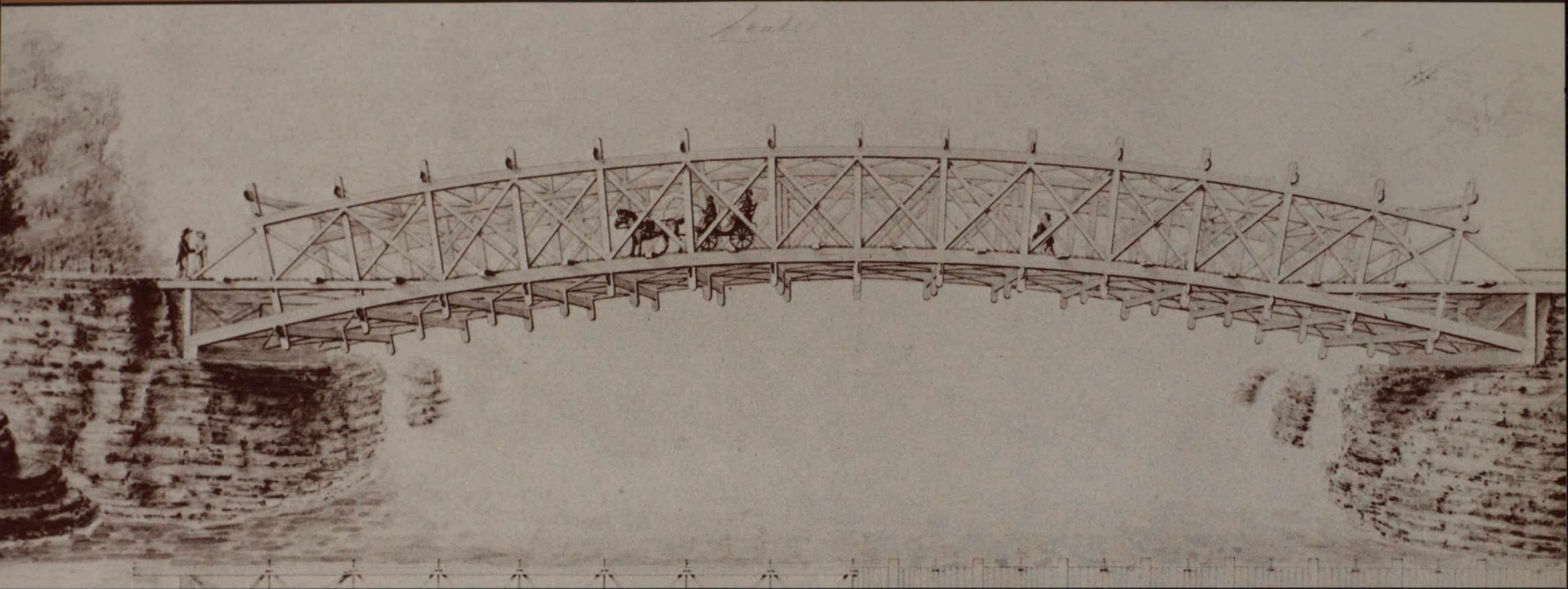


CANADA

TODAY / D'AUJOURD'HUI

A Calendar for 1984

VOLUME 14 NUMBER 7 1983



PUBLIC ARCHIVES CANADA, C-100181

PAPER BRIDGES

Canada's life story, formal and informal, reverent and bizarre, is tucked away in public places. The Public Archives, for example, has a million photographs, more than a million maps and countless official papers, letters, posters and blueprints. The provincial

and university archives have many millions more. In this calendar issue of CANADA TODAY/D'AUJOURD'HUI, we display a few of these mementoes. They were picked almost at random and they are, by no means, a definitive selection.



PAC, 900/[1720]

Toward the end of the 17th century, when Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac, was in charge of Quebec, the French dominated the continent. Jesuits sent missionaries to scattered Indian tribes (and filed yearly reports or *Relations*) and explorers and fur traders sailed down the Mississippi.

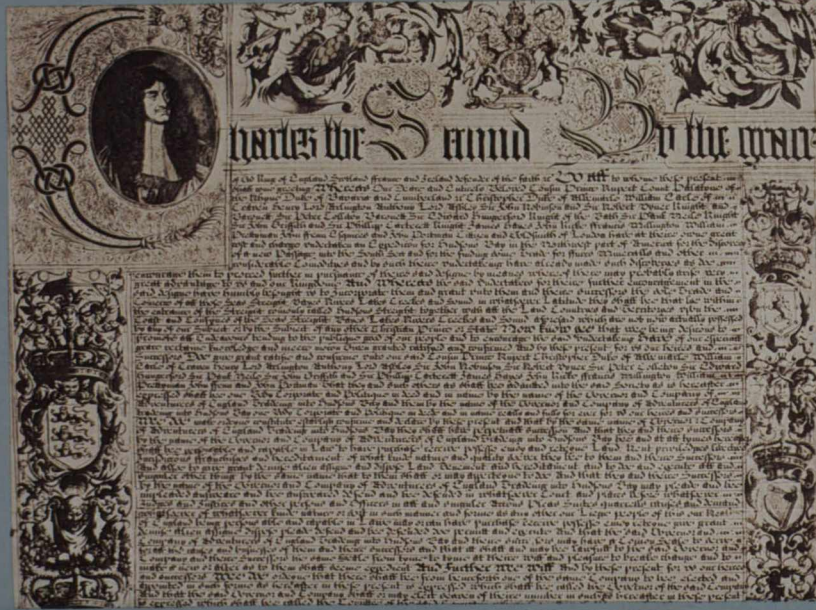
The anonymous cartographer who mapped la Nouvelle France in 1720 stretched reality sideways, making North America somewhat squat. He emphasized la Louisiane, and decorated northern Quebec with imaginary waterways. Two of the Great Lakes, Lac des Illinois and Lac Frontenac, have unfamiliar names. The whole is familiar nevertheless. The English possessions are also in view along the eastern coast below Acadia and in the West where the Hudson's Bay Company had been given domain by Charles II in 1670.



Frontenac



PAC, C-10244



HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

January / Janvier 1984

CANADA
TODAY / D'AUJOURD'HUI

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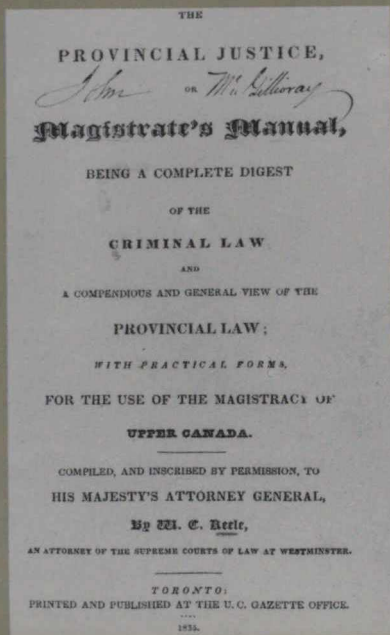
PAC, C-41210

The long 18th century struggle between the French and English was resolved on the Plains of Abraham above Quebec City in 1759. The English won but both generals, Wolfe (shown here in an imaginative death scene produced by a Fleet Street engraver) and Montcalm, were killed. As Montcalm lay dying he dictated a letter of surrender, and he told his companions that he was happy that he would not live to see it put in force. The Treaty of Paris gave England control but the *Canadiens* were not vanquished. Their language, their laws and their culture survived.

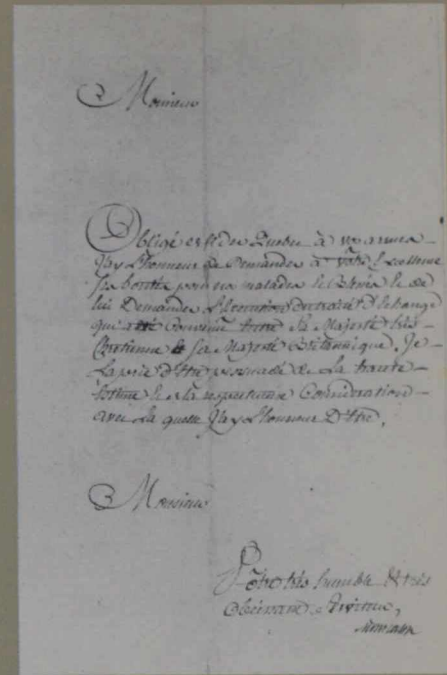
The future was taking shape. Quebec became Lower Canada, remained basically French and became prosperous, with sleighs in the streets and merchant ships in the St. Lawrence. The Maritimes were settled and Halifax became a bustling base of the British fleet, chockablock with houses. Upper Canada, the future Ontario, became the heart of English-speaking British North America and, in time, a bastion of law and decorum.



PAC, C-35934



PAC, C-105442



PAC, C-18685



PAC, C-1506

February / Février 1984

CANADA
TODAY / D'AUJOURD'HUI

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Washington's Birthday

LACROSSE! LACROSSE!

The National Game of Canada.

TWELVE CANADIAN GENTLEMEN

TWELVE IROQUOIS INDIANS.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY

THE QUEEN

Having commanded the Canadian Lacrosse Teams to

PLAY BEFORE THE ROYAL FAMILY

At Windsor, on Monday, June 25th, their appearance on the

LONGSIGHT CRICKET GROUND

IS POSTPONED TO TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27th and 28th, 1876.

The following are the names of the Players:-

CANADIANS.		IROQUOIS INDIANS.	
Captain - Dr. Wm. Geo. Harris	Ter Kazomare	alias Elm Spotted	
Goal - H. White Rocket	Awashtokanama-Giles	Hickory Wood Split	
Goal-keeper - D. E. Hoyle	Shasheta Anawakto	Pick the Feather	
Centre - S. Murray	Shasheta Anawakto	Bliss in the Sky	
Field - D. E. Brown	Sika Tawamattit	Flying Name	
" - T. G. Hodgson	Alma's Teremohs	The Loon	
" - W. G. Ross	Sika Owananow	Deer Home	
" - Angus Grant	Sakawari Tawarinkon	Crossing the River	
" - J. Sumner-Hayes	Ter Skawarai	Outside the Multitude	
" - T. G. Rolston	Kawar Kanawakern	Scattered Branches	
" - F. M. Innes	Kor Kanawakern	Syrus Branches	
" - G. T. K. Green	Sakawar Shokomawakto	Great Arm	
" - H. Lamb	Alawa Tawarai	Wild Wind	
" - S. Macdonald			

POSITIVELY THEIR FINAL APPEARANCE

IN ENGLAND.

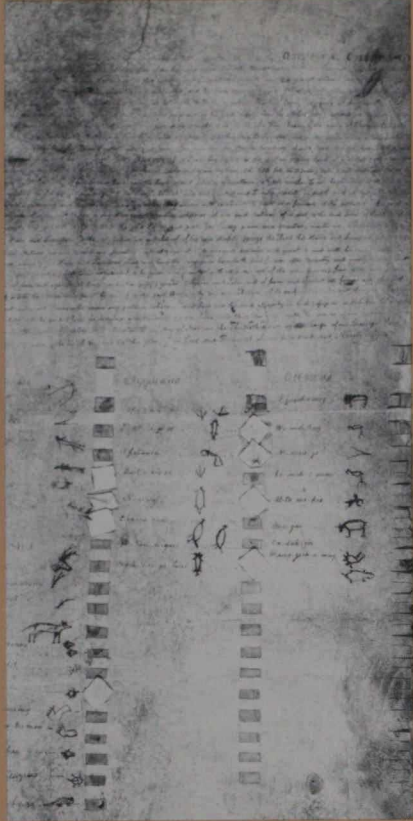
Play to Commence each day at 3 o'clock.

Prices of Admission - PAVILION AND UPPER SIDE, 2s.; LOWER SIDE, 1s.

BUSSES will LEAVE MARKET-STREET every Five Minutes.

The following Trains from London Road will stop at Longsight, viz:- 1.45, 2.10, 2.45, and 3.15 o'clock.

John Jackson and Co., Printers, Rotherhithe, London.



PAC, C-105785



PAC, NMC-9900

When the first Europeans stepped ashore the land seemed almost empty. They soon found it was not. In the splendidly illustrated page from a book on the native nations, the French author depicts the coats of arms for the Outchipoves, the Nadovessis (appelés Scioux), the Puants, the Hurons, the Illinois and the Oumamis. The manuscript in the centre is a treaty between the British Government and the Indians, signed by the Chiefs of more than a score of tribes. The Indians also gave Queen Victoria a look at lacrosse. The Iroquois players were listed on the poster at left by their translated names: Hickory Wood Split, Pick the Feather and Outside the Multitude, for example.



PAC, PA-124101

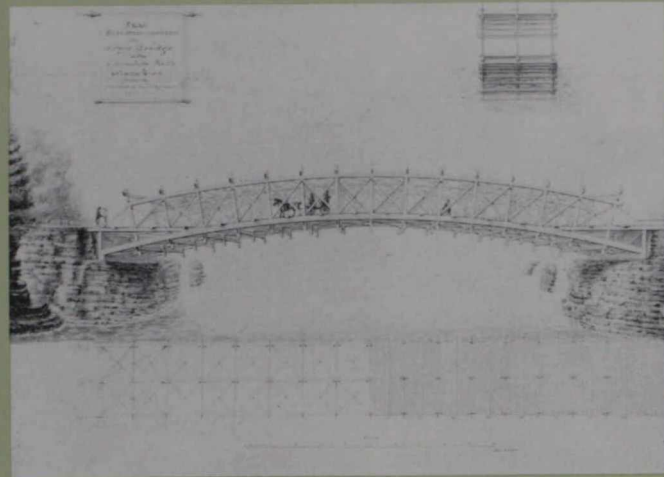
March / Mars 1984

CANADA TODAY / D'AUJOURD'HUI

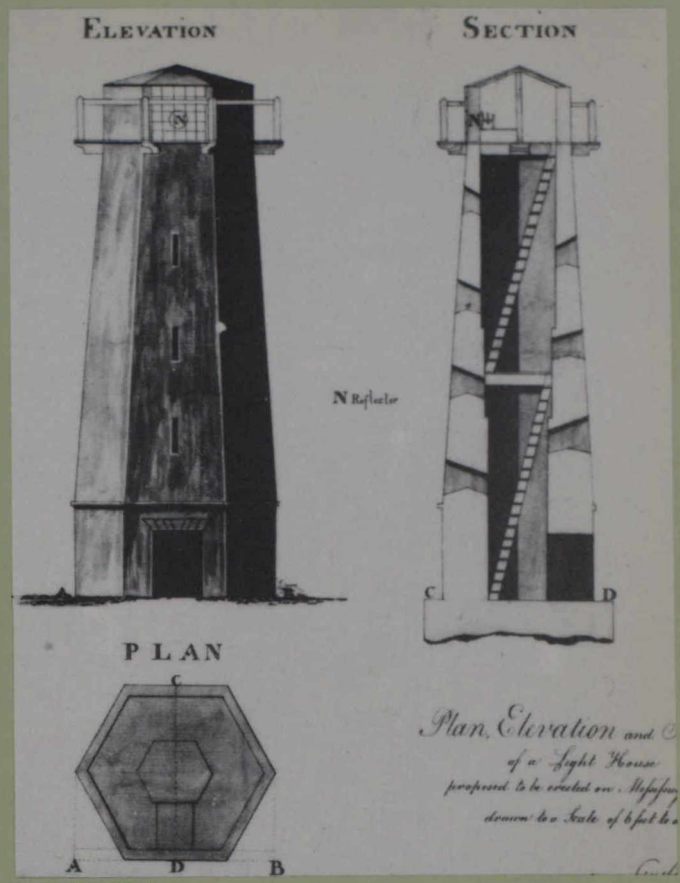
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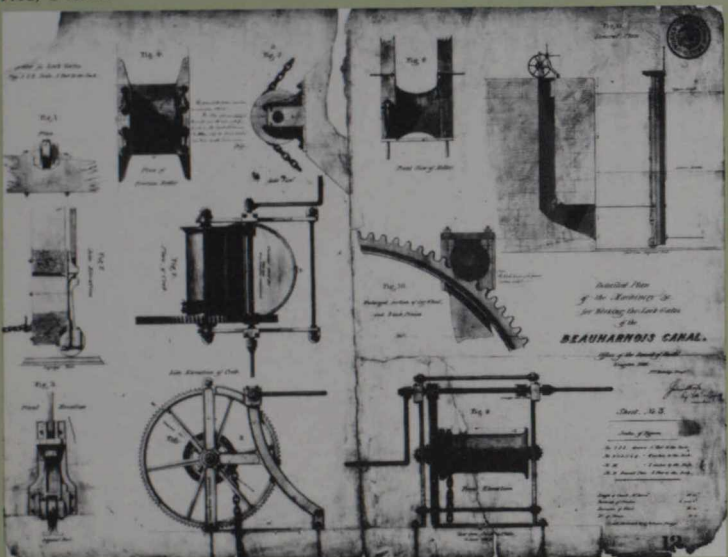
PAC, C-105443



PAC, C-100181

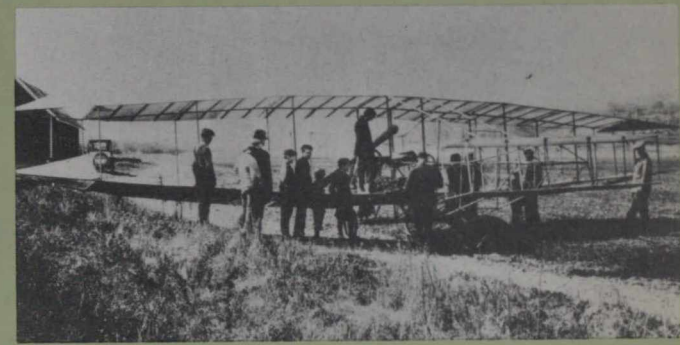


PAC, NMC-0006243



PAC, NMC-0019377

Canada did not develop by political persuasion alone. It hatched its own poets, journalists, scientists and engineers. It solved its own problems, erected its own lighthouses, voiced its own opinions and built its own pioneer plane, the *Silver Dart*. Its origins and many of its memories remained European, but its sons and daughters displayed a North American ingenuity.



PAC, C-3194

June/Juin 1984

CANADA
TODAY / D'AUJOURD'HUI

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THE NORTH POLE.



PAC, H3/1000/[1635]



PAC, NMC 0001495



PAC, NMC 0021947

Birdseye View of Dawson, Yukon Ter., 1903.

We learn to look at the world by first looking at maps. Most maps teach us to regard north as up, south as down, with the equator smack in the centre; and most are abstract — a state, a province, a country or even a continent are presented in single, improbable colours. (The British Empire was never solid red). Here are a few maps that changed the rules.

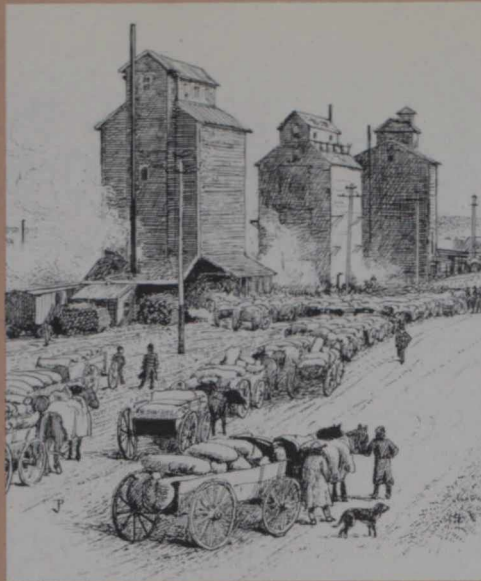
In 1635, a mapmaker decided to depict the world from above the North Pole or "Polus Arcticus." In 1546 the East Coast of North America was mapped from what might be termed a Gulf of Mexico point of view. The cartographers who plotted Montreal in 1759 and Dawson City in 1903 gave us urban grids with background details.



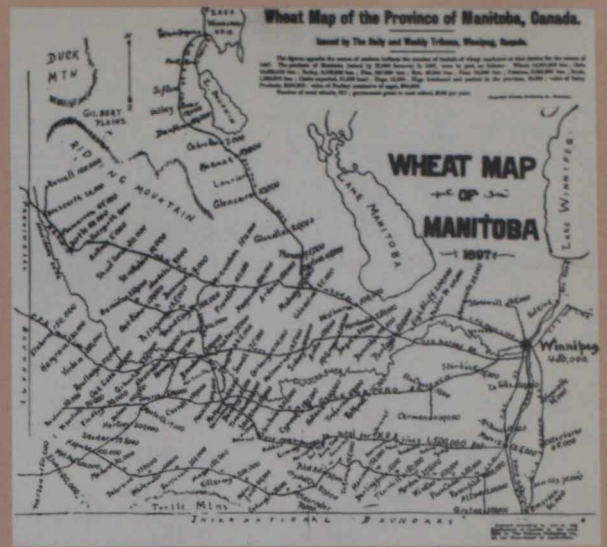
PAC, A/1000/1546



GLENBOW - ALBERTA INSTITUTE



PAC, C-22395



PAC, NMC-0005543

One thing Canada had and Europe lacked was free land. Immigrants were sought and immigrants came, many to the old cities and towns but more to the virgin Prairies.



PAC, PA-29090



PAC, C-11036

August / Août 1984

CANADA
TODAY / D'AUJOURD'HUI

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CANADIAN NATIONAL

Canada's people live in bunches, scattered across a vast land. They have been held together by visible and invisible lines of communication, often publicly sponsored. The transcontinental railways — the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National — came first. (The CP's last spike was driven at Craigellaichie, B.C., November 7, 1885.) They were joined in this century by aeroplanes, telephones, radio and television. (The sedate train passengers pictured are listening to one of the first radio broadcasts.) The National Film Board, founded by John Grierson in 1939, continues to turn out first-rate documentaries. In the letter, upper right, Grierson made his first attempt to resign but was persuaded to hang on through the war.

Technological advances continue apace — television programs now bounce off satellites and radar monitors air traffic in the Arctic.

201007

NATIONAL FILM BOARD
CANADA

Ottawa, November 27, 1940.

COPY

Hon. Jas. A. MacKinnon,
Chairman,
National Film Board,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. MacKinnon:

When I accepted the Film Commissionership, I did so for only a short period. The idea was that I should initiate the work of the Board and outline some of its possibilities. I indicated my view that when the speed trials of the Board, so to speak, were over, the job should be handed over to a Canadian.

That short period has now become a year, though four months of it were spent on assignments in Australia and New Zealand. I have stayed so long because the work was immensely interesting and fruitful. Few countries have been so progressive as Canada in this matter of government films. Particularly in the other Dominions, they are watching closely this attempt to develop the film as a national instrument of information. I have naturally been anxious to do what I could to ensure a strong start.

We have now arrived at the end of the trial phase and approach a new one. It is, I know, the proper time for me to hand over the Commissionership to more native hands. I accordingly advise you that I shall not desire to continue the Commissionership after January. The Board has been kind enough to ask me to remain, but I know my decision to be a wise one; and it is definite.

It may be useful if I take this opportunity to review the work of the Board and indicate where I think its problems in the future will arise.

It is general knowledge that the National Film Board has made considerable changes in the handling of government films. The needs of the Ministry of National War Services and of Information have given it a great opportunity to show its power. It has been the driving force in a program of film production and distribution which has secured some notable results.

Every month for the past eight, a film on the war effort has gone into practically every theatre in the country, and the machinery is set for

PAC, C-105527



VANCOUVER CITY ARCHIVES

TELEGRAM.

For this telegram, a contribution of length, address, or instructions to sender.

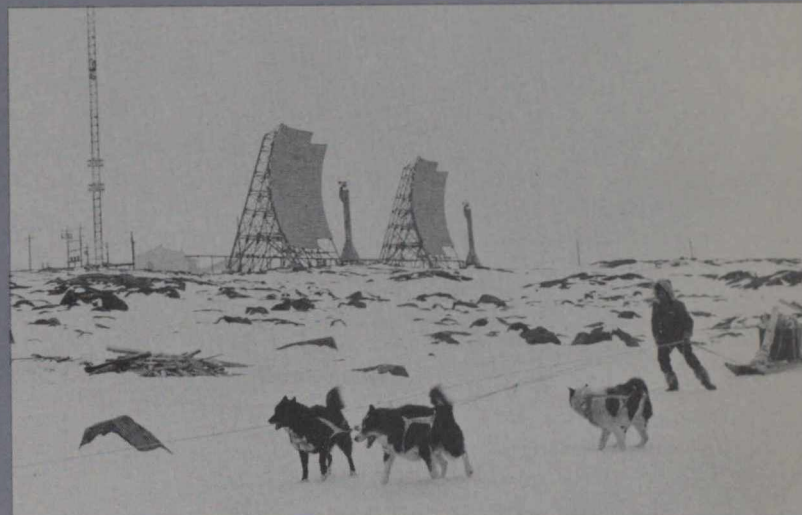
St. Hon. Sir
J.A. Macdonald
K.C.B.

3-27-40
Ottawa, 188

Craigellaichie B.C. pass B.C.

Thanks to your far seeing policy and unwavering support the Canadian Pacific Railway is completed. The last rail was laid this (Saturday) morning at 9:22

M.C. Vetterline



NFB PHOTOTHÈQUE

November / Novembre 1984

CANADA
TODAY / D'AUJOURD'HUI

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	Veterans Day Remembrance Day Jour du souvenir												
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								Thanksgiving Day (U.S.)					
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**BY THE QUEEN.
A PROCLAMATION**
For uniting the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick
into One Dominion under the Name of CANADA.

VICTORIA R.
WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed on the Twenty-sixth Day of March One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, in the Thirtieth Year of Our Reign, intituled "An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Government thereof, and for Purposes connected therewith," after divers Recitals, it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, to declare by Proclamation that on and after a Day therein appointed, not being more than Six Months after the passing of this Act, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall form and be One Dominion under the Name of Canada, and on and after that Day these Three Provinces shall form and be One Dominion under that Name accordingly; And it is thereby further enacted, that such Persons shall be first summoned to the Senate as the Queen, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, thinks fit to approve, and their Names shall be inserted in the Queen's Proclamation of Union; We therefore, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, have thought fit to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and We do Ordain, Declare, and Command, that on and after the First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall form and be One Dominion under the Name of Canada, And We do further Ordain and Declare, that the Persons whose Names are herein inserted and set forth are the Persons of whom We have, by Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, thought fit to approve as the Persons who shall be first summoned to the Senate of Canada.

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. | FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. | FOR THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA. | FOR THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK. |
| JOHN HAMILTON,
ROBERT WATSON,
JOHN BIRD,
SIMEON BROWN,
WALTER SCHEWCHER,
WALTER HAMILTON BROWN,
JAMES SMITH,
LEAH JONATHAN PERKINS BLAIR,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
DAVID CHRISTIE,
JAMES CRY LINDSAY,
DAVID REDBONE,
WILLIAM EDWARDS,
WILLIAM MACLESTER,
AND ALLENBY BURTON,
JOHN SEXTON,
JAMES SMITH,
DAVID LEWIS KEMPSON,
GEORGE CHAPMAN,
WALTER HAMILTON,
WALTER BLAIR,
WILLIAM FRY,
WALTER BROWN,
GORDON WILLIAM ALLAN. | JAMES LESLIE,
AND BELKNAP POSTER,
JOSEPH NAEL BOND,
LEWIS L. GUYER,
JACQUES OLIVIER BÉLLEF,
CHARLES WALTON,
LEAH BASSIN,
LEO LESTERLE DE ST. JUST,
VICTOR JOSEPH TESSIER,
JOHN HAMILTON,
CHARLES CHAMBER,
ANTHONY MICHAEL HICKSON,
DAVID EDWARD PETER,
FREDERICK J. DUBREUIL,
LEONARD BURGESS,
LEAH LAURIE,
JOSEPH F. LEVINE,
CHARLES WILSON,
WILLIAM HENRY CHAFFERS,
JEAN BAPTISTE GUYERBENT,
JAMES FERDINAND,
AND SARAHINE FORTUNAT BELLEF, Esq.,
THOMAS BYAN,
JOHN SEWELL SANDERS. | EDWARD KEENE,
JOHNATHAN WELLS,
THOMAS S. BUCHANAN,
ROBERT R. WELLS,
JOHN R. CAMPBELL,
JOHN BROWN,
JOHN W. BETHUNE,
WILLIAM WALKER,
JOHN LOCKE,
ALEX. R. BELL,
JOHN BURROUGHS,
WILLIAM MILLER. | ANDREW EDWIN BOUTFORD,
EDWARD BARBOUR CHAMBER,
JOHN BARBOUR,
ROBERT EDWARD HAZEN,
WILLIAM BUTLER ODELL,
DAVID WALKER,
WILLIAM HENRY STEVEN,
WILLIAM THOMAS,
JOHN FERDINAND,
ROBERT BUNYAN WILSON,
ANDREW EDWIN BOUTFORD,
PETER WITTELL. |

Given at Our Court at Windsor Castle, this Twenty-second Day of May, in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the Thirtieth Year of Our Reign.
God save the Queen.

**To the Queen's
Most Excellent Majesty:**

Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, Your Majesty's loyal subjects, the House of Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, respectfully approach Your Majesty requesting that you may graciously be pleased to cause to be laid before the Parliament of the United Kingdom a measure containing the recitals and clauses hereinafter set forth.

An Act to give effect to a request by the Senate and House of Commons of Canada

Whereas Canada has requested and consented to the enactment of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to give effect to the provisions hereinafter set forth and the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled have submitted an address to Her Majesty requesting that

**A Sa Très Excellente
Majesté la Reine,**

Très Gracieuse Souveraine :

Nous, membres de la Chambre des communes du Canada réunis en Parlement, fidèles sujets de Votre Majesté, demandons respectueusement à Votre Très Gracieuse Majesté de bien vouloir faire déposer devant le Parlement du Royaume-Uni un projet de loi ainsi conçu :

Annexe A - Schedule A

Loi donnant suite à une demande du Sénat et de la Chambre des communes du Canada

La Très Excellente Majesté la Reine, considérant qu'à la demande et avec le consentement du Canada, le Parlement du Royaume-Uni est invité à adopter une loi visant à donner effet aux dispositions énoncées ci-après, et que le Sénat

PAC, C-21873



PAC, C-7299

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Canada's unity depends on common laws, common goals and common sense. It acquired a basic expression in April 1982 when the Constitution, which legally had been under the control of the British Parliament, was brought home. Queen Elizabeth presided at the transfer.

The Constitution itself is not new — its principal ingredient always has been the British North America Act of 1867, which became the Constitution Act. There was, however, a significant addition — the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Most Canadians have enjoyed basic rights of speech, association, movement and religion since before the Fathers of Confederation put it all together, but these are now entrenched in the Constitution.

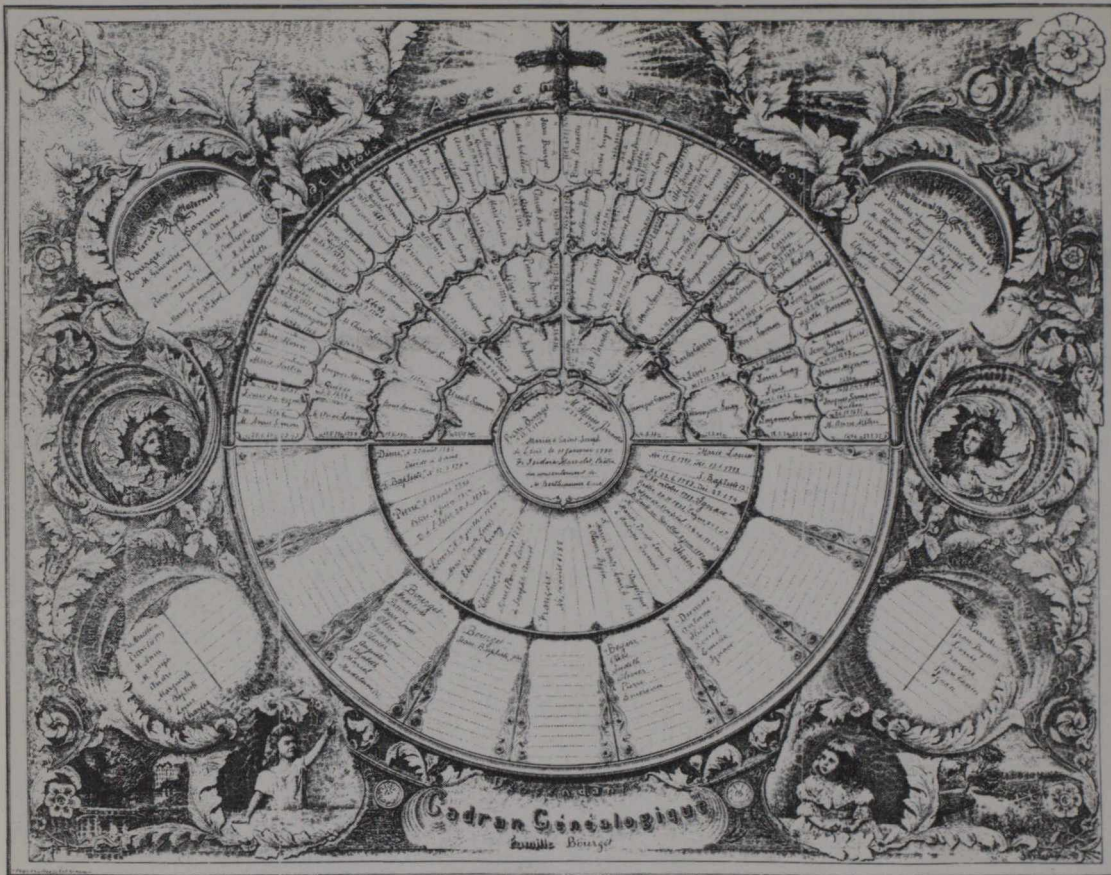


ROBERT COOPER

December / Décembre 1984

CANADA
TODAY / D'AUJOURD'HUI

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						Hanukkah							
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				Christmas Day Noël			Boxing Day						



Genealogical chart of the family of Monseigneur Ignace Bourget, Bishop of Montreal from 1840 to 1876.

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CANADA

Today/d'aujourd'hui

Canadian Embassy
 Ambassade du Canada
 1771 N Street, NW
 Room 300
 Washington, DC
 20036-2878
 202:785-1400

Address Correction
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