

Historical Society Presentation

Presentation at Historical Society Meeting of March 20, 2025

By Ellen Dean

Relatable Quotes:

“It’s risky to be America’s enemy, but it can be fatal to be its friend.”

Bernard Lewis 1916 - 2018
British American Historian specialising with the Middle East.

“I look forward to the time when the American flag will fly over every square foot of the British North American possessions clear to the North Pole!”

James Beauchamp Clark 1850 - 1921
Speaker of the United States House of Representatives (1911). His comment was a factor leading to the defeat of PM Sir Wilfred Laurier’s proposed Reciprocity Treaty.

“Living next to you is in some ways like sleeping with an elephant. No matter how friendly and even tempered is the beast, if I can call it that, one is affected by every twitch and grunt.”

Pierre Elliot Trudeau 1919 - 2000
15th Prime Minister of Canada
In 1969 when PM Trudeau travelled to Washington to meet with President Richard Nixon. The phrase has come to define relations between Canada and the US.

“There is no enemy like a friend betrayed.” Anonymous.

“Never forget that the primary reason Canada came together in 1867 was because of fear of absorption by the US.”

Comment made by Derek Burney,
Former Canadian ambassador to the US

The title for this presentation is “A Look at the Historical Element of the Canada – United States Relationship.” However, perhaps, a suitable, but tongue in cheek, subtitle could be “The History of how Canada is Thwarting the American Dream of Achieving its “Manifest Destiny.”

And now first, a disclaimer. I am not an historian, nor researcher, nor journalist nor author. I am a resident of what I consider to be the best country in the world. So, any errors, omissions, misdirection are mine. I admit to being an amateur, but biased individual who feels the need to stand up and express my feelings for my country, even if to a small town historical society with limited reach to the rest of my land.

I, as most Canadians of late, have been rather irritated, annoyed, frustrated, and what ever thoughts one might have with the recurring expressions coming from south of our shared southern border with the United States of America coveting the northern lands of the North American continent. This is my country! How dare they express such sentiments! Particularly glaring was the comment from a person with one of their major TV networks indignantly saying that we should be privileged to be part of the US. Excuse the form, but “Hell No!” and “When Hell freezes over!”

Those thoughts resonated with me and so a presentation started to form using the inspiration from this US dream of making us the 51st state, generating a nightmare for us Canadians in return. So, what direction to take, what to cover? What would be the logical starting point?

The topic of the Canadian – American relationship itself as in what we share and where we differ, is both complex and convoluted and is seldom considered, if at all, by the ordinary residents of each country. It’s one thing to be proud of the historical alliance and “the longest undefended border in the world.” It’s another to be proud of that historical alliance, but it is necessary to be cognizant that the historical alliance needs to be nurtured regularly. And so now, in light of the new US administration with its words and actions from south of our shared border, perhaps it is appropriate for at least a brief foray into the subject.

The relationship between Canada and the United States of America, can be, in my mind, likened to an old-fashioned carousel complete with the musical calliope. There is the rotation of the apparatus along with some of the components going up and down, all to the tunes from the “organ.” Other analogies coming from the world of entertainment could be inspired by the soliloquy “To be or not to be” in Shakespeare’s “Hamlet” or the recurring day in the movie “Groundhog Day.”

Comparisons

Canada and the United States of America have similar beginnings. The same parent of Britain with each having a secondary European influence – Canada with France and the US with Spain. Both countries have historical records as destination countries for the waves of immigrants from the rest of the world, though the welcome for each varies. Canada welcomes those and respects the newcomers association with their respective home country, while the US prefers the “melting pot” welcome for their newcomers. However, from that point, differences become apparent. While the similarities and differences are extensive, the more obvious are mentioned in this presentation. Essentially though, in my view, we are the same only different.

For each of Canada and the United States of America, there are significant statements indicating the vision and principles helping to form the basis for their respective constitution and influencing the direction that each would pursue. For the US, the American Declaration of Independence promotes “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.” For Canada, the British North America Act of 1867 (now the Constitution Act, 1867) promises “peace, order and good

government” a statement echoed in other Commonwealth constitutions.

Each is a democracy, operating on a federal system. Canada follows the Westminster parliamentary system with the head of state and head of government (prime minister) separated into two distinct positions – Canada’s head of state being an hereditary monarch domiciled in another country plus the head of government (Prime Minister) who is also a Member of Parliament, representing his own constituency. The US is a constitutional federal republic with the head of state and head of government folded into one position (President). Both Parliament and Congress are bicameral, and in the case of the US, the members of each of the House of Representatives and Senate are elected, but with Canada, only the House of Commons members are elected while the Senators are appointed.

Each country evolved from Britain, but with significant differences. The US by bloody revolution and the complete severance of ties with Britain, and Canada, more by devolution and negotiation and continuing ties with Britain. The physical symbols of each can be said to also be reflective of their vision of themselves. The national anthems are representative of their beginnings – the US’s is a war song while Canada’s is a salute to the country with a promise to keep it “strong and free.” The flags are indicative of their perspective of themselves too – the stars and stripes of the US initially considered a battle ensign, or the maple leaf, one Canada’s national symbols.

Other points though not part of this presentation include: Attitudes both domestically and internationally; Size of country relative to the size of the population; Elections; Government systems; Gun laws; The administration of justice; Medicare and general concern for the country’s citizens; Spelling e.g. the “u” in some words and also the pronunciation of some words; Attitude towards accuracy of facts – even the date of their independence is not factually correct; Visual expression of pride in country; National response to international situations. Just consider Canada’s participation in the 20th century conflicts of each of WWI and II, while the US held back, responding only when an actual attack against them took place – sinking the Lusitania (WWI), Pearl Harbour (WWII). And then, there are our peacekeeping roles, or helping out with international disasters.

I could go on with a study of the comparisons, but that would be beyond the intentions for our presentation – a Reader’s Digest condensed version if you will, of the many things connected with the topic of the Canada – US relationship. Comparisons alone are outside the scope of this talk.

And so, let us move on.

Starting Point

The point for this talk is our southern neighbour coveting and lusting over initially the British North American colonies and subsequently Canada. Unfortunately, this is not new. Is history repeating itself? What are the implications and has the principle changed or have the US

beliefs of that period remained the same or at least similar today?

Generally speaking, what we Canadians know as well as those from countries around the world, is that individual Americans are not known for their unassuming manner, being reticent, quiet, etc. The United States as a nation also displays similar characteristics to their peoples projecting a considerable degree of brashness combined with an over abundance of self confidence.

All that came together during the mid 19th century to produce two monumental concepts by the United States of America stating the US had assumed control over the North American continent as it related to outside influences with the future direction being proscribed by the US. This view of America by itself shows its philosophy with respect to its position and role in the grand scheme of things and is expressed through these two positional statements.

Monroe Doctrine. This dates back to December 1823. It states that any action by foreign powers in the Americas would be considered a hostile act against the US and that any effort by European countries to interfere in the affairs of the sovereign countries of the Americas would be considered a threat to US security. In return, the US would recognise and not interfere in the existing European colonies of the Americas nor meddle in the affairs of the European countries. The application has historically been primarily concerned with Latin America, though at times following Confederation, Canada could be said to be under US protection principally during WWI and II with regard to Canada's participation in the European conflicts which could have left Canada open to foreign invasion.

Manifest Destiny. This is a concept that traces its roots back to the mid 19th century as well. The belief goes back to the 1850s that the US has the divine right to expand into and control all of North America. While it has not been a point of contention over the recent years, it was resurrected recently during the latest inauguration speech by an incoming US president.

The Monroe Doctrine and the concept of Manifest Destiny work together with the Doctrine preventing expansion by European powers into the Americas and with the Destiny stating the US belief that it was and still is their entitlement which would enable the US to continue its expansion across the North American continent. Realising these two concepts have been and continue to be blocked by the existence of Canada. And, perhaps continuing this point, Denmark could also be considered to be impeding the American Manifest Destiny through Greenland, which geologically is part of North America. Consider, the current US administration's stated intent to acquire both Canada and Greenland by whatever means.

And so, our trip back in time provides a refresher on the many times of attempted excursions into our lands, some quite pronounced while others give what could best be described as an amusing anecdote on the history of our combined association.

While the past few months have been quite aggravating and insulting with calling Canada the 51st state and our PM "Governor" it is, alas, not the first time that the United States of America has demonstrated a desire to own our lands. Over the years at one part of the shared border or

another, there have been a number of American excursions into the Canadas. It is a well established fact that this United States expansionist dream was behind their invasion of the Canadas resulting in the bloody conflict, the War of 1812 – 1814. While not the only reason for the US action against Britain in 1812 when American forces invaded the British colonies, it is the principal example of their intent of taking control of British North America. Further, they had the belief that the residents of those lands really wanted to rid themselves of British control and become part of that other country as they themselves had done just a few years earlier. Were they proved to be wrong!

There were other excursions into the Canadas over the years both before and after 1812. While the War of 1812 was the bloodiest, the others were more like skirmishes and not necessarily government initiated. But in any case, it appears that the American dream of ownership of all of the North American continent continues alive and well.

The earliest example of an attempt to take control of the British North American colonies was by the Continental Army against Quebec in the early years of the American Revolution. The thinking was that the French would be willing to join the 13 colonies to help defeat the British. Of the Continental generals, Richard Montgomery attacked first at Montreal and then proceeded to join Benedict Arnold at Quebec attacking the Citadel during a snowstorm December 31, 1775 - disastrously. That campaign became a siege and dragged on until spring 1776 when the British arrived and ultimately drove the Continentals back. Of note, that while the area was called the British Province of Quebec, documents of the time used the name Canada.

It is also worth noting that the 13 colonies were almost voluntarily 14. The Colony of Nova Scotia, which included present day New Brunswick (later detached in 1784 to form New Brunswick), had close ties to the south and also shared similar ideas and sentiments with the New Englanders of separating from Britain. However, Nova Scotia's participation in the Revolutionary War was rather uncertain. While the Revolutionary War brought sea battles offshore between Britain and the Continentals, ongoing actions by New England privateers towards Nova Scotia communities generated local animosity towards the rebellious forces. Consequently, because of the actions by the New England privateers combined with the imposing fort in Halifax, the colony remained mostly loyal to Britain and the revolutionary feelings of the time subsided.

There were other acts taken against Canada. Restlessness and local dissatisfaction against colonial rule surfaced during the years of 1837 (Upper Canada Rebellion) and 1838 (Lower Canada Rebellion). Those agitating for greater freedom were joined by members of the Hunters Lodges from the US with the intent of liberating the populace from British control. Neither the US nor British governments became embroiled in the resulting skirmishes since they were each inclined to foster good relations with the other – and were still recovering from the War of 1812. The Upper Canada Rebellion and its participants along with the Hunters Lodge members established the Republic of Canada on December 5, 1837, on Navy Island in the Niagara River. That particular action was short lived, though other participants of the rebellion continued, evolving into the Patriots War.

(Note: Briefly, Hunters' Lodges were secret American societies dedicated to freeing the Canadian colonies from British control.)

The tale of the Republic of Canada in the 1837 - 8 period would make an interesting discussion by itself, but is not a major factor for this presentation.

The Patriots War coming out of the Upper Canada Rebellion/Republic of Canada episode sparked emotions on both sides which included a minor naval engagement in which an American ship (the *Caroline*) was set ablaze and sent over the falls at Niagara. In return, a British steamship (the *Sir Robert Peel*) was sunk in the St. Lawrence River. Bands of Americans roamed through the countryside of Upper Canada raiding the towns and attacking the general population. The Hunter Patriots passionately persisted with their activities, eventually arriving at the Town of Prescott leading an assault on the town in November 1838 and taking possession of a windmill on the outskirts of the Village of Newport. The “Battle of the Windmill” was the bloodiest action of the rebellion, and while the Patriots initially were successful, the combined forces of British regulars, colonial militia and aided by a US naval vessel, they finally surrendered.

The “Battle of the Windmill” was not the end of the Patriots War. The final act was the “Battle of Windsor.” In that, a group of Patriots mainly from Detroit on the American side of the border and supported by Upper Canada rebels launched a surprise attack against the Town of Windsor across from Detroit. Initially successful on the side of the Patriots, the local militia from nearby Essex ultimately responded surprising the invaders, thus ending the conflict with fatal results for many of the Americans.

Following the quelling of the Upper and Lower Canada Rebellions and the related activities, the two were united in 1841 to form the Province of Canada. From that, Lower Canada became Canada East and Upper Canada became Canada West. Furthermore, as a result of the uprisings, the British Government sent Lord Durham with the positive result of his report advocating for increased autonomy and responsible government for the colonies.

Again, Canada was attacked by individuals from the US in 1866 and 1870 – 71. The Fenian Raids against installations in Canada by members of the Fenian Brotherhood were an attempt to get the British out of Ireland. The first attempt was slated to be on an island in the Passamaquoddy Bay (an inlet of the Bay of Fundy between the Province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine) in 1866. However, the Royal Navy in a show of strength caused the Fenians to disperse. A separate effect of this was to convince New Brunswick to join with Nova Scotia and the Canadas with the founding of the Dominion of Canada in 1867.

Subsequent raids were carried out by Fenians into Canada East, Canada West, and then into Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba following Canadian Confederation. In the case of the Fenians, the US authorities supported the British/Canadian positions with arrests and/or seizure of weapons and attempts to discourage the activities.

While the major actions involving US participation against the British colonies as has just been discussed, there would still be friction in the following years that caused tensions, though

nothing major:

The Pork and Beans War (1838 – 1839) (also called the Aroostook or Madawaska War) was over a disputed part of the border between New Brunswick and Maine. This first surfaced in 1830, but instead of an actual conflict, the question was sent for neutral mediation. The results set out in 1835 were accepted by the British, but not the US. Other armed standoffs occurred during the years, such as the Battle of Caribou, also over logging rights in disputed border areas. During the winter of 1838-1839, lumberjacks from each country, engaged in logging operations with officials from each country pursuing those who were considered to be trespassing. Militias were mobilised, and a standoff followed, but no action was taken. The matter continued until 1842 when it was resolved peacefully by the respective countries. This result, accepted by each country, showed that it was possible for boundary disputes to be handled nonviolently, showing the way for the peaceful end to the Pig War 20 years later.

The Pig War (1859) in which a British pig was shot after wandering into an American garden on the San Juan Islands on the west coast. Actions were taken by both the British and American military but evolved into a stalemate which ultimately was resolved when the boundary dispute in that area was settled. The only actual loss seems to have been the pig.

Going into the 20th Century, with the world changed as a result of World War I, a different concept was devised by the US. War Plan Red, also known as the Atlantic Strategic War Plan, was an invasion plan created by the US should there be war with the UK. The plan included invading Canada in an effort to defeat Britain. Improvements were made to the initial plans, but with the outbreak of World War II, the concept was shelved and ultimately declassified in 1974. Whether anything about invading Canada remains in the US handbook is up for speculation. This makes for interesting reading from various sources, though.

Looking at the historical relationship between Canada and the US, one does not expect to find Canada to be the source of aggression against the US. However, during the US Civil War, while officially neutral, Canadians did choose sides and joined in the thousands in the relevant armies. The ordinary Canadian generally supported the Union side and its fight. However, those in leadership positions for business, churches, politicians, newspaper publishers supported the Confederacy which set up bases in Canada for the purposes of launching raids and other offensive acts against the Union. As a result of Canada's role in supporting the Confederacy, President Lincoln called for cancelling a trade agreement, or with others calling for either invading or annexing Canada. In addition, there is indication that John Wilkes Booth received support while he was temporarily in Montreal. Support for the Confederacy was such that after the end of the War, the Confederate President Davis, headed to Canada for safety and protection.

Borders

A prevailing thought for some: From an American perspective, the shared border is only an inconvenience meant to protect the United States, but open for entering Canada. In the past, and perhaps even today, it hasn't been uncommon for Americans to regard Canada as a branch of their country to the point of (a) thinking it only a matter of simply packing up belongings and arriving at a border crossing and proceeding to move into Canada or (b) thinking that law

enforcement people (e.g. bounty hunters) can just willynilly waltz into Canada searching for suspects and transport such individuals back to from whence they came without even a so much as a how do you do – that subject was covered by our Ron Shaw with his story of the Ku Klux Klan in Canada (refer to *Rendition on Wellington Street*). Such actions are not legal in Canada and cases while rare, have occurred, even into present times.

When considering the history of the shared border we find that to be rather complicated. The whole thing goes by fits and starts. We know about the 49th parallel issue and possibly a bit of other parts of the common border, but little else. The latest point of view, as you recall, the present US President referred to the border, as “only an artificially drawn line” which happens to describe the majority of national boundaries worldwide. What are there besides rivers or other such natural landmarks to mark international borders for the world’s countries along with “the artificially drawn lines?” In any case, back to ours. So, how did our border with the US come about?

Our border with the US is the longest in the world with both land and water boundary issues that have had to be resolved over the years – from the 1760s onward. Several treaties have set out and defined the applicable border segments as required at the time. Further, there are apparently still some unresolved issues including some oddities along the way such as the Haskell Free Library and Opera House purposely built so that it straddles the Quebec/Vermont border at Stanstead, Quebec and Derby Line, Vermont. However, due to the current US actions, as of March 2025, Canadian access to the building, originally through the front door, situated in the US has been halted requiring adjustments to a rear door on the Canadian side.

The Treaty of Paris (1783) which ended the US Revolutionary War described the boundary as applicable to the colony of Nova Scotia (which included what is now New Brunswick) combined with the earlier designation of the 45th (N) line of latitude that was established in the 1760s as the boundary between what is now Quebec with what became New York and Vermont States.

The St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes were also recognised as comprising a major segment of the international boundary in the 1700s.

The Jay Treaty, also in the 18th century (1794, effective 1796) created the International Boundary Commission, responsible for surveying and mapping the boundary with what was British North America and the US.

The Treaty of Ghent (1814) which ended the War of 1812, replaced the Jay Treaty and returned the boundaries as previously established.

The Rush-Bagot Treaty (1817) set out principles for drawing the border.

Treaty of 1818 concerned with the expansion of both British North America and the United States going west from Lake of the Woods along the 49th parallel to the Rocky Mountains and clarified some smaller issues along the way. The 49th, while in theory is straight, follows 19th century surveyors’ markers and so can vary significantly in places.

Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842) settled issues that arose in the Aroostook War (also called the Madawaska or Pork and Beans War) with the boundary between Maine, New Brunswick and the Province of Canada, and the border between the Province of Canada on one side and New York, New Hampshire and Vermont on the other side, plus the Province of Canada versus areas around

Lake Champlain.

Oregon Treaty (1846) continued the 49th parallel through the Rockies.

Boundary Surveys of the mid-19th century included the Northwest Boundary Survey (1857 – 1861) and settled the issues after the Pig War (1859) and arbitration (1872) concerning the Gulf Islands and the San Juan Islands.

The International Boundary Survey (“Northern Boundary Survey” in the US) began in 1872 to establish the border as agreed to in the Treaty of 1818.

A joint United Kingdom – Canada – US tribunal (1903) established the boundary of southeast Alaska.

Treaty of 1908 between the United Kingdom and the United States concerning the boundary between Canada and The United States further defined the boundary through the St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes.

The Boundary Waters Treaty in 1909 established the International Joint Commission.

The International Boundary Commission in 1925 further defined the international border with direction for keeping the border areas clear.

More information on any of the preceding is all readily available through numerous sources.

Economic Ties

In a speech to the Canadian Parliament May 17, 1961, US President John F. Kennedy said “Geography has made us neighbours. History has made us friends. Economics has made us partners. And necessity has made us allies. Those whom nature hath so joined together, let no man put asunder.” Very astute, but unfortunately, not recognised as pertinent at this moment in time by the current US administration.

Historically, Canadian trade was with Britain progressing to the Commonwealth (the Commonwealth Preference System established after the Ottawa Conference of 1932), but times change along with trading patterns and international allegiances. So, how has this economic relationship with the US developed? Much of the following is a combination of basic observations, general knowledge and common sense.

First, a look at Canada. To trade internally, one must consider several facts. Contemplating just driving across Canada means appreciating the size of the country and the difficulties of such a vehicle excursion. Definitely not an overnight or even a weekend possibility! Canada is a large country with a small population, most of which resides near the US border. The east-west route is full of obstacles, ranging from sheer distance, the Great Lakes (while economically essential, also present a difficulty as in a need to go up and around), large parts of the country are either sparsely populated or completely uninhabitable, and finally the mountains. And to complicate the whole picture, the provinces have their own systems of controls meant to provide protection for individual provincial interests. Now, finally after years of just talking about changing the negative aspects of internal trade between the provinces, progress is on the horizon.

However, travelling north-south provides freer movement, at least from Canada's position. For trading purposes, it is considerably more practical and economical to use land-based methods – trucks and trains. Further, for consideration, trade with other countries generally means using sea routes along with land-based systems necessary to reach the ocean ports. And so, we developed a trading partnership with the US, and at the same time, taking advantage of the vastly increased consumerism of that country. There were other advantages too such as the larger manufacturing capabilities of the US. In the process, Canada became a supplier of its own raw materials and natural resources – sell and ship out the raw materials, buy back the finished products. At this point in time, that system is now working against us, as well as against Americans, though not to the same degree.

Of course there are other areas existing as part of the relationship between Canada and the US such as defence and cultural matters each of which would require a significant review and discussion. However, with timing a factor with our presentations for our meetings, this talk deals only with the historical background plus a brief view covering the economy.

More Than Neighbours

Over the years, especially recent ones, each of Canada and the United States has come to the aid of the other regarding natural catastrophes such as the frequent wild fires that each experiences. Other events include hurricanes, severe flooding, power outages as a result of Mother Nature.

However, it's the other story that explains the friendship side of the Canadian – American relationship in which the two countries have developed a bond that is more than just good neighbours. The US has come knocking at our doors frequently needing a friend, seemingly each century, whether as friendly visitors or those looking for a safe haven: United Empire Loyalists rejecting the Revolutionary ideals in the 1770s; Blacks escaping the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850; Confederate families and KKK refugees fleeing into Canada during 1865 to 1870 seeking protection from US justice after the end of the Civil War; Vietnam War draft dodgers; The Canadian Caper – 1979 - 1980 – involving Canada's role with the escape of 6 US diplomats from Iran, though one must disregard Hollywood's version; Airline passengers' unplanned stopover in Canada because of the events of 9/11. On the other hand, Canada hasn't been on the receiving end of assistance from the US in the same manner with the exception following the Halifax Explosion of December 6, 1917, when New England, especially Boston, responded immediately. That remains to this day, the world's worst man-made non nuclear explosion.

Each situation regarding the US has been because of internal aggression or an act against their own country. Or at other times aggressively as intruders wanting to take us over, again in each century with the Revolutionary War, War in 1812 and other cross border raids. Or just trying to export some of their more radical ideals that go against the fabric and conscience of Canadians. Except for the actual military excursions, we've always welcomed them without question and in the process have protected them, shared our hospitality and even our homes. We Canadians haven't always agreed with America or its citizens, but we more often than other nations have had their back.

Conclusion

Mother Britain helped to look after us in our early years guiding us through the many problematic boundary issues among other matters. During the 20th century, we were in a better position to do for ourselves, prompted in large measure by the conflicts of that period. We managed to do that with pride. Lately, we've relied on Father America to do the same, though he now wants payment for that. Though maybe somewhere along the way, we can inject a morsel of one-upmanship providing a bit of smugness on our part by trumping the Trump. Seriously, perhaps it is well past time that we stopped our complacency, grow up and earnestly look after ourselves proving that we really are a sovereign nation.

And now a thought for everyone: The US is taking their border security seriously for both their south and north faces, so, shouldn't we be doing the same? It isn't just the American border, it is our own Canadian southern border which we should be protecting from unwanted products and other intrusions coming north into our country. It should be noted, however, that there does not seem to be any concerns by the US about the Alaska/Yukon and British Columbia scene – a forgotten sphere perhaps? Also, we profess ownership of the northern part of the North American continent, including the Northwest Passage and the Arctic Archipelago. Time for us to do something about it all!

In conclusion, Canada is my country. I can't think of any place that I'd rather live – certainly not in the neighbour to the south nor in the northwest corner of the continent. I know Canada is not perfect and neither am I nor anyone I know. But then, perfect is not all that is cracked up to be. Furthermore, being perfect gives one direction only to move – downward if the perfection can't be maintained and that requires constant and tiring work. Being good, polite, respectful and respected, trustworthy, steadfast are the attributes worth striving for. Being less than perfect gives a goal to aim for which gives meaning to the everyday way of life. So, my message is to remember the history that brought Canada to this point, keep showing everyone how you feel, and above all, celebrate the country and your fellow Canadians.

And to finish, a suggestion – In lieu of the American “Declaration of Independence” we should have a Canadian “Declaration of Identity.” It would be much more civilised, do you not think?

By Ellen Dean, Society Chair,