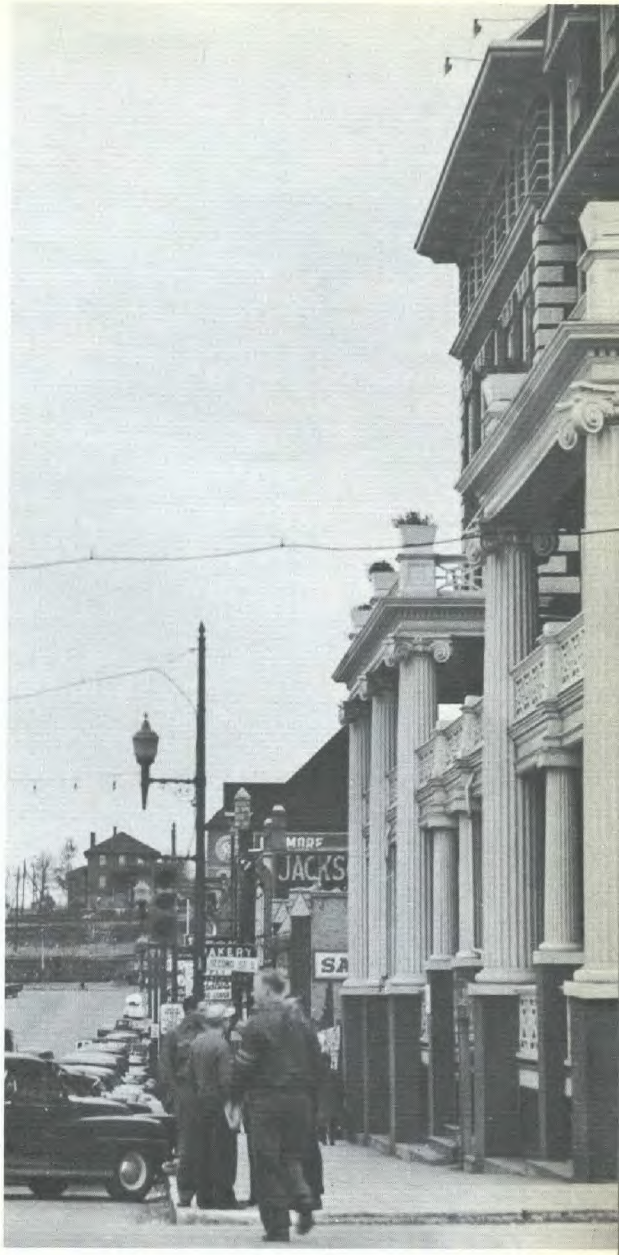
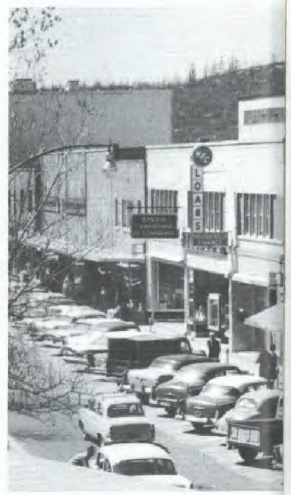
Street in Arvida

Stratford business sectio



Street in Dawson Creek



Main street, Baie Comea

Part of business section, Kenora

Smaller Canadian Communities

Montreal Harbour about 1875
and today

THE GROWTH OF THE NATION

The story of Canada is one of drama and high adventure, illuminated by scenes of great brilliance and sometimes of great terror —Brebeuf, the Jesuit martyr, dying for his faith in the fires of the chanting Iroquois; Acadians, driven from their green farmland into bitter exile; the voyageurs in their buckskin, breasting the rapids and lugging their crushing loads across rocks and muskeg; Simpson, the fur explorer, landing at a remote trading post with all the splendour of an eastern potentate; Franklin, the Arctic explorer, perishing on a frozen island in the shadow of the Pole; the Mounted Police in their scarlet tunics, policing the plains; the Klondike stampeders, pouring down the Yukon in a crazy armada of homemade scows.

The story begins in legend, nearly a thousand years ago, with a storm at sea. A Viking ship blown wide of its course emerges from the mists of the Atlantic and sights new land. Word of a strange continent drifts with the winds and Leif Ericsson, a Norseman, may have been the first European visitor to North America. For three centuries Norse colonies exist on the mainland—exactly where is still the subject of archaeological investigation—only to disappear, leaving a legend of "Helluland", the country of big flat stones, and "Vinland", a more verdant region farther south.

Then, in the wake of Columbus, seeking the spices and gold of the Orient came John Cabot, a determined Genoese, sailing from Bristol in the year 1497. He sighted the harsh shoreline of Newfoundland, claimed it for England, and reported with glowing enthusiasm that "the sea is covered with fishes which were caught not only with the net but with baskets". Since that day these waters have seldom been empty of ships harvesting the rich cod banks of Newfoundland.

Now the drama of the struggle for the New World is about to begin, and the story that follows helps to explain why Canada is partly English-speaking and partly French-speaking to this day.

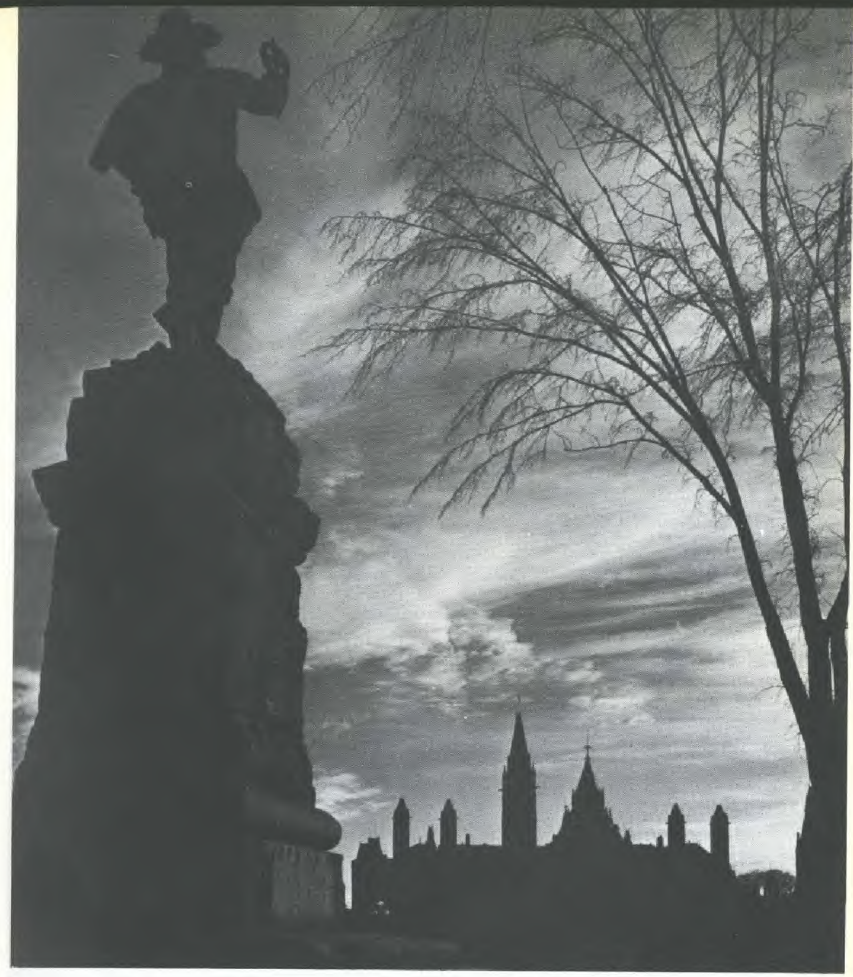
New France

The English occupied the Atlantic seaboard while the French settled along the great St. Lawrence and through this gateway laid claim to half the continent. Jacques Cartier, an adventurous Breton, was the first. In 1534 he established New France by planting a cross at Gaspé Harbour, and in later voyages he pressed on up the mysterious and beckoning river to the present site of Montreal.

The French quickly realized that a fortune in furs could be taken from the new land. The greatest explorer of all, Samuel de Champlain, founded the first permanent settlement in 1604 at Port Royal in what is now Nova Scotia. Four years later on a great cliff overlooking the St. Lawrence he founded Quebec, which became the stronghold of French influence and power in North America.

For a quarter of a century the indomitable Champlain roamed the hinterland, vainly seeking the elusive Northwest Passage which might lead him to the wealth of China; Lachine, just west of Montreal, perpetuates the memory of that wistful hope. The warlike and powerful Iroquois could not stop Champlain: he killed two of their chieftains in his first brush with them. Then he pushed as far west as Lake Huron and established an alliance with the Iroquois' enemies, the Hurons.

Settlement slowly followed Champlain's explorations. Trois Rivières was founded in 1634, Montreal in 1642. Then terror struck and destruction followed.



This statue of Samuel de Champlain, the great explorer, overlooks the Ottawa River, historic waterway up which he travelled when he discovered Lake Nipissing in 1615

The terrifying war machine of the Iroquois confederation fell upon the Huron encampments and virtually destroyed them. The Jesuit missions, outposts of French influence, were reduced to ashes and the priests themselves were subjected to the agony of martyrdom at the stake. New France had depended for its economic life on the fur trade with the Hurons; now that trade was extinguished and the newly-established settlements were themselves menaced. The colony fought for its existence.

The saviour of New France was neither explorer nor trader but a coldly brilliant statesman, a draper's son named Jean Baptiste Colbert, the First Minister of Louis XIV. He swept aside the rule of the chartered fur companies in 1663 and established a Royal Government. The great Governor of New France, Comte de Frontenac, through a combination of military vigour and diplomacy, made peace with the Indians and won back

Benjamin West's *Death of Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham, Quebec, 1759*. The original of this much-copied famous historical painting is in the collection of the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa

the Acadian settlements on the Atlantic that had fallen into the hands of the English attackers from the South. The English recaptured Acadia in 1710, but the French settlers there continued to trouble them so much that after six decades of warfare the English felt it necessary to expel them and disperse them to the South. Newfoundland remained under English rule, although the French established a foothold in 1662 and tried to occupy the whole island. The Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 gave the island to Great Britain, but French subjects retained certain fishing rights.

The French regime in Canada lasted until 1760. The King himself ruled through a Sovereign Council whose chief officers were the Governor, the Intendant and the Bishop—the first responsible for defence, the second for trade and administration, the third for spiritual welfare. Although these authorities often quarrelled, the system worked. Settlers continued to arrive, land was cleared and cultivated, and small industries came into being. The first Intendant, Jean Talon, a man of immense ability, must be given much of the credit for this; under his immigration policy the population more than doubled.

All this time the fur trade flourished as those adventurers of forest and river, the *coureurs de bois*, roamed far into unexplored territory. By 1670 the French had reached James Bay in the North, the entrance to Lake Superior in the West, and the Mississippi to the South. And the Sieur de la Salle did not stop until he had reached the Gulf of Mexico. Thus France laid claim to half a continent.

Meanwhile, in 1670, the British founded the Hudson's Bay Company under the patronage of Prince Rupert, the King's brother, and began to compete with the French in the North just as other British colonies were competing along the coast of New England to the South. The fur trade of a continent became the great prize in a prolonged struggle—a struggle that became more bitter as Anglo-French rivalries increased in Europe.

Still the French pushed westward. In the 1730's de La Verendrye reached the prairies and his sons pressed as far west as the Black Hills of Dakota.

By mid-century France and Britain were poised for the final act of the drama. The climax came in 1759 at Quebec, the capital of the scattered French possessions and the symbol of French power. Beyond the city walls on the Plains of Abraham, the history of Canada reached a turning point. It is a dramatic and exciting tale: approaching up river under cover of darkness, Wolfe, the British general, led his men up the shadowed cliffs to attack the citadel; Montcalm, the great French commander, sallied forth at dawn to meet the challenge. Both leaders died in the bloody conflict that followed, but it was Wolfe who, even as he expired, was victorious. Today a single monument at the spot honours both generals, a symbol of mutual respect between two races whose destinies were linked at that moment.

There were 60,000 French colonists at that time. Their descendants today number nearly five million and form almost one-third of the nation.

The Hundred Years to Confederation

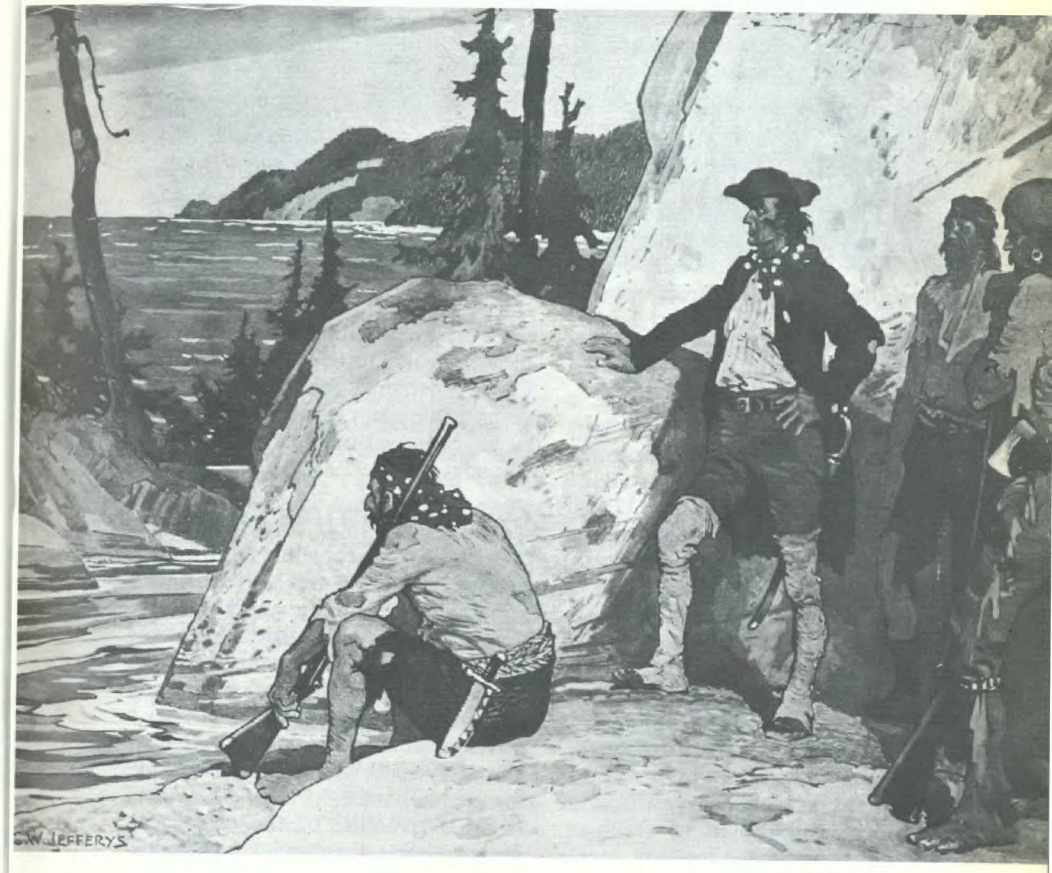
The Peace of Paris in 1763 formally ended the war and, after a period of military occupation, the Quebec Act of 1774 confirmed French traditions. French civil law was retained, but English criminal law was introduced. The earlier system of land tenure continued and the Roman Catholic church was granted recognition.

The next year the American Revolution began. There were overtures made to Canada, especially to the French colonists, and even military forays across the border—but without success; the country remained British. Indeed the connection was strengthened by the arrival of 40,000 United Empire Loyalists, refugees who had refused to join in the revolution. These steadfast people, many of them shopkeepers, government officials or professional men, established new settlements in what are now the Provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Slowly these people and other immigrants who had come seeking free land began to change the political structure of the nation. Their demand for representative government was recognized in the Constitutional Act of 1791 establishing elected legislatures. Canada was divided into two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada, now Ontario and Quebec. The provincial governors still kept control through their appointed executive councils, but the first faltering step toward self-government had been taken—and once taken there was no looking back. The political history of Canada from that time on is the story of a people moving toward self-government and choosing to achieve it by peaceful methods.

While all this was going on, the West and the North were alive with fur-capped men in canoes, as trade and exploration progressed. Furs were the prize and after 1763 the competition for them grew fierce; the well-established "Governor and Company of Gentlemen Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay" now had to contend with the North West Company, an energetic coalition of Montreal fur-trading houses, who eventually were to combine with the Hudson's Bay Company. Many of these men were Scots. One of them, a Highlander of great tenacity, Alexander Mackenzie, paddled north from Great Slave Lake in 1789, down a great unknown river now bearing his name which led him to the Arctic Ocean. But Mackenzie was bitterly disappointed, for he was seeking the "Western Sea". He knew no rest until in 1793, after a journey of "inexpressible toil", he reached the shores of the Pacific, becoming the first to cross the new continent.

The settlers followed slowly behind the explorers, and industry followed the settlers. A Scottish nobleman, Lord Selkirk, envisaged the possibilities of permanent settlement in the West and, although bitterly opposed by the fur traders, succeeded in establishing a small colony in the Red River Valley near the modern city of Winnipeg. And, with European timber supplies cut off from England by the Napoleonic wars, the North American provinces, especially the Maritimes and Quebec, developed a logging industry. Soon pine and spruce sup-



Sir Alexander Mackenzie reached the shores of the Pacific in 1793, the first white man to cross the new continent

planted fur in economic importance and an allied shipbuilding industry began to flourish on the Atlantic seaboard.

Thus were the foundations laid for the second great wave of immigration. Between 1815 and 1850 some 800,000 settlers arrived from the British Isles, mostly from famine-ravaged Ireland. This was more than double the total population of all British colonies in North America in 1800.

Responsible Government

Meanwhile both Upper and Lower Canada were facing political unrest. Many of the governors, strong-willed and arbitrary, acted in direct opposition to the will of the elected assemblies. In 1837 there were two brief revolts. One, in Lower Canada, was led by Louis Joseph Papineau, a reformer who believed that many measures of the British Government were unfair to his French-speaking compatriots. The other, in Upper Canada, was led by William Lyon Mackenzie, an editor and politician, who charged that the ruling clique or "Family Compact" was governing in a manner contrary to the wishes of the people. These twin uprisings were swiftly quelled but they resulted in an investigation of the administrative needs of the troubled colony.

The new Governor who made this investigation was a sensitive aristocrat —John Lambton, Earl of Durham. His report, presented in 1839, was a milestone in the nation's development. It recommended legislative union of Upper and Lower Canada and the ultimate union of all British North America. It also recommended responsible government for the colonies: that is, one headed by a governor who, although appointed by London, would act only on the advice of a government responsible to the people of Canada.

The first recommendation, the union of the two Canadas, was implemented in 1841. Responsible government followed more slowly. In 1849 another remarkable Governor, Lord Elgin, was faced with a highly controversial bill allowing compensation for property losses suffered during the rebellions of 1837. Rejecting demands of the Opposition in the Legislature that he refer the matter to the British Government, he determined to endorse the policy of the Cabinet, with its elected majority, and signed the bill. Tumultuous scenes, culminating in the burning of the Parliament Buildings, took place in Montreal. But the British Colonial Office sustained his decision, and responsible government has never since been seriously challenged in Canada.

Confederation

The American Revolution had split British North America. To the South was a united and independent nation. To the North, stretching from the fur trading posts of the Pacific Coast to the fishing, farming and lumbering communities of the Atlantic, was a series of isolated colonies whose only common bond was a continuing allegiance to Britain.

By the middle of the nineteenth century a few imaginative leaders had seen the vision of a single nation incorporating these scattered settlements and stretching from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island. These aspirations had sound economic as well as political justification. There was the scheme for a railway to

The Fathers of Confederation

join the Atlantic seaboard with Upper and Lower Canada; there was also the need to link the western settlements with the established eastern communities to ensure their mutual development. More important was the feeling that all would benefit under some form of economic and political union. But the chief factor, perhaps, was the belief that only a strong transcontinental union could prevent encroachment and possibly eventual absorption by the expanding United States.

Maritime federation was already in the air, and in 1864 the Governments of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick called a meeting in Charlottetown to discuss the matter. The newly united provinces of Upper and Lower Canada asked, and were granted, permission to state their views regarding the federation of all British colonies in North America. As a result of these and later

discussions, in Quebec and in London, the British North America Act of 1867 created a union of four provinces: Quebec (Lower Canada), Ontario (Upper Canada), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The new nation inherited from its component parts full internal autonomy to be exercised through a federal structure reflecting its varied ethnic and regional requirements.

It took four-score years for the dream of a country extending from sea to sea to become final reality. Two years after Confederation, Canada purchased the entire Northwest from the Hudson's Bay Company and from this frontier realm formed new provinces—Manitoba in 1870, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1905. The promise of a transcontinental railway had brought the Pacific colony of British Columbia into Confederation in 1871. Prince Edward Island joined in 1873. In 1895 Britain ceded the Arctic regions to Canada. In 1949, the federation of all British territory in North America was completed with the entry of Newfoundland.

The Emergence of a Sovereign Nation

Sir John A. Macdonald was the first Prime Minister and one of the chief architects of modern Canada. In retrospect, his vision seems almost clairvoyant.

Macdonald's "National Policy" of transcontinental railways, protective tariffs and western settlement reflected and advanced the nation's determination to establish itself as an independent political entity in North America. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885 opened the West for rapid expansion. Until that time, this had been nearly empty country thinly sprinkled with trading posts, a few small settlements, and bands of buffalo-hunting Indians. The railway changed all that. In a single decade between 1901 and 1911 nearly two million immigrants, large numbers of them from Central Europe, entered Canada. Most of them settled on the black farmland of the prairies to produce a new Canadian staple, wheat.

In these early decades of national life, Canadian statesmen were beginning to voice the objective, later realized, of complete national autonomy, both internal and external, within the framework of a British Commonwealth of Nations. By 1900, the Prime Minister, the eloquent Sir Wilfrid Laurier, could say with pride: "I claim for Canada this: that in the future Canada shall be at liberty to act or not to act . . . and that she shall reserve to herself the right to judge whether or not there is cause for her to act . . ."

The story of the next half century is the story of Canada's gradual evolution to the position of an international power. As early as 1880 Canada sent a representative to Paris. He was a spokesman for the new nation but not a diplomat in the official sense; the country's relations with foreign powers were then still conducted by Britain. Canadian representatives played a part in diplomatic negotiations, however, and as time went on Canadian participation increased. By 1909 Canada had reached a stage in its development when a Department of External Affairs became necessary. At first the Department served as little more than the channel of communication between British and Canadian agencies on matters of external policy. But, as time went on, its importance increased and Canada began to take a more active part in those external matters which affected it directly.

The First World War marked the beginning of a new era in Canada's international relations. Its small permanent forces expanded two hundredfold in four years and its industrial development was accelerated to the point where more than a billion dollars of war material was shipped overseas. When peace came, two Ministers of the Borden Government signed the Treaty of Versailles on behalf of Canada. When the League of Nations was being formed, Canada led the British Dominions in a successful claim for individual membership. In 1923, Canada signed its first bilateral treaty (with the United States).

This new status was formally defined at an Imperial Conference in 1926, when the Balfour Declaration stated that the nations of the Commonwealth were "equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". Five years later these principles were incorporated in the Statute of Westminster.

Gradually, responsibility for the conduct of Canada's external affairs moved to Ottawa. The Governor General ceased to be the agent of the British Government and became instead the personal representative of the Sovereign. Communications between the two governments, which had once been conducted through the Governor General, were now on a direct basis; both countries appointed High Commissioners to act as their representatives in mutual negotiations. Representation abroad gradually increased in importance: in 1925, Canada appointed an advisory officer to represent it at international conferences in Geneva; in 1927, it opened its first diplomatic mission abroad, the Canadian Legation in Washington. By 1939, Canada had established six offices abroad.

Just as the First World War had heralded a new era in Canada's relations with the world, so the Second World War marked a further step forward.

The convulsion of the Second World War, which Canada entered by its own war declaration on September 10, 1939, was to create wide political, economic and social repercussions for the country. Four out of ten men between the ages of 18 and 45 were in service. Canadian forces were among the first to land in Nazi Europe—at Dieppe—and were in the forefront of the assaults on Sicily, Italy and Normandy. The Royal Canadian Navy, increased from 1,700 to 95,000 in strength, served throughout the world. Total casualties in all services numbered 97,000. Canada developed, administered and largely financed the Commonwealth Air Training Plan, which trained more than 130,000 aircrew members for the air forces of Commonwealth countries.

In spite of its heavy manpower commitments, Canada was able to step up its industrial production until it placed second among the exporting nations of the allied coalition. Four-fifths of these exports were war goods for the Allies and, under the Mutual

Two Canadian soldiers, serving under the flag of the United Nations, chat with an Indonesian sentry on outpost duty in the Middle East

Aid Act of 1943, were given free to any wartime ally. The total of these and other wartime gifts to the Allies from Canada came to $4 billion. Canada alone of all the allied nations did not accept United States Lend-Lease assistance; it paid cash for all materials received from the United States. The war cost the nation $19 billion.

Side by side with new international prestige came economic and industrial growth. Canada's economy, originally based on furs and fish, and later on timber and grain, was fundamentally changed in the twentieth century. Aircraft opened up the North and mineral production became important. More important, Canada became a manufacturing country and after the war the trend toward industrialization increased. Spectacular new discoveries of iron, oil and uranium, important hydro-electric developments served to draw to Canada a degree of world attention. The nation's increasing interest in international affairs showed that it was prepared to assume the new responsibilities which its growing power brought with it.

Canada's International Relations Today

The rapid development of Canada's participation in international affairs is illustrated by the statistics of its diplomatic representation abroad. By the end of 1939, Canada had but ten missions abroad. In 1962, the number exceeded 80. Canada had embassies in 41 countries and high commissioners' offices in 12 Commonwealth countries. There was one Canadian legation abroad, 14 consular offices and eight permanent missions to international organizations. A Canadian mission was maintained in Berlin and, as a member of the International Truce Commissions in Indochina since 1954, Canada has assigned diplomatic personnel to Phnom Penh, Vientiane, Hanoi and Saigon.

Canada took an active part in the establishment in 1950 of the Colombo Plan for aid to under-developed countries in South and Southeast Asia and by 1962 had committed $381.6 million to the Plan. As one of the charter members of the United Nations, Canada has served on the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council and is a member of all the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. Canadian troops fought in Korea under the United Nations flag, and form part of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East. Canadian military components are serving with the UN forces in the Congo, while a small air force contingent is with the UN Security Force in West New Guinea.

Canada has also supported the North Atlantic Treaty Organization since it was formed in 1949 by a group of nations resolved to "unite their efforts for collective defence and for the preservation of peace and security". As a member nation, Canada has not only carried out its obligations under the Treaty but also has been particularly interested in those provisions under which the NATO countries undertook to "strengthen their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being".

A measure of Canada's growing responsibilities in world affairs can be found in the record of its post-war financial assistance abroad, through the United Nations and other agencies. By 1962, this amounted to more than $4.5 billion. This is equivalent approximately to $250 for every man, woman and child in Canada, or almost $1,200 for every Canadian family—an amount equal, in many parts of the country, to a down payment on a new house.

A typical scene of the annual session of NATO Ministers and advisers at Paris, France

1. Canadian printer in Korea teaching skills to Korean printing shop technician

2. A Colombo Plan student undertaking a course of study at Ottawa Airport with the Canadian Department of Transport

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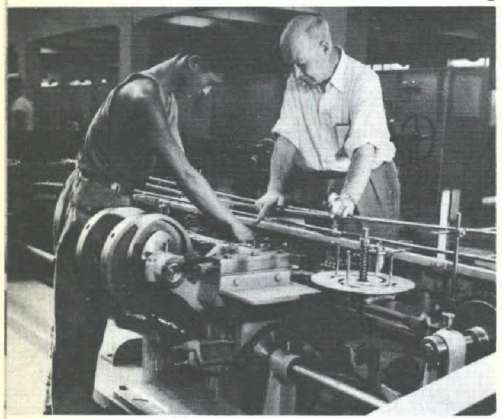

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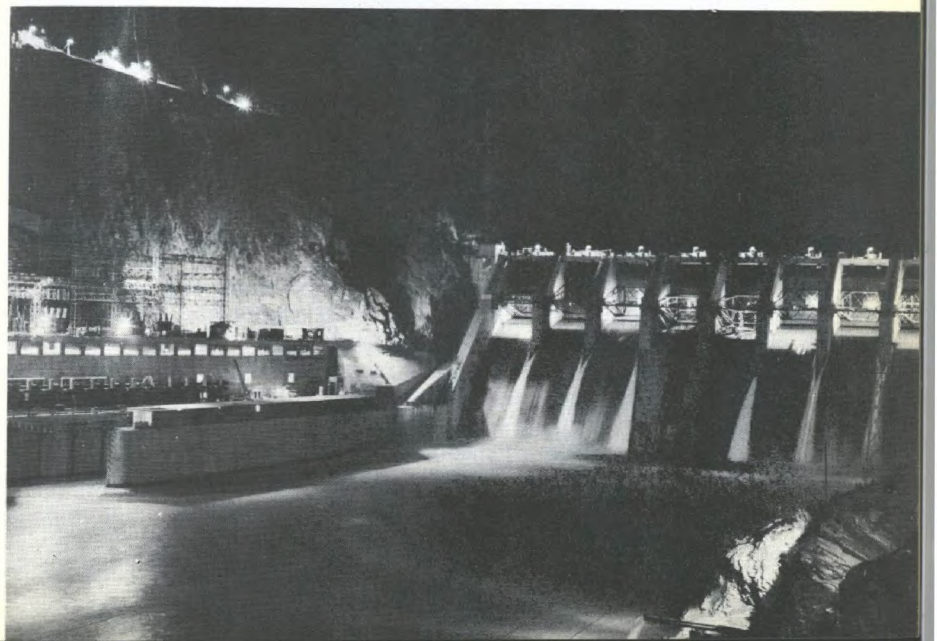
3. A general view of the United Nations Security Council, on which Canada has served

3

Mr. E. L. M. Burns, Adviser to the Government of Canada on Disarmament, before a meeting of the First (Political and Security) Committee at the United Nations

Night view of Warsak Dam



Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, the first monarch to preside over a meeting of the Canadian Parliament, reads the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Twenty-third Parliament on October 14, 1957

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

European experience and North American geography have influenced the manner in which Canada is governed. Like Britain, Canada has a parliamentary form of government. One of the major documents giving legal expression to the Canadian form of government is the British North America Act of 1867. Canada has followed the British pattern inasmuch as this Act is supplemented by a wide variety of other statutes together with many long-established usages and conventions of government, all of which properly form part of the constitutional system. The federal structure of the state, however, owes something to the example and experience of its southern neighbour. The British North America Act is not as specific as the United States Constitution (it makes no mention for instance of Canada's cabinet system of government) but it does lay out in general terms the functions of, and the distribution of legislative authority between the central Parliament and the provincial legislatures. In case of doubt, the courts decide. Thus, matters concerning the country as a whole, such as defence, trade and commerce, banking and transportation, are handled by the Federal Government. But the provinces are responsible for such local matters as property and civil rights, health, education and municipal institutions.

In practice, federal and provincial governments complement one another's efforts in many areas such as health, welfare, agriculture, tourism, roads and other important administrative matters.

The Sovereign is the head of state and is personally represented by the Governor General, who is appointed, usually for a five-year term, on the advice of the Canadian Government. In each province there is a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Federal Government.

The Canadian Parliament is composed of the Queen, the appointed Senate, and the elected House of Commons. The members of the House of Commons are elected (from 265 constituencies in 1963) for a maximum term of five years. The House can, of course, be dissolved at any time if the Prime Minister so "advises the Governor General". Dissolution and an election also occur if the Government loses the "confidence"—in other words, the majority support—of the House on a major issue.

Almost all members, except the occasional independent, belong to one of four national political parties. One or the other of the two older parties, Conservative (now Progressive Conservative) and Liberal, has been in power almost continuously since Confederation. These parties take their names and many of their traditions from British political parties, but the resemblance is not exact, since the often divergent interests of different Canadian geographic areas do not permit the luxury of extreme or rigid positions on most issues. Two newer parties also compete for support.

The New Democratic Party was founded in 1960 after the dissolution of the former Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, a farmer-labour party, which began in 1932. The new party, in addition to the direct backing of former members of the old CCF counted on the indirect support of the Canadian Labour Congress, which, though organically separate, encouraged its local unions to affiliate and pay dues to the new political entity. The NDP thus corresponds closely to the Labour Party in Britain and to the social democratic parties of Europe.

1. The House of Commons, Ottawa

2. The Senate, Ottawa

1

The Social Credit Party, initially a group of monetary reformers, was elected to office in the Province of Alberta in 1935 and has governed ever since. Social Credit subsequently became the government of British Columbia. In the federal election of 1962, the Social Credit became the third party in the House of Commons, with strong support from the Province of Quebec.

The Government is formed by the party or combination of parties gaining the largest number of seats in the House of Commons. The leader of the majority party becomes Prime Minister and selects the members of his executive or Cabinet from among his supporters, who are normally

2

Members of Parliament. Ministers, individually and collectively, are responsible to the electorate through the House of Commons. Each government department is headed by a Cabinet Minister and is staffed by civil servants recruited and promoted by an independent body, the Civil Service Commission.

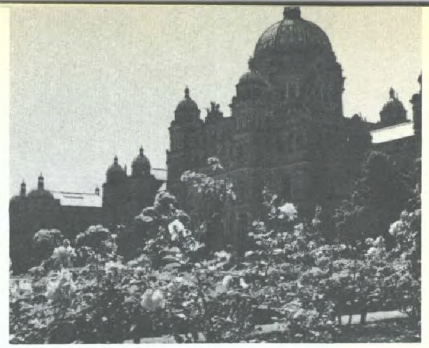
The Senate, or Upper House, provides, in the words of Sir John A. Macdonald, an opportunity for "sober second thought" in legislation. It consists of 102 members appointed for life by the Government. Representation is on a regional basis; each of the principal territorial divisions —the Western Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, and the three older Atlantic Provinces—send 24 members to the Senate; Newfoundland sends six. The Senate's chief function is the review of legislation passed by the elected House. It may also initiate legislation, except for money bills, and no measure can become law until passed by the Upper House as well as by the Commons.

Except for Quebec, which has an appointed Legislative Council, the provincial legislatures are made up of single elected chambers which function in the same way as the House of Commons. Municipal government is administered by elected city, town or county councils headed by mayors or reeves.

Justice is administered by federal, provincial and municipal courts. Judges, except those in municipal courts, are federally appointed.

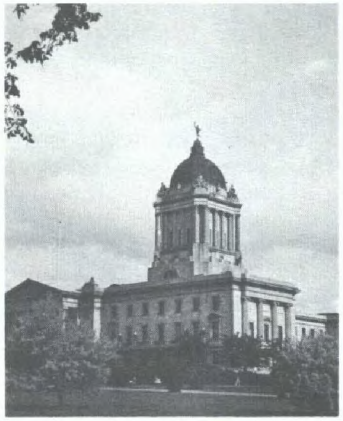
The Criminal Code of Canada is based largely on British law; the Province of Quebec has retained its own civil code, a direct descendant of the *coutume de Paris*. In other provinces the law respecting persons and property is based on the Common Law of England. The Supreme Court of Canada is the final court of appeal.

Edmonton, Alberta



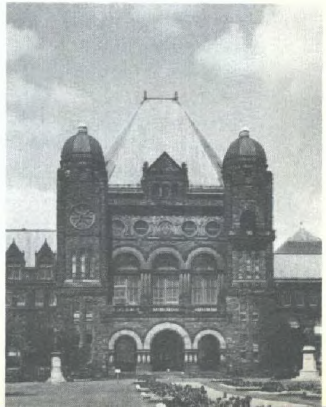
Victoria, British Columbia

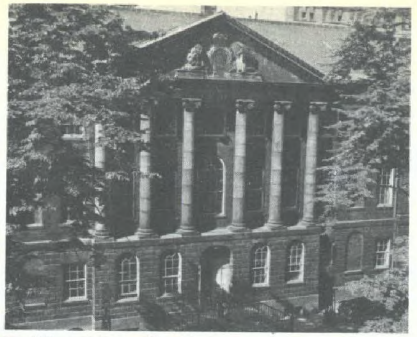
Regina, Saskatchewan



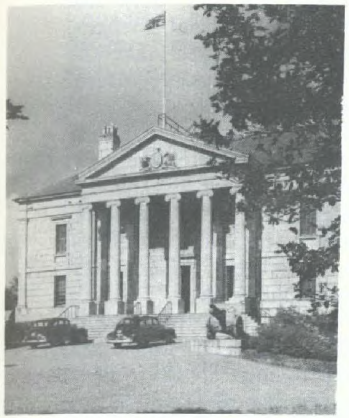
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Toronto, Ontario

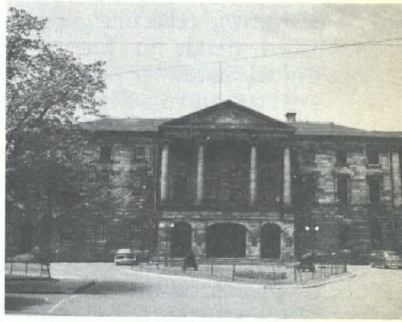




Halifax, Nova Scotia

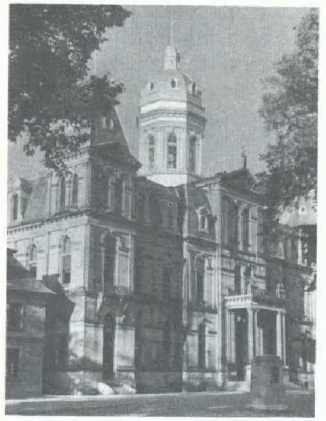


St. John's, Newfoundland



Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

Quebec City, Quebec



Fredericton, New Brunswick

The Provincial Legislative Buildings

THE CULTURAL FABRIC

In its formative years Canada was too busy rolling back the frontier to develop consciously, in any great measure, a distinctive culture. Thus, many of the arts have been largely derivative, reflecting already established trends in Europe and the United States.

Between the First and Second World Wars a change came about, especially in painting and literature, which was stimulated by a sense of wonder about the people and the land. Canadians turned inwards and a feeling of deliberate self-examination is apparent in the arts of the period.

Since the Second World War a new trend has started; the feeling of excitement about the country still persists but, side by side with this, a new approach to aesthetic expression can be detected in art, literature, music and drama. Canada has become more self-assured and articulate and this is reflected in the arts. New maturity can be seen everywhere in the astonishing growth of interest in things cultural.

A milestone was reached on March 28, 1957, when an Act of Parliament provided for the establishment of the Canada Council for the Encouragement of the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences. The objects of the Council are "to foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in, the arts, humanities and social sciences". In this act, the expression "the arts" includes architecture, the arts of the theatre, literature, music, painting, sculpture, the graphic arts and other similar creative and interpretive activities. Although the act does not define humanities or social sciences, it is generally understood that the former includes all broadly cultural subjects which are covered in a university curriculum, not only the classics, but also philosophy, history, logic, literature, rhetoric, mathematics and languages, while the latter may be taken to include economics, psychology, sociology, political science, geography and law.

Shortly after its establishment, the Council announced a substantial scholarship programme and awarded grants to a number of organizations and individuals engaged in the fields which are its concern. One of the Council's early activities was to establish a Canadian National Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Painting

In the 1920s, seven landscape artists labelling themselves the Group of Seven broke sharply with the European tradition that had influenced early local painters such as Cornelius Krieghoff, Paul Kane and Homer Watson, and set out to paint the Canadian outdoors in a highly personal style. These men, some of whom are still alive and painting, trekked across Canada from the Barren Grounds to the Atlantic Coast, capturing the rugged beauty of the Canadian Shield, and cold glaciers of the Arctic islands, the needle-sharp peaks of the Rockies, the windswept pines and flaming maples of northern Ontario.

The Group was influenced by Tom Thomson, a woodsman and guide, whose great canvas "The West Wind" is one of the best known of all Canadian paintings. Attacked as daubers and modernists in their early years, the Group had won recognition long before they disbanded in 1933. It was succeeded by the Canadian Group of Painters comprising more than 40 artists. The Group's influence is still felt strongly in the treatment of landscape, especially in the paintings of British Columbia's forest scenes by Emily Carr, artist, essayist and recluse, whose work has received international recognition since her death in 1945.

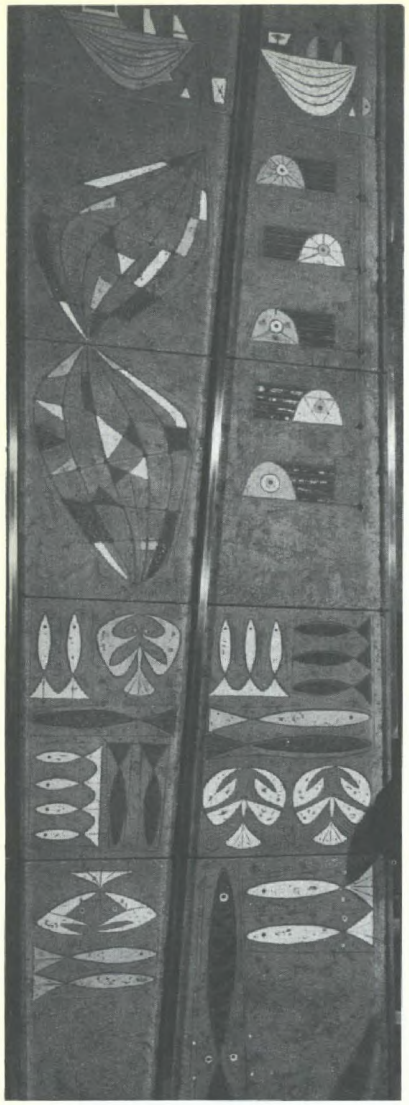
Just as the Group of Seven reacted against the traditional style of painting, so a variety of new movements in Canada represents a revolt against their romanticism. The expressionism of Jack Shadbolt and the gay geometric forms of B.C. Binning on the West Coast are good examples of this trend. So is the work of a new Toronto group, Painters Eleven, and of a rising school of Quebec artists influenced by the non-objective paintings of Alfred Pellan and Paul-Emile Borduas.

Today more and more Canadians are becoming familiar with their artists' work, seeing it through travelling exhibitions sponsored by the National Gallery, through low-cost reproductions, and through special documentary films.

Sculpture

It was in French-speaking Canada that the first sculptors worked, largely under religious influence. Family studios, which handed their craft down through the generations, carved in wood to provide interior decoration for the churches.

In English Canada, sculpture did not make its debut until the nineteenth century, and it then took the form of stone monuments and heroic statues. In more recent years, however, a breaking away from earlier



A section of Louis Archambault's ceramic relief for the Canadian pavilion at the Brussels International Exposition, 1958

traditions can be noticed. Modern European influences are to be found in the sculpture of Frances Loring, who won the national competition for a statue of Sir Robert Borden, Canada's Prime Minister during the First World War. Critics have seen in the animal and landscape reliefs of the late Emmanuel Hahn a parallel to the work of the Group of Seven in painting. Another contemporary figure in Canadian sculpture is Louis Archambault of Montreal, whose huge Bronze Bird attracted wide attention and controversy when exhibited in England. Archambault, previously known for his work in ceramics, was chosen to design the large three-dimensional mural as part of the Canadian pavilion at the Brussels International Fair, 1958.

Music and Ballet

Canada's contribution to music has been relatively recent and limited, but its post-war development has been considerable. By the early 1960's many symphony orchestras were giving regular performances; others were carrying on the pioneering work of Dr. Wilfrid Pelletier, founder of "Les Matinées Symphoniques", who had been the first to establish concerts for young people with commentaries by conductors. Three ballet groups, none of which existed before the war, the National Ballet of Canada, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet and Les

ON THE FOLLOWING EIGHT PAGES A PORTFOLIO OF PAINTINGS BY EIGHT CANADIAN ARTISTS

Bruno Bobak: Reeds

Ozias Leduc, 1864-1955 J. A. Fraser, 1838-1898 F. H. Varley, 1881-

Stanley Cosgrove, 1911- Jean-Philippe Dallaire, 1916-

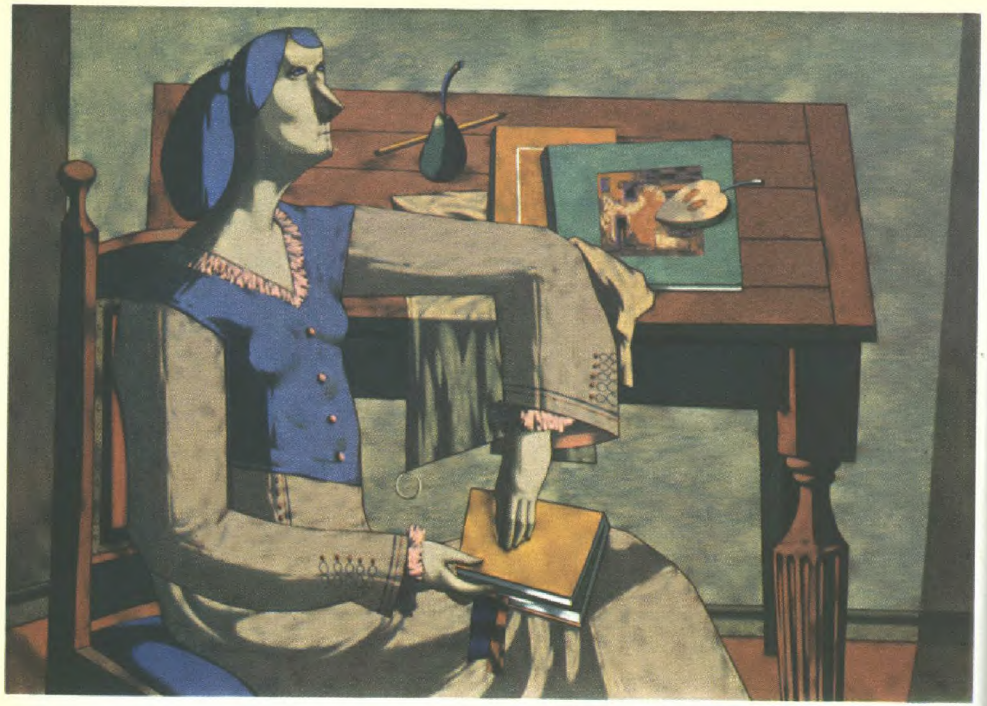
Jean-Paul Riopelle, 1923- Fritz Brandtner, 1896- Alfred Pellan, 1906-

OZIAS LEDUC
Neige dorée
Collection:
The National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa

J. A. FRASER
In the Rocky Mountains
Collection:
The National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa

F. H. VARLEY
Moonlight Scene From Ferry-Boat, Vancouver 1937
Collection: C. S. Band, Toronto

STANLEY COSGROVE
Landscape
Collection:
The National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa



JEAN-PHILIPPE DALLAIRE
Composition (Femme assise)
Collection:
The National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa

FRITZ BRANDTNER
City From a Night Train
Collection:
The National Gallery of Canada

JEAN-PAUL RIOPELLE
Knight Watch
Collection:
The National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa

ALFRED PELLAN
Bouche rieuse
Collection:
The National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa

A young member of the
Montreal Junior Symphony

Grands Ballets Canadiens were making extensive tours. The works of nearly 400 composers, most of them contemporary, had been catalogued. A new opera company had sprung up in Toronto and was providing a regular season with a repertoire of more than 20 operas. Singers such as Lois Marshall, Raoul Jobin, Pierrette Alarie, Léopold Simoneau and Maureen Forrester were gaining an international reputation comparable to that of Edward Johnson and Madame Albani, world-famous Canadian vocalists of earlier generations. Pianists such as Glenn Gould, and musicians such as Dr. Healy Willan, one of the world's great composers of sacred music, were winning acclaim in Europe and the United States. The Winnipeg Music Festival, with more than 20,000 contestants, was celebrating its forty-second birthday as one of the largest of its kind.

This musical growth is attributable partly to the increasing maturity in every section of Canadian life and partly to the arrival in Canada of composers and artists from other countries. Canadian music has for generations been largely derivative, but in recent years younger composers are breaking away from the twin traditions of French and English music to develop an idiom more truly native. Thus new Canadians such as Oscar Morawetz are enriching the musical life of Canada, while native-born composers such as Clermont Pépin, John Weinzweig, Barbara Pentland, Harry Somers, Alexander Brott, John Beckwith and Jean Coulthard-Adams are experimenting with new forms of musical expression. Behind them they have the English tradition in music expressed

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in the work of Sir Ernest MacMillan and Dr. Healy Willan and the French tradition of Georges-Emile Tanguay, and of Claude Champagne, who has made much use of the French Canadian folk song.

Great influence on Canadian musical development has been exerted by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, whose patronage has made it possible for many artists and composers to continue to work in Canada, and by the National Film Board, whose composers (such as Maurice Blackburn, Robert Fleming, Eldon Rathburn and Louis Applebaum) have added a new range of expression to Canadian music.

Literature

There is discernible in Canadian literature a preoccupation with the Canadian scene and an interest in self-discovery similar to that apparent in the paintings of the Group of Seven. Many novelists focus their attention on the depiction of a particular aspect of the Canadian scene or on the illumination of a peculiarly national or regional problem. Consciously set in a Canadian background are the novels of Thomas Raddall, whose settings are the Atlantic seaboard, of Roger Lemelin, who writes of French Canada, and of W. O. Mitchell, whose canvas is the

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1. Canada has three professional ballet companies: the National Ballet of Canada, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet and Les Grands Ballets Canadiens. Shown here are some members of the Royal Winnipeg Ballet during rehearsal

2. The Canadian pianist Glen Gould has given concerts all over the world

3. Great numbers of choral groups exist all over Canada

prairies. Some authors, notably Hugh MacLennan, have chosen as themes such national or local problems as relations between Canadians and Americans or between French and English Canadians. From Ringuet's classic study of rural French Canada, *Trente Arpents,* to Mordecai Richler's strangely powerful novel of Jewish life in Montreal, *Son of a Smaller Hero,* the interest and appeal of these novels lie in the skill with which their authors have depicted Canadian life and character. But regionalism, though a characteristic feature of Canadian novels, is not the only one. The works of many contemporary French Canadian novelists, Gabrielle Roy, Yves Thériault, Robert Elie and André Langevin, for example, and of writers such as Morley Callaghan, Mazo de la Roche, and Ethel Wilson, have a Canadian background too, but their primary concern is with the study of human nature. Yet another group of novelists, among whom are Brian Moore and David Walker, write of broad human problems in a cosmopolitan setting. The humour of Stephen Leacock was universal, and if Paul Hiebert's esoteric satire, *Sarah Binks,* can best be appreciated by those with some knowledge of Canadian cultural pretensions, the wit of Robertson Davies and Robert Thomas Allen has a wide appeal.

In works of non-fiction similar interest in self-discovery is evident. Examples are Bruce Hutchison's *The Unknown Country,* a sensitive sketch that remains among the best general books on Canada, and Pierre Berton's *The Mysterious North.* Many historians have successfully combined detailed research with a genuine talent for literary expression. This can be seen in Donald Creighton's two-volume study of Sir John A. Macdonald and in A. R. M. Lower's *From Colony to Nation.*

Poetry, also once regional in inspiration, has become more varied in expression and content. Nineteenth century poets, such as Bliss Carman, Charles G. D. Roberts and Duncan Campbell Scott, sang the praises of Canadian nature; much of the contemporary work of E. J. Pratt—for example *Brébeuf and his Brethren* — is epic in scope and Canadian in theme, but a large group of younger poets, including A. M. Klein, D. V. LePan, Earle Birney, P. K. Page, Robert Choquette, Alain Grandbois, Rina Lasnier and many others, have gone farther afield and show marked originality and individuality in subject matter and in style.

Theatre

Only since the war has a professional theatre, nurtured to a great extent by radio and television experience, grown up in Canada. In Toronto the New Play Society has presented a series of plays written by Canadian dramatists (such as Lister Sinclair and Robertson Davies), as has another repertory group, the Crest Theatre. In Montreal the great French-speaking actor and producer, Gratien Gélinas, has maintained a professional theatre. A newer French-speaking group, the Théâtre du Nouveau

The Shakespearean Festival at Stratford, Ontario

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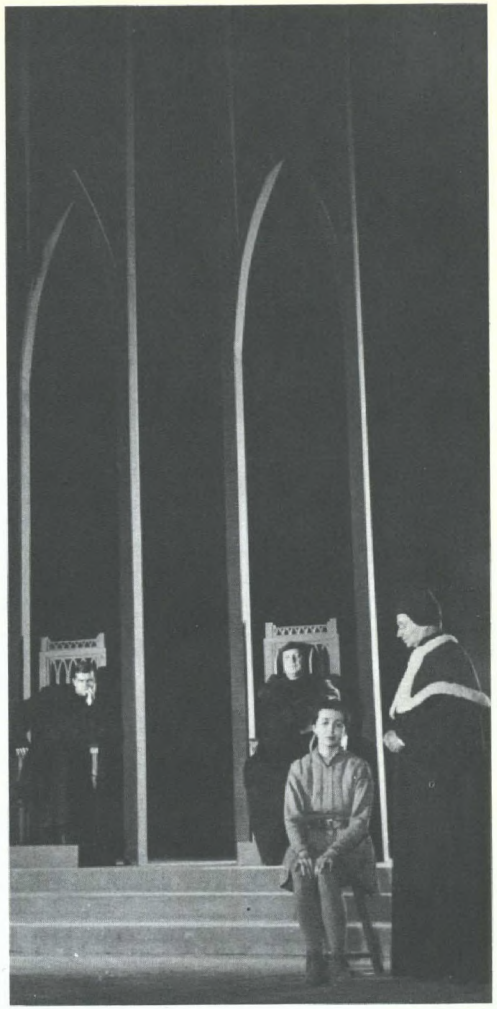

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Monde, was the first Canadian group invited to participate in the Paris Drama Festival.

These enterprises have been fed by a large number of amateur groups, which compete annually at the Dominion Drama Festival, and a host of semi-professional theatres, such as Vancouver's Theatre Under the Stars and the Montreal Repertory Theatre.

But the most venturesome theatrical development has been the Shakespearean Festival at Stratford, Ontario. The Festival began in 1953 and in a single summer season established itself and won an enviable international reputation. Originally under the direction of Tyrone Guthrie, of London's Old Vic Theatre, the Stratford group is now considered one of

3

the best classical companies in the English-speaking world. Many of its productions have been praised at international cultural events such as the Edinburgh Festival.

1. Scene from "Henry V" as originally presented at Stratford

2. From "Joan of Arc" by La Comedie Canadienne, Montreal

3. Scene from a production of the Théâtre du Nouveau Monde, Montreal

Tom Patterson, left, founder of the Stratford Festival, chats with Gratien Gelinas, prominent Montreal actor and producer

Handicrafts

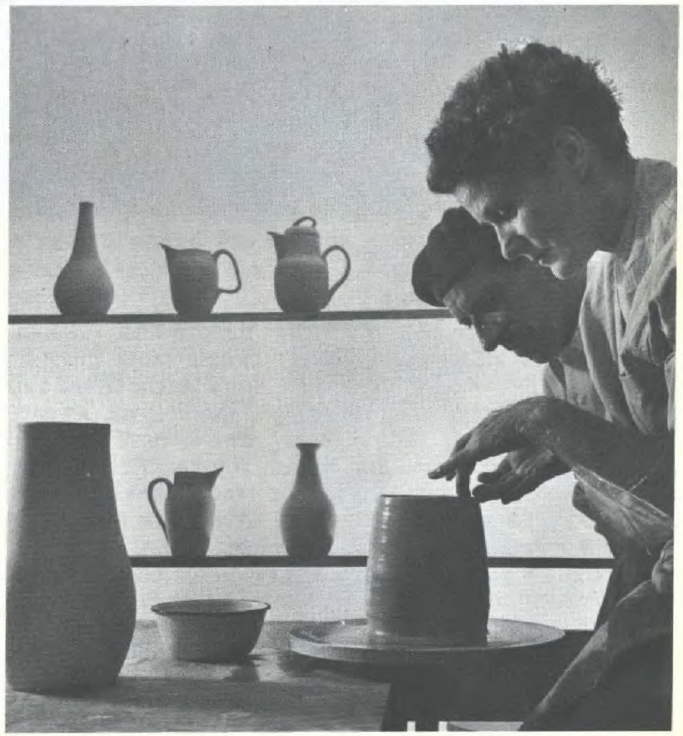
Since the Ojibway Indians first daubed birch bark with red ochre, Canada has had its native handicrafts and some of these have been preserved and extended over the years. Certain Indian skills in leather, beadwork and basketry are still practised. On the West Coast one man continues to carve totem poles and a few others weave Chilkat blankets of cedar bark fibre and spun goat wool.

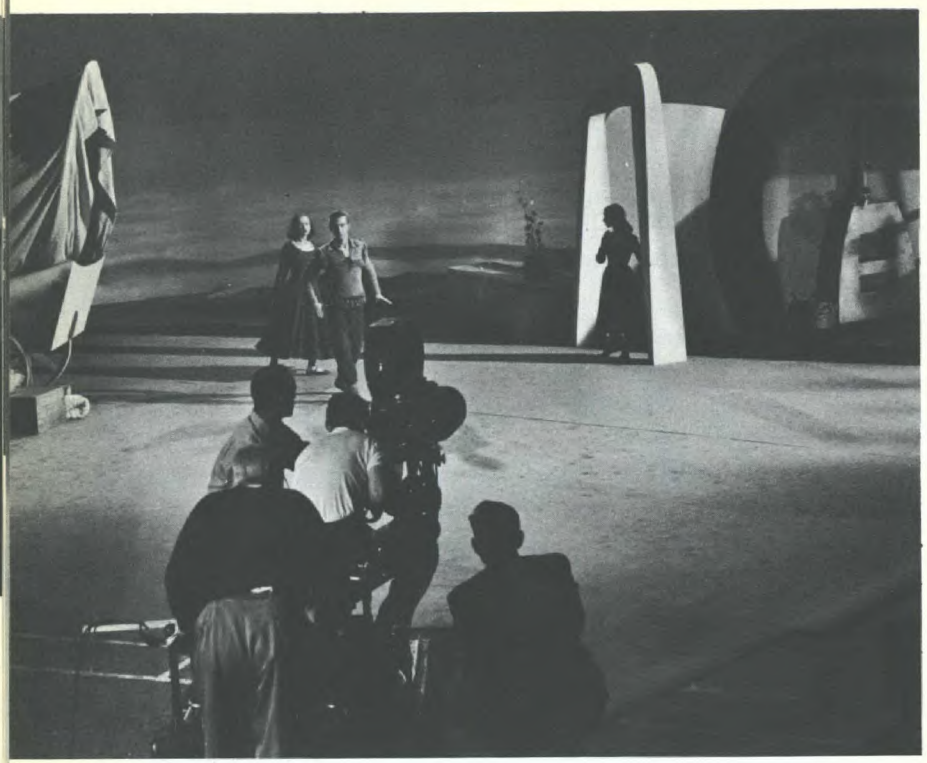
Eskimo sculpture exhibited in many parts of the world has attracted widespread attention. These dynamic carvings in soapstone and walrus ivory have great charm and the demand far exceeds the supply. Some of the skills and crafts of the early settlers have been maintained and developed.

To these traditional crafts some new skills have been added. There has been new interest in ceramics. In New Brunswick, for instance, two craftsmen of Danish origin make pottery of great beauty. In Alberta, a wood carver produces abstractions from native juniper roots. The variety and quality of handicrafts have been enriched by the skills and traditions which newcomers have brought from Europe.

◀ Indian totem pole in British Columbia

Craftsmen fashioning delicate pottery





National Film Board productions are seen by large cinema and television audiences in Canada and overseas

Films

Feature-length fiction films are rarely produced in Canada but, generally speaking, Canadian artists have found a ready acceptance by foreign film producers. Canadian documentary films are outstanding, owing largely to the efforts of the National Film Board, which circulates motion pictures, film strips and still photographs of cultural, national and international interest.

The Board has won well over 100 international awards since 1942. These range from Hollywood "Oscars" to the Grand Prix at the Cannes Film Festival. Twenty-three of these awards have gone to films made by Norman McLaren, a gifted animator who draws, paints and scratches, directly on film, harmonies of sound and design.

This pioneering public film production has stimulated many private companies in the field of the commercial documentary, several of which have also gained top awards in international competition.

Radio and Television

Radio in Canada has been in existence since 1919. To give the people of Canada a national service of distinctively Canadian character, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation was established in 1936 by Act of Parliament. By commissioning original music, poetry, drama and opera, the CBC provides a strong stimulus to Canadian artists. Private radio stations share the airwaves with the CBC. The latter has a special Northern Service to meet the needs of the growing population of Canada's North and an International Service that broadcasts in 11 languages: English, French, German, Czech, Portuguese, Spanish, Slovak, Russian, Ukrainian, Polish and Hungarian.

From a very modest beginning in 1952, television also has grown into two national networks that penetrate the homes of four out of five Canadians. Because of the high cost caused by a small population and great distances, the CBC was first encouraged to develop this field which, in any case, appeared less attractive to private telecasters. As with radio, however, the CBC (TV) and private television stations now compete for viewers' attention. In 1962 a private TV network (CTV) was established.

A Board of Broadcast Governors regulates both public and private broadcasting and telecasting.

Architecture

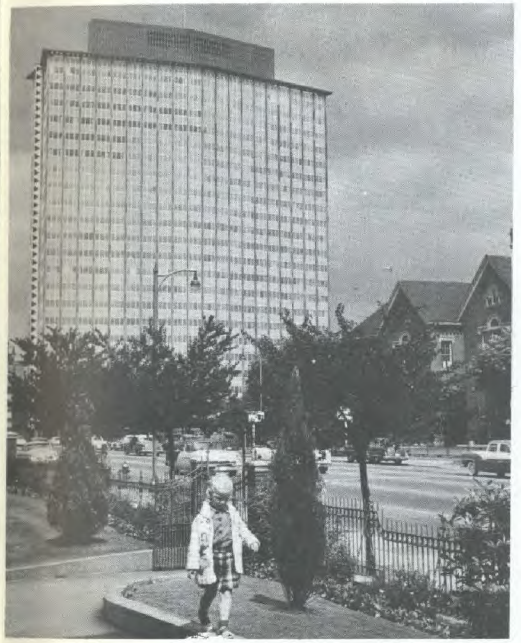
The first effective and original expressions of Canadian architecture were the igloo and the tepee, and following those, the log cabin. However, Canadian architects have borrowed heavily from their neighbours in the United States and their forebears in Europe. The Georgian and Regency style-houses of Toronto, the Normanesque dwellings of Quebec, the Gothic and classical influence in the facades of many public buildings are all part of old-world traditions. The United States' influence can be seen in the low, spacious houses of the West Coast and in the newer factories and industrial buildings of Eastern Canada. But in some communities—notably in Vancouver, one of the least traditional of all Canadian cities—regional styles of architecture are developing.

Architecture is young in Canada and architects are still feeling their way toward a combination of aesthetic appeal and distinctive style, with the solution of problems of local climate, terrain and materials.

CBC-TV produces a show on "The Lively Arts" for a National Network Programme

Buildings of Canada's Past . . .

. . . and Present



EDUCATION

Education in Canada is compulsory and free of cost to all children from the age of 6 to 14 or 16, depending on the province, in some 26,520 schools. However, some children enter nursery school as early as three or four, and go on to kindergarten at five. Many university students continue their postgraduate studies until they are 30 or over. Most schools are co-educational. About 97 per cent of the Canadian population is literate.

The traditional one-room school of the rural areas, the ultra-modern structures mainly located in the newer suburbs, the ivy-covered buildings of the universities, all form part of the network of educational institutions extending across the land. While schools are easily accessible to most pupils, some must depend on correspondence courses and special television and radio programmes. In remote areas of British Columbia, children attend classes held in school buses, and certain areas of Northern Ontario are similarly served by railway cars.

Schools and universities extend their facilities and services to the whole community. The schools provide space for meetings, socials and dances and, with the universities, play an important role in community life.

The school year usually starts at the beginning of September and runs until the end of June. The university term is shorter (usually from October to May); but summer courses and other branches of study ensure that university doors are seldom closed.

Under the terms of the British North America Act, responsibility for education is vested in the provinces. There is no federal department of education but ten provincial departments exercise exclusive jurisdiction over education in their respective provinces. In some provinces, legislation authorizes the operation of separate schools by Roman Catholic or Protestant minorities. Quebec provides for both Roman Catholic and non-Catholic schools. Several denominations operate Newfoundland's schools under the Department of Education. Relatively few students attend private schools—between two and three per cent in the English-speaking provinces and about 12 per cent in Quebec. In spite of the multiplicity of educational systems and authorities, co-operation between provinces and the work of national educational associations have produced more uniformity than might be expected. For example, a child can move from a school in British Columbia to one in Ontario without any great disruption. In this respect the French-speaking schools of Quebec differ considerably from those of other provinces.

Education in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon is the joint responsibility of the Federal Government and the Territorial Councils. Classes are held in schools owned by the Federal Government, by mining companies or by municipal authorities. There are 42 federally-operated schools and 26 others operated or assisted by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Class activity outside a modern school

Elementary and Secondary Schools

Depending on the provinces in which they live, pupils require six, seven or eight years to complete elementary or "public" school. Except in Quebec, these schools are co-educational. Although secondary schools are mainly academic, urban and "composite" rural schools may offer vocational courses such as home economics, business and technical training. Music, art and foreign languages normally form part of all academic courses, as well as mathematics and science. Extra-curricular activities enable a student to be a member of a school orchestra, a reporter for the school paper, a properties man in a dramatic society, or to play defence on a school hockey team. The high school, like the university, is in many ways a miniature world with its own school government, its own paper and its own organizations.

Priests who have been marking examination papers in the Grand Seminary of Quebec's historic Laval University pose for a photograph by the massive circular staircase

Universities and Colleges

Canada has some 40 universities and over 300 colleges affiliated with them. Some are assisted by provincial and federal grants; some receive support from religious denominations or derive part of their income from private endowment. The smaller colleges may enrol fewer than 100 students; the larger universities, more than 10,000. Most are co-educational. Some of the smaller colleges offer only a year or two of schooling and limited curricula. The larger universities offer a wide variety of courses and grant doctorates as well as bachelor's and master's degrees.

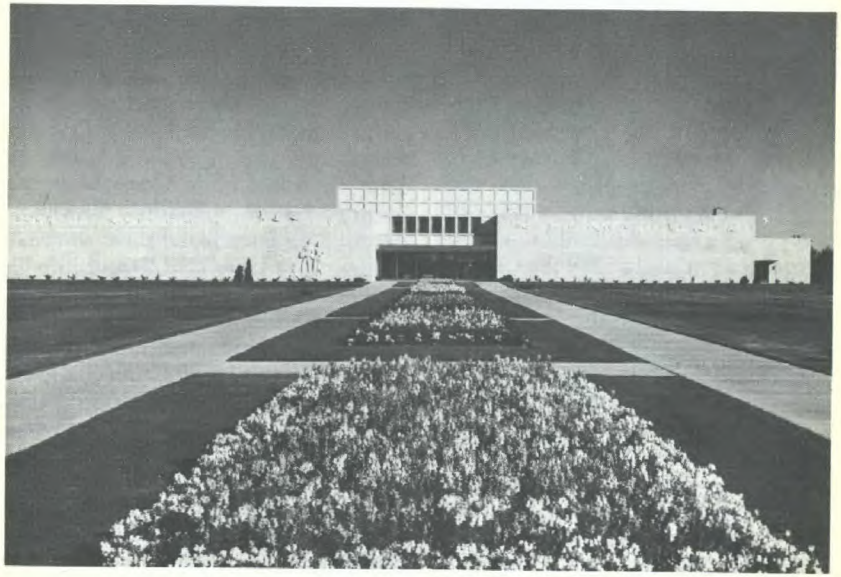
Most large cities in Canada have one or more universities. Many students who attend from out of town live in residence on or near the campus. The majority take some form of part-time or summer employment to help pay their board and tuition fees. In the past several years, university fees have been rising steadily, but this increase has been in part offset, at least for gifted students, by an increasing number of bursaries and scholarships. In the 1960's the universities face a rapidly-increasing enrolment. So many young Canadians want to go to college, and can afford to, that universities are faced with complex expansion and financial problems.

Higher education in Canada probably began in 1635 in Quebec. The largest university in the country is the University of Toronto. The largest university in Quebec is the University of Montreal, with its many affiliated colleges. Many universities are noted for their particular fields of study.

Adult Education

Universities and colleges, federal, provincial, and municipal departments and agencies and a wide variety of private and voluntary organizations and agencies sponsor adult-education activities in Canada. Part-time adult enrolment is rising rapidly in academic courses for degree or diploma credits in professional and vocational training, and in social and cultural education. In the early 1960's enrolment in all types of adult-education courses exceeded 1,000,000. Public lectures, educational film showings, musical and dramatic performances attracted increasing attendance.

Among the courses provided for adults are language and citizenship for new Canadians, art instruction and appreciation, co-operative and business management, as well as more formal trade, technical and academic courses. In addition to night-school programmes in large cities and towns, and on university campuses, correspondence courses, class instruction and study groups are organized for people living on farms and in isolated areas, such as mining and logging camps and fishing villages.



Museum of Natural History, Regina, Saskatchewan

SCIENCE

For over a century, individual Canadian scientists have been gaining international repute, among them Sir William Osler in medicine, Sir Charles Saunders for the development of Marquis wheat and Sir Frederick Banting for the discovery of insulin. The importance of science to the country's future was finally given official recognition in 1917, when the National Research Council (NRC) was established and given broad powers to aid and co-ordinate scientific activity in Canada.

The National Research Council

In its own laboratories, which comprise nine divisions of science and engineering, the National Research Council investigates problems of a practical nature which have either direct or long-term bearing on Canadian industry. It also supports investigations into basic research, particularly in physics, chemistry and biology.

To ensure a sound basis for science and for the training of scientists, the NRC administers a programme of grants and scholarships. This now totals some $11 million annually and provides the main direct aid to science in the universities. In 1962 the Council initiated a programme of industrial research assistance through which grants are made on a cost-sharing basis for long-term research undertaken by companies in Canada.

The NRC also maintains the physical standards for Canada, operates a national library of science, supplies free technical information to industrial firms on request, and supports a patent service which handles scientific developments and licenses them to industry.

The NRC provides scientific attachés for the Canadian Government in London, Washington, and Paris, and facilitates Canada's share in the work of international scientific organizations. From 1956 to 1962, Canada was host to eight international science congresses, with much of the financial aid coming from the NRC.

Government Research

In the federal departments, extensive programmes of research costing nearly $200 million a year are carried out in agriculture, fisheries, mining, forestry, wildlife and defence. Since 1960, emphasis has been placed on the study of the Polar Continental Shelf and other factors affecting life and navigation in the Arctic. Special studies are also being made on the earth's crust in Canada — an important contribution to the international Upper Mantle Project. New research vessels and marine laboratories are greatly expanding Canada's work in oceanography.

During the latter part of 1962, Canada became the world's third country to have a space satellite in orbit. The "Alouette", designed and built by Canada's Defence Research Board, was launched by the United States. The satellite was built to study the ionosphere. During its thousands of orbits above the earth's ionospheric belt, many important scientific data have been received by tracking stations in different parts of the world, where it was forwarded to the Defence Research Telecommunications Establishment in Ottawa. This valuable information on various aspects of the ionosphere is made available to all countries.

Academic Research

Science in Canadian universities is growing at an unprecedented rate; in 1962-63, some 4,400 graduates in science and engineering were enrolled for postgraduate degrees. New and costly installations — among them a nuclear reactor, a linear accelerator, low-temperature laboratories, computers, chemical-analysis systems — are greatly accelerating researches in the basic sciences. Much attention is also given at the universities to fields that have practical as well as scientific interest—for example, marine biology, auroral research, astrophysics, Arctic studies, geophysics, and weather research.

Atomic Research

Canada's main atomic research and development centre is at Chalk River, Ontario, and is operated by the government-owned Crown company, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL). The company is building a second research centre, known as the Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment, about 65 miles northeast of Winnipeg.

A main objective of AECL is the development of economic nuclear power, particularly for those regions in Canada which have fully developed the hydro-electric sites close to areas of demand. AECL has two nuclear power plants, both of which are directed to the need for large, base-load stations. The prototype Nuclear Power Demonstration Station, built at Rolphton, Ontario, with the co-operation of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and the Canadian General Electric Company Limited, has an electrical output of 20,000 kilowatts. AECL's Nuclear Power Plant Division is designing and building, with the co-operation of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, the 200,000 kilowatt Douglas Point Nuclear Power Station midway between Kincardine and Port Elgin, Ontario, on the eastern shore of Lake Huron.

Canada's major project in the international field has been the Canada-India Reactor (CIR). An improved version of the NRX reactor, CIR was built at Trombay, India, as a joint project of India and Canada, arranged through the Colombo Plan.

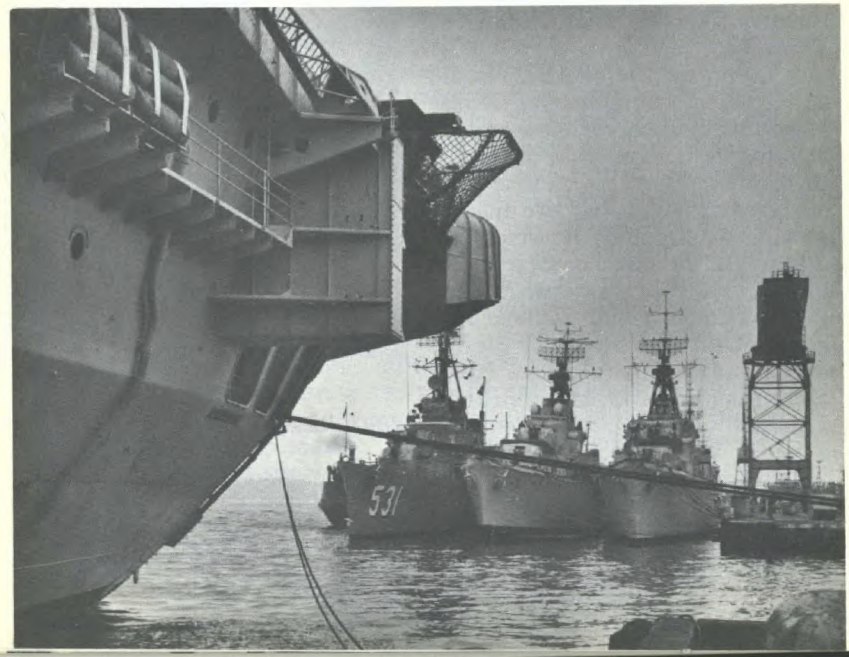
AECL cancer therapy unit

DEFENCE

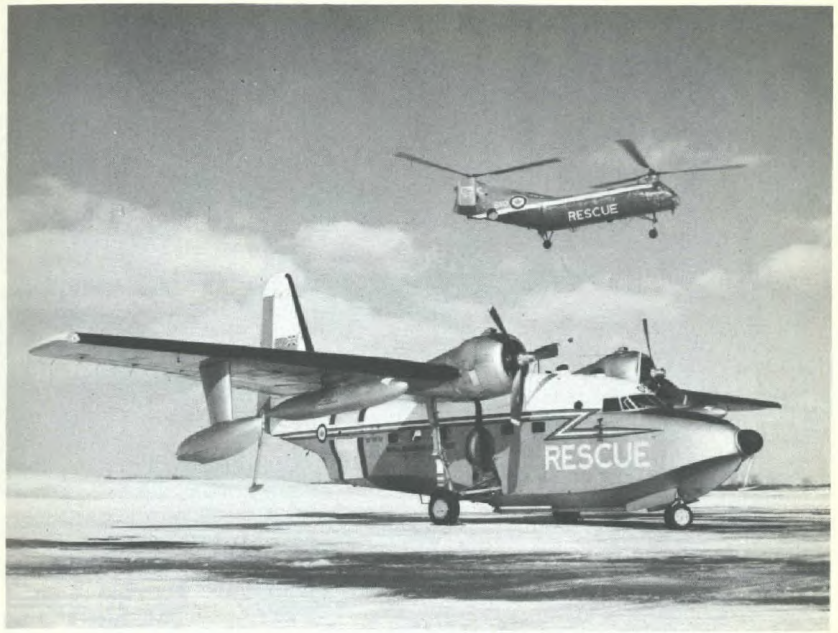
Canada's defence policy derives directly from its foreign policy and is designed to ensure national security and the preservation of world peace. These objectives are to a large extent sought through collective arrangements: the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the United Nations.

Canada is a founding member of NATO. Canadian ground and air forces are stationed in Europe and the major portion of Canadian naval forces are earmarked for use by NATO in the Atlantic. The defence of the North American area of NATO is largely accomplished through a working partnership with the United States. Thus, the air defence of the continent is integrated in the North American Air Defence Command (NORAD), the Deputy Commander-in-Chief of which is a Canadian.

Canadian forces are also made available for use in United Nations peace-keeping operations. Thus, Canada contributes the second largest national unit to the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) on the U.A.R.-Israeli border, as well as providing support for the UN force in the Congo. In addition, Canada participates on a smaller scale in a number of other UN peace-keeping operations in Palestine, in Kashmir and in West New Guinea.



Aircraft carrier Bonaventure and destroyer escorts at Halifax, Nova Scotia

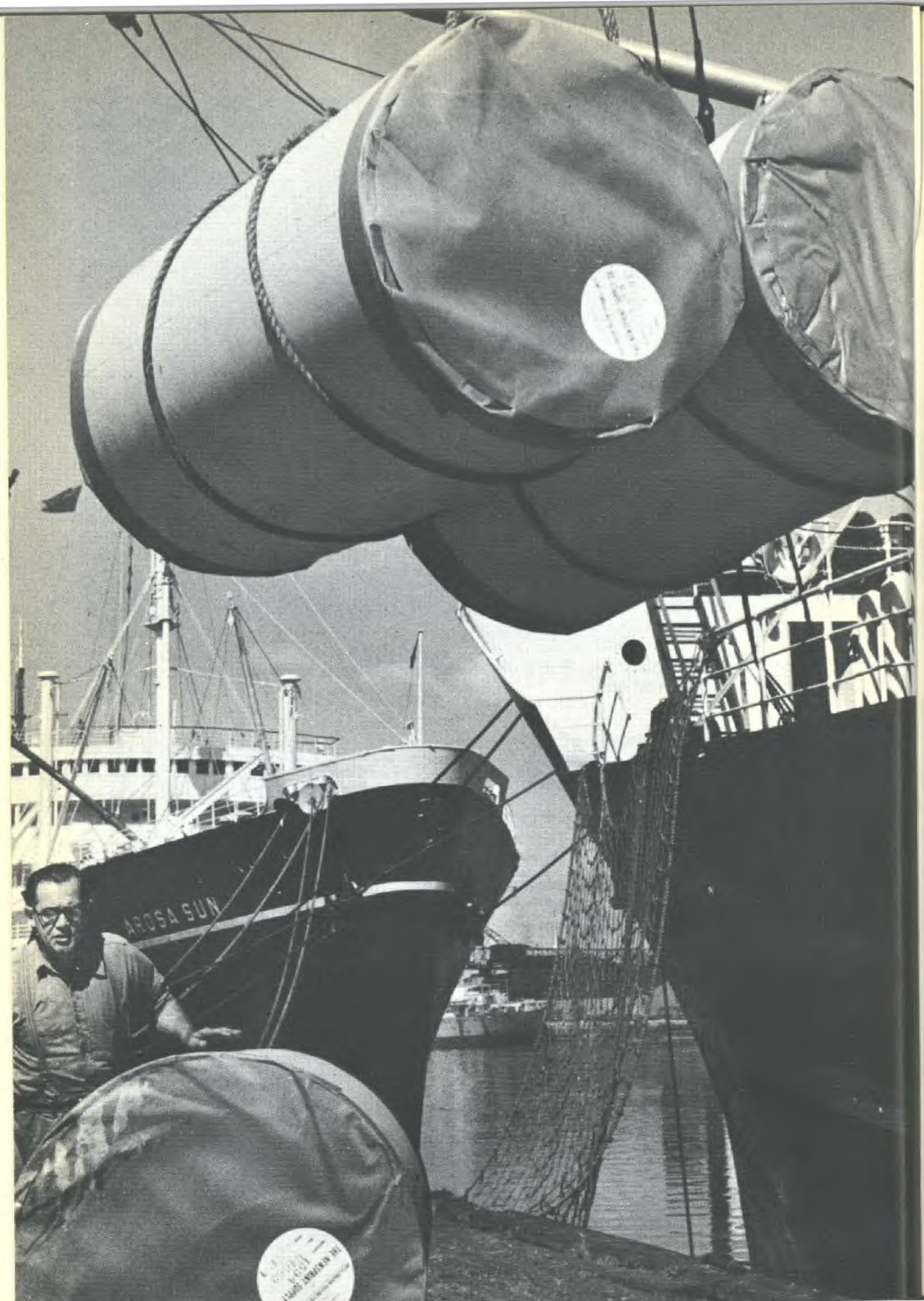


The Royal Canadian Air Force Albatross and Helicopter work together on rescue and lifesaving operations.

In Canada, the Minister of National Defence is responsible for the control and management of all matters relating to national defence, except for defence production, responsibility for which lies with a separate Department of Defence Production.

Under the direction of the Minister of National Defence, the three Chiefs of Staff are responsible for the control and management of their respective Armed Services, the Chairman of the Defence Research Board for the Defence Scientific Service, and the Deputy Minister for financial control of defence programmes and for the civilian administration of the Department of National Defence. The Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee is responsible to the Minister for ensuring that all matters of defence policy, in its widest sense, are carefully examined and co-ordinated before decisions are made.

Through the Emergency Measures Organization, the Federal Government co-ordinates the civil defence planning of all federal departments. It provides financial support to provincial agencies through a financial assistance programme. The Canadian Army has a major role in survival planning. It is responsible for assuming command over any areas under attack and for carrying out re-entry and rescue operations.



THE GENERAL ECONOMY

With its wealth of natural resources and its small population, Canada produces far larger quantities of goods and raw materials than it can sell to its own people. This is the most significant feature of its economy and explains why its trade is greater on a *per capita* basis than that of most other leading trading nations. In total volume of trade only the United States, Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany and France exceed it.

Canada's domestic economy is affected by the fact that many of its raw materials are far from their natural markets. Alberta, for instance, has the second largest coal reserves in the world, some 47 billion tons, yet it cannot sell this fuel in the industrial markets of Central Canada because it is cheaper for Ontario manufacturers to import coal from Pennsylvania. Much of the mineral wealth of the North remains unexploited because of high transportation costs. In order to maintain a transcontinental economy, certain raw materials, which must be sold competitively on world markets but which must be carried thousands of miles to ocean ports, enjoy especially low freight rates. Grain, ore and pulpwood fall into this category.

Today almost 70 per cent of the country's total production goes into manufacturing and construction. It now takes fewer Canadians to run the farms and thus hundreds of thousands are released for other work.

Canada leads the world in the production of newsprint, most of which is exported

When Canada became a nation in 1867, 81 per cent of the population was rural; that figure has now dropped below 31 per cent. Nevertheless, in the past 50 years, wheat production has increased sevenfold, partly as a result of scientific research which has made it profitable to farm "marginal" land and partly because of the mechanization of the farms. The scarlet "combines" sweeping across the golden prairies at harvest time have become a familiar and thrilling spectacle to thousands of Canadians.

Industry

Canada ranks first among the nations of the world in the production of newsprint, nickel, asbestos, uranium, and platinum; second in the world's output of wood pulp, gold, aluminum, zinc, cobalt and hydro-electric power; third in silver and sawn lumber; fourth in wheat and lead; and fifth in copper.

Recent discoveries of vast new sources of energy – oil, natural gas, uranium — together with the continued expansion of low-cost hydro-electric power, which is basic to the aluminum, pulp and paper, electro-metallurgical and electro-chemical industries, have greatly advanced Canada's industrial base. Of great importance also is the opening of previously inaccessible resources of minerals and the application of new methods of discovering, exploiting and transporting the ore.

The growth of large-scale manufacturing in Canada dates from the First World War, which made heavy demands on the metal-working in-

Steel production in eastern Canada

dustry. Between 1919 and 1939, many new industries were established and new skills acquired. During the Second World War secondary industry expanded very rapidly. The continued expansion of the Canadian economy is illustrated by the rise in the gross national product from $15 billion in 1948 to $37 billion in 1962 and by the increase of the index of industrial production from 96.4 to 172.9 during the same period. The annual value of Canadian manufactured products is now more than the combined value of the products of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mines and electric power. In 1961, the manufacturing industries employed 1,575,000 workers out of a total labour force of 6,518,000 people; agriculture, at one time the largest employer of labour in Canada, had a total of only 674,000 workers in the same year.

Canada's manufacturing depends to a large extent on its own natural resources and many types of processing industries are located close to the source of the original product. However, the main centres of Canadian industry are the southern parts of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

Canadian prosperity still depends on export trade, though by no means to the extent that it did a generation ago. Twenty-three cents out of every dollar earned by Canadians come from the production of raw materials or manufactured goods for export and this means that Canada is acutely sensitive to any shift in the prosperity of those countries which are its customers. A serious depression or substantial tariff increases in these countries can still hurt Canada badly.

There are two other important features of Canada's trading position. One is that Canada has almost always bought more goods than it has sold; this unfavourable balance of trade has resulted in annual deficits as large as $1.25 billion. Another is its increasing dependence on the United States as its greatest single customer. Until recent years Britain bought two-thirds of Canada's exported goods, but following the Second World War, when sterling was no longer convertible into dollars, this trade diminished. Fifteen years after the war the United States was taking 54 per cent of Canada's exports and Britain less than 16 per cent. Canada in 1961 made about two-thirds of its total purchases in the United States and only about ten per cent in Britain. The two North American neighbours have become the world's greatest mutual customers. At the same time, Canada has been doing its best to increase its trade with Britain and to establish new trade outlets in Europe, Asia and South America.

In recent years trade with both Western Germany and Japan has assumed an increasing importance. These two countries now rank third and fourth among the nations with which Canada does business.

Obviously Canada's imports and exports are governed also by its climate and geographical position. It does not need to import any large quantities of grain, beef, fish, furs or wood products, all of which are major exports. But the produce of warmer climates, such as coffee, oranges, cotton and natural rubber, must be purchased abroad. Canada is self-sufficient in many minerals, but imports large quantities of bauxite which is transformed into aluminum in frontier areas where hydro-electric power is abundant and cheap; alumi-

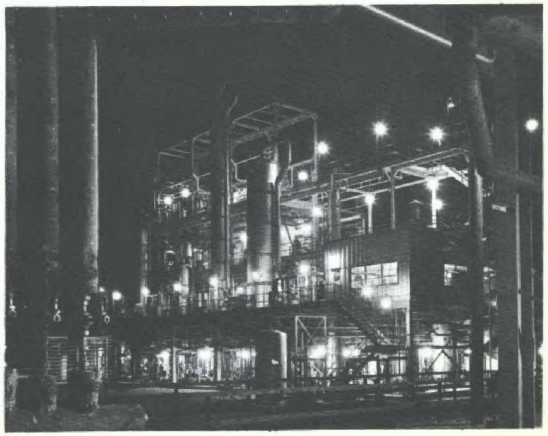
1

num has become an important Canadian export.

Since the 1920's, there has been a considerable change in the make-up of Canada's imports and exports—a change which reflects its growing power as an industrial nation and the mining boom along the frontier. Farm and marine products once constituted almost two-thirds of its exports; now they form less than one-third, while minerals have become increasingly important.

The proportion of machinery and other iron and steel products imported by Canada has increased to the extent that the country is now one of the world's largest importers of steel products, as well as of manufactured goods and fuels.

2

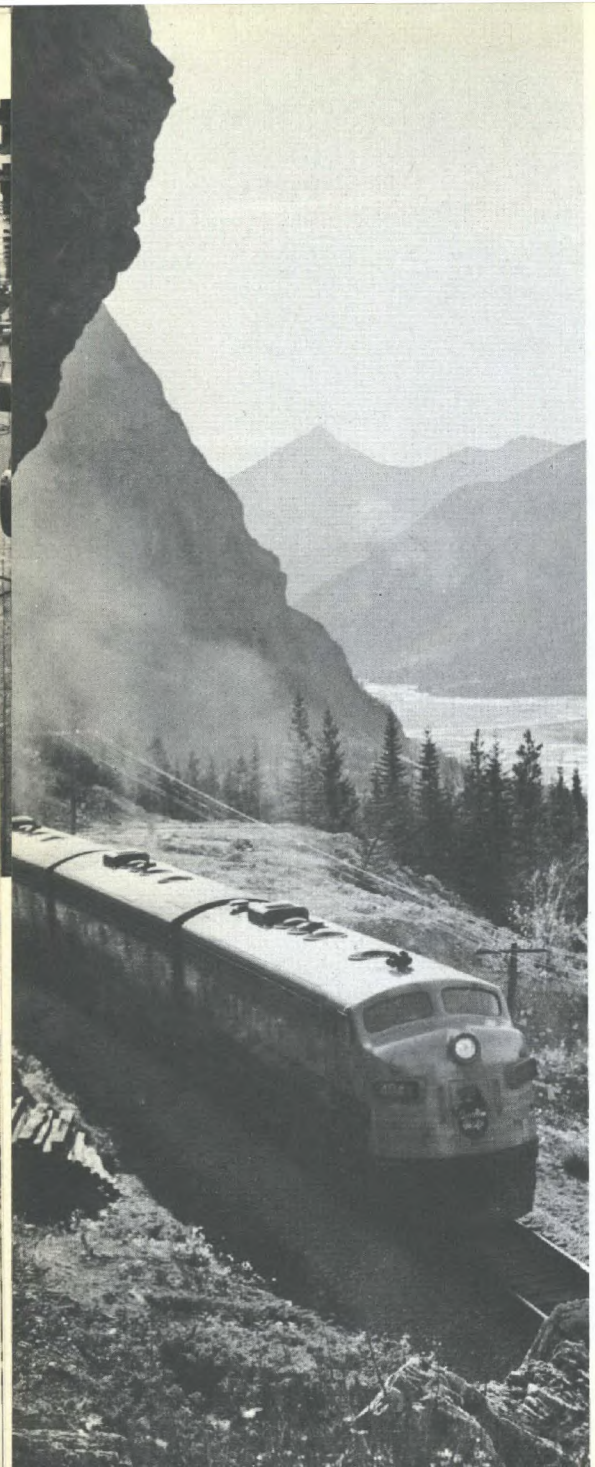


1. Automobile assembly line

2. Synthetic rubber in production

3. A giant from British Columbia's forests

3



Mountainous barriers had to be overcome as Canada's railroads were pushed through to the Pacific Coast. Here a modern diesel unit hauls a frieght train through the Rocky Mountains

Transportation and Communications

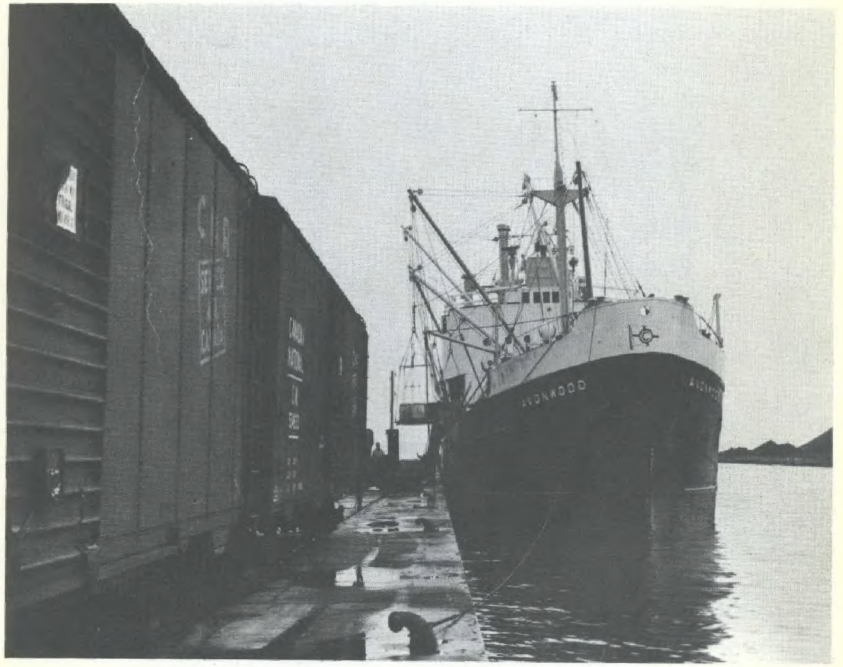
No one who travels from coast to coast can fail to realize the importance of transportation to the life of Canada. A narrow strip of populated land, 4,000 miles long, could scarcely have developed as a political entity before the era of the railroad. Moreover, as most production takes place at some distance from the sea and as a third of Canada's total production is designed for export, a well-integrated transportation system is vital.

The Railways

Canada has more miles of railroad *per capita* than any country in the world and a total mileage of more than 58,000. Its history, indeed, is tied up with its railways and every schoolboy knows the story of Sir William Van Horne, the builder of the Canadian Pacific, who in the 1880's thrust his line through mountain walls and erected dynamite factories along the right-of-way to blast aside the Precambrian barrier.

There are two transcontinental railway systems in Canada, the Canadian Pacific, a private company, and the publicly-owned Canadian National, the nation's largest corporation and employer. The CPR was

Large navigable waterways extend inland in Canada. Here an English freighter docks at Hamilton, Ontario



built to link the newly-federated provinces of Eastern Canada with the new western province of British Columbia. Its builders received from the Federal Government a large cash subsidy and a grant of millions of acres of land laid out in alternate sections along a 20-mile-wide belt of the main line. The rest of this land was offered free to settlers and, as a result, an unprecedented wave of immigration and economic expansion followed in the Canadian West. Enthusiasm rose, real estate values soared, immense new cities were planned, and two new transcontinental rail lines, the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific, were begun and rushed to completion. The railway builders were over-optimistic, for the western land boom collapsed. The Government was forced to take over the two new railroads, which were merged in 1923 to form the nucleus of the present Canadian National system.

Inland Shipping

The $300 million St. Lawrence-Great Lakes canal system carries more shipping than any other in the world. The completion of the Welland Canal in 1932 made it possible for grain carriers some 640 feet long to travel the length of the Great Lakes.

This traffic was greatly extended by the completion in 1959 of the St. Lawrence Seaway, which turned the lake cities into seaports and made it possible for all but the world's largest ships to steam 2,000 miles inland. The most important task in building the Seaway was the canalization of the 113-mile stretch of the International Rapids above Montreal.

Over 50 million tons of freight move annually through the Seaway, more freight than is carried by the Panama and Suez canals combined. The allied St. Lawrence Power Project provides more than 750,000 kilowatts of additional power to Canadian industry and an equivalent amount to the United States.

1

1. Elevators at the Lakehead store millions of bushels of grain for shipment through the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system

2. The St. Lawrence Seaway system permits ocean-going vessels to travel into the heartland of Canada—below, an ocean-going vessel in the St. Lambert Lock, Quebec

2

Trans-Canada Highway near Ashcroft, British Columbia

Bus service on the Alaska Highway

Motor Transportation

There are almost 275,000 miles of surfaced roads in Canada, ranging from small asphalt-covered feeder roads to concrete super-highways. Although railways and airlines preceded transcontinental road development, it is now possible to drive from one end of Canada to the other on the Trans-Canada Highway. From Edmonton or Vancouver motorists can take their cars far into the North over the 1,523-mile Alaska Highway, a good gravel road that crosses five mountain ranges to its eventual destination at Fairbanks, Alaska. Another all-weather road from the railhead in northern Alberta stretches for 386 miles as far as Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories.

Although there are still many frontier regions not served by any road, the settled areas are well supplied and this highway development has stimulated Canada's tourist traffic. United States tourists alone, most of them motorists, spend in Canada more than $400 million each year.

The increasing size of Canadian cities with their outlying suburban areas, combined with the distances between communities, has made the automobile an important supplement to public methods of transportation. The average automobile owner drives about 9,000 miles in a year and there are more than 4,000,000 private passenger cars on the road. More than 400,000 new cars are sold every

Don Valley Parkway near Toronto, Ontario

Cement bridge spanning a river in Saskatchewan

year, and this number is increasing. In addition, there are about 1,000,000 commercial vehicles, including large fleets of freight-carriers supplementing the railway systems.

Air Transportation

The bush pilot, roaming the lonely northern skies in a single-engine plane, has become a Canadian folk-figure. Because the frontier is stippled with lakes that make perfect winter and summer landing places, this form of transportation is ideally suited to the country. It had its beginning shortly after the First World War when Canadian veterans of the Royal Flying Corps returned home. Their exploits in the North soon captured the imagination of the nation and as early as 1924 a regular freight and passenger service was established in northern Quebec. It was the bush plane that touched off the great northern mining boom of the Thirties following the discovery of pitchblende and silver at Great Bear Lake.

These independent private companies were the parents of Canada's two great air services. Trans-Canada Air Lines, a public corporation, was created in 1937, and within two years was operating a daily service which spanned the nation. Its air routes within Canada and to the United States, Bermuda, the Caribbean, Mexico and Europe now cover some 39,000 miles.

Canadian Pacific Airlines was formed in 1942 from a group of smaller privately-operated lines; its primary job was to serve Canada's

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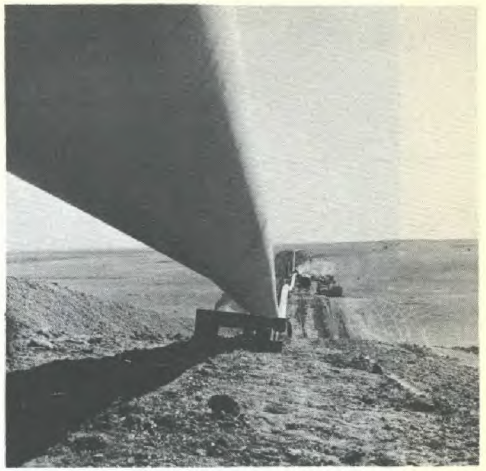


2

3

1. The helicopter is the most versatile carrier in many areas of Canada

2. Section of the 2,250-mile Trans-Canada Pipe Line's natural gas transmission network is lowered into position

3. Modern air terminal at Ottawa

4. A CBC production of "Birth of Confederation"

4

northern territories. This company has since become one of the greatest air carriers in the world. Its total service mileage exceeds 44,000 and its aircraft fly to Asia, Australasia, South America and across the polar regions to Europe.

In addition to these two giants, there are almost 300 other commercial companies licensed to conduct scheduled or non-scheduled services. The northern bush pilot, now flying Canadian designed and built aircraft especially adapted to frontier conditions, continues to play an important and colourful role.

Canada has become an international port of call for many of the world's great airways. The Canadian Government played a major part in the establishment of the International Civil Aviation Organization, whose permanent headquarters, together with those of the International Air Transport Association, are in Montreal.

Communications

Telephone lines and radio stations have come to be as important as the rail and air lines as a means of linking the various regions of Canada. There is a telephone for every three Canadians and each is used, on an average, almost five times a day. Only two other countries, the United States and Sweden, have more telephones *per capita* than Canada. Trans-atlantic communication by cable telephone was established in 1956.

There are more than 220 radio stations in communities from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island, including a score or more operated by the publicly-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The Corporation, a national service responsible to Parliament, operates two national radio networks (one English and one French) and two television networks, one in each of the country's official languages. Many of the privately operated stations act as outlets for its programmes. Television, since its introduction in 1952, has made rapid strides. The existence of English and French radio networks, and both public and privately owned radio and television outlets has been reported earlier (Page 107), along with the activities of a government regulatory agency, responsible for the supervision of public and private broadcasting alike.

There are about 100 daily newspapers in Canada published in the English language and about a dozen published in French. The dailies are supplemented in the smaller communities by almost 1,000 weekly newspapers published in English, French and some 22 other languages. Almost all Canadian dailies and some weeklies receive basic world and national news through the Canadian Press, a co-operative news-gathering association with about 100 members.

THE FUTURE

The centenary of Confederation will be celebrated in 1967. In the short span of years which constitutes the history of modern Canada, the country has developed and changed in a way which could hardly have been foreseen at Confederation. A number of sparsely populated settlements scattered across a vast expanse of territory have been welded into a cohesive nation, with a strong sense of national identity, a generally expanding economy and a deep sense of international responsibility.

While most Canadians are acutely conscious and proud of their heritage, they are not much inclined to dwell on the achievements of the past, being primarily preoccupied with the present and the future. Canadians live in an atmosphere of opportunity and endeavour, and one in which physical, cultural and economic frontiers are never far removed. It is to the greater mastery of these frontiers that the Canadian today devotes his main efforts.

Canadians hope that the rate of Canada's progress, material and cultural, will not slacken in the future. They realize, however, that the destiny of the country may be determined by developments beyond its borders. Whatever happens, rich potentialities offer a challenge to the intelligence and vigour of the Canadian people. Granted foresight and unfailing effort, granted a peaceful and favourable world climate, Canada looks to a future of achievement and well-being, enriched by a culture which has sources as diverse as the origins of its people.

TEMPERATURE TABLES

Station	Height Above Sea ft.	TEMPERATURES (Fahrenheit) Annual	Jan.	July
Gander, Nfld.	482	39.2	19.0	62.1
St. John's (Torbay), Nfld.	463	40.6	23.9	59.4
Goose Bay, Nfld.	144	31.7	0.0	61.2
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	186	42.5	18.8	66.6
Annapolis Royal, N.S.	10	44.8	24.4	65.3
Halifax, N.S.	83	44.4	24.4	65.0
Sydney, N.S.	197	42.8	22.7	65.0
Chatham, N.B.	112	39.7	12.4	66.1
Fredericton, N.B.	164	41.2	14.2	66.6
Saint John, N.B.	119	42.0	19.8	61.8
Arvida, Que.	375	36.6	4.2	65.2
Lennoxville, Que.	498	41.6	13.2	66.6
Montreal, Que.	187	43.7	15.4	70.4
Fort William, Ont.	644	36.8	7.6	63.4
Kapuskasing, Ont.	752	33.4	-0.1	63.2
Ottawa, Ont.	260	41.6	12.0	68.6
St. Catharines, Ont.	347	48.4	26.7	71.7
Toronto, Ont.	379	47.0	24.5	70.8
Churchill, Man.	43	18.8	-16.4	55.0
The Pas, Man.	890	31.4	-6.2	64.9
Winnipeg, Man.	766	36.6	0.6	68.4
Prince Albert, Sask.	1,414	34.0	-1.3	65.3
Regina, Sask.	1,884	36.7	2.3	66.6
Beaverlodge, Alta.	2,500	36.1	9.7	60.2
Calgary, Alta.	3,540	39.0	15.8	62.4
Edmonton, Alta.	2,219	36.8	7.7	62.9
Medicine Hat, Alta.	2,365	42.2	13.7	70.2
Cranbrook, B.C.	3,013	41.2	15.6	64.4
Nelson, B.C.	2,035	45.8	24.4	67.2
Penticton, B.C.	1,121	48.0	26.7	68.7
Prince George, B.C.	2,218	38.9	14.6	59.6
Victoria, B.C.	228	50.2	39.2	60.0
Dawson, Y.T.	1,062	23.8	-16.0	59.8
Coppermine, N.W.T.	13	11.7	-19.0	49.0
Fort Good Hope, N.W.T.	214	17.8	-21.0	59.8

POPULATION OF

Estimated as of

YEAR	CANADA	NFLD.	P.E.I.
1921	8,788		89
1931	10,376		88
1941	11,507		95
1951	14,009	361	98
1952	14,459	374	100
1953	14,845	383	101
1954	15,287	395	101
1955	15,698	406	100
1956	16,081	415	99
1957	16,589	426	99
1958	17,080	432	100
1959	17,483	441	101
1960	17,870	448	103
1961	18,238	458	105
1962	18,570	470	106

POPULATION IN CANADA

(Based on 1961 Census Population Totals for Cities Proper and Census Metropolitan Areas)

	POPULATION
Montreal, Quebec	1,191,062
Greater Montreal	2,109,509
Toronto, Ontario	672,407
Greater Toronto	1,618,787
Vancouver, B.C.	384,522
Greater Vancouver	790,165
Edmonton, Alta.	281,027
Greater Edmonton	337,568
Hamilton, Ontario	273,991
Greater Hamilton	395,189
Ottawa, Ontario	268,206
Greater Ottawa	429,750
Winnipeg, Man.	265,429
Greater Winnipeg	474,374
Calgary, Alta.	249,641
Greater Calgary	279,062

CANADA BY PROVINCES, 1921-62

June 1 for Intercensal Years

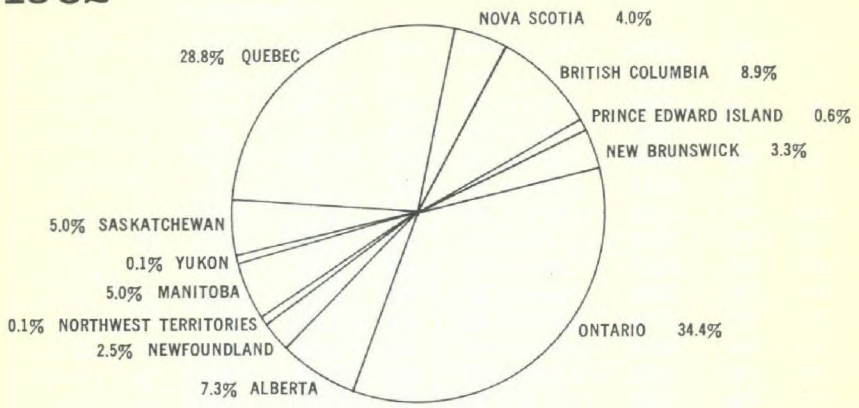
(in thousands)

N.S.	N.B.	QUEBEC	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.
524	388	2,361	2,934	610	757	588	525	4	8
513	408	2,874	3,432	700	922	732	694	4	9
578	457	3,332	3,788	730	896	796	818	5	12
643	516	4,056	4,598	776	832	939	1,165	9	16
653	526	4,174	4,788	798	843	973	1,205	9	16
663	533	4,269	4,941	809	861	1,012	1,248	9	16
673	540	4,388	5,115	823	873	1,057	1,295	10	17
683	547	4,517	5,266	839	878	1,091	1,342	11	18
695	555	4,268	5,405	850	881	1,123	1,399	12	19
702	565	4,758	5,622	860	879	1,160	1,487	12	19
709	571	4,904	5,821	875	891	1,206	1,538	13	20
719	582	5,024	5,969	891	907	1,248	1,567	13	21
727	589	5,142	6,111	906	915	1,291	1,602	14	22
737	598	5,259	6,236	922	925	1,332	1,629	14	23
746	607	5,366	6,342	935	930	1,370	1,659	15	24

ESTIMATES FOR URBAN CENTRES

	POPULATION		POPULATION
Quebec, Quebec	171,979	Greater St. John's	90,838
Greater Quebec	357,568	Oshawa, Ontario	62,415
London, Ontario	169,569	Hull, Quebec	56,929
Greater London	181,283	Brantford, Ontario	55,201
Windsor, Ontario	114,367	St. John, N.B.	55,153
Greater Windsor	193,365	Greater St. John	95,563
Regina, Sask.	112,141	Victoria, B.C.	54,941
Saskatoon, Sask.	95,526	Greater Victoria	154,152
Halifax, N.S.	92,511	Kingston, Ontario	53,526
Greater Halifax	183,946	Trois-Rivières, Quebec	53,477
St. Catharines, Ontario	84,472	Sarnia, Ontario	50,976
Sudbury, Ontario	80,120	St. Laurent, Quebec	49,805
Verdun, Quebec	78,317	Peterborough, Ontario	47,185
Kitchener, Ontario	74,485	Port Arthur, Ontario	45,276
Sherbrooke, Quebec	66,554	Fort William, Ontario	45,214
St. John's Nfld.	63,633		

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION BY PROVINCES 1962



POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR URBAN CENTRES IN CANADA:

ORIGIN	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
British Isles	7,996,669	
English	4,482,074	24.1
Irish	1,735,277	9.3
Scottish	1,879,216	10.1
French	5,540,346	29.7
German	1,049,599	5.6
Italian	450,351	2.4
Jewish	173,344	1.0
Netherlands	429,679	2.3
Polish	323,517	1.6
Scandinavian	386,534	2.1
Ukrainian	473,337	2.5
Native Indian and Eskimo	220,121	1.2
Others*	—	8.1

*(A total of groups each comprising less than one per cent.)

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