

STUDY ABROAD PROGRAM

2017



MONTREAL, CANADA

The culmination of notes and photographs from

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during the three-day Study Abroad Program in Canada resulted in this comprehensive overview of the cultures, histories, governments and even sightseeing in Ottawa, Ontario; Quebec City, Quebec and the City of Montreal, Quebec.

STUDY ABROAD

- Montreal's Coat of Arms on the cover page was designed by Jacques Viger, the City of Montreal's first Mayor, and it represents: Heraldic Cross – Christian thought that led to founding of Ville Marie; Beaver – Industrious character of Montrealers; Wreath of maple leaves – Mutual understanding within the community; Motto *Concordia Salus* – Salvation through harmony; Fleur de Lys – French settlers; Lancastrian Rose – Montrealers with roots in England; Thistle – Montrealers of Scottish origin; Shamrock – Irish Montrealers.

Canada:

- Is celebrating its 150th anniversary (1867-2017).
- Has 10 provinces and 3 Territories that extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific and northward into the Arctic Ocean, covering 9.98 million square kilometers (3.85 million square miles), making it the world's second largest country by total area and the fourth largest country by land area.
 - Nova Scotia
 - Saskatchewan
 - British Columbia
 - Newfoundland and Labrador
 - New Brunswick
 - Alberta
 - Ontario
 - Quebec
 - Manitoba
 - Prince Edward Island
 - Northwest Territories
 - Yukon Territory
 - Nunavut
- One third of the population lives in the three largest metropolitan areas: Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver.
- Its capital is Ottawa.
- Other major urban areas include Calgary, Edmonton, Quebec City, Winnipeg and Hamilton.
- Name comes from the Saint Lawrence Iroquoian word Kanata, meaning "village" or "settlement".
- Official bilingualism (English and French) was implemented in 1969. Citizens have the right to receive federal government services in either English or French.
- French is used as a language of instruction, in courts, and for other government services, in addition to English.

- Forestry and petroleum industries are two of the most prominent components of Canada's economy.
- Ethnicities consist of English, French, Scottish, Irish, German, Italian, Chinese, First Nations, Ukrainian and Dutch.
- Laurentian Mountains are part of the “Canadian Shield” and are one of the oldest mountain ranges in the world

Canada History:

1535 Colony of Canada was first established by the French during Jacques Cartier's second voyage to New France.

1776 Ben Franklin tried to convince Quebec to join the American Revolution and failed because England had given them extra rights, and the Catholic Church did not support the Revolution.

1812 Americans invaded Ottawa and burned down Toronto so the British retaliated by burning down Washington DC.

1867 Canada was recognized as a country (Confederation – Dominion of Canada).

1867 *Canada* was adopted as the legal name, and Dominion was conferred as the country's title.

1927 Canada granted control of its external affairs.

1982 Passage of the Canada Act where Canada took over the power to amend its constitution and gain full sovereignty from Great Britain and transitioned away from the formal use of Dominion.

Canada Government:

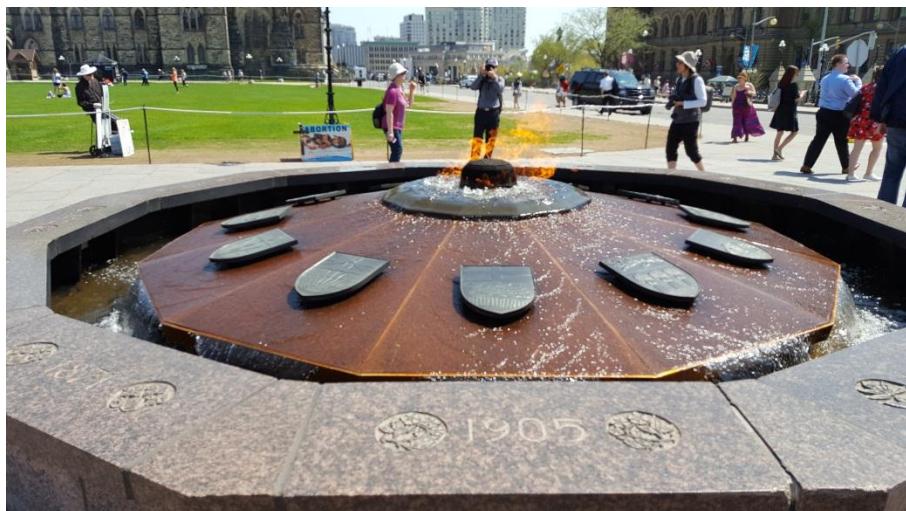
- Is a federal parliamentary democracy and a constitutional monarchy with Queen Elizabeth II being the Head of State.
- Has established complete sovereignty as an independent country, with the Queen's role as monarch of Canada separate from her role as the British monarch or the monarch of any of the other Commonwealth realms.
- Has a parliamentary system within the context of a constitutional monarchy, the monarchy of Canada being the foundation of the executive, legislative and judicial branches.
- Hierarchy is:
 - Sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II who is also monarch of each of Canada's 10 provinces.
 - Governor General of Canada, the Queen's representative, carries out most of the federal royal duties in Canada.
 - Prime Minister is head of the government.
 - Prime Minister's Office is one of the most powerful institutions in the government, initiating most legislation for parliamentary approval and selecting, for appointment by the Crown, the governor general, lieutenant

governors, senators, federal court judges, and heads of Crown corporations and government agencies.

- Parliament consists of 338 members in the House of Commons and 105 members in the Senate.
 - Senate members serve until age 75.
 - Senate terms are four years. There are no staggered terms so elections are every four years.



The Centre Block Parliament Building was the second one built after the first one burned down on February 3, 1916. The tower in the center is part of the original building and is called the "Peace Tower". The building sits on a hill in Ontario and is across the river from the Province of Quebec.



In front of the Parliament building is an 'eternal flame' with the seals of all the provinces and territories displayed.

- Supreme Court of Canada is the highest court and final arbiter.



Supreme Court of Canada

- Supreme Court's nine members (currently four women and five men) are appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister and minister of justice.
- Common law prevails everywhere except in Quebec, where civil law predominates.
- Criminal law is solely a federal responsibility and is uniform throughout Canada.
- All buildings flying Canadian flags are government buildings.
- The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are the police force for all the provinces and territories except Ontario and Quebec who have their own police force with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police serving in an auxiliary capacity.



Boarding facility for the horses of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police near Ottawa



Boarding facility for the horses of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police near Ottawa

Province of Ontario:

- Was created by the Royal Proclamation of 1763.
- Was granted its own elected legislative assembly by the Constitutional Act of 1791.
- Has the largest French-speaking population outside of Quebec.
- Allows for both English and French to be spoken in the provincial legislatures, and laws are enacted in both languages.

Ottawa:

- Is the fourth largest city in Ontario and has a population of more than 1.3 million.
- Has a fort that was built because Canadians feared the Americans would come up the Saint Lawrence from New York and attack.
- The original Parliament buildings were constructed between 1859 and 1866.

On February 3, 1916, the Centre Block of the Parliament buildings was destroyed by fire. The House of Commons and Senate were temporarily relocated to what is now the Canadian Museum of Nature until the completion of the new Centre Block in 1922, the centerpiece of which is a structure known as the Peace Tower.



Centre Block Parliament Building

- The current location of what is now known as Confederation Square was redeveloped as a ceremonial center in 1938 and became the site of the National War Memorial in 1939.



Confederation Square - National War Memorial with changing of the guard. The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is located in the forefront of the Memorial.

- French architect-planner Jacques Greber's plan was instrumental in the creation of the Rideau Canal and Ottawa River pathways which were successfully accomplished in the 1960s and 1970s. The canal:
 - Links two rivers and stretches from Ottawa to Kingston.
 - Is as long as the Suez Canal.
 - Has 50 locks.
 - Took six years to build (1826-1832).
 - During part of the winter season, the Ottawa section of the canal forms the world's largest skating rink, providing both a recreational venue and a 7.8 kilometer (4.8 mi) transportation path to downtown for ice skaters.
 - Is the oldest continuously operated canal system in North America.



Photos of portions of Rideau Canal



- Bilingualism became official policy for the conduct of municipal business in 2002, and 37% of the population can speak both languages as of 2006, making it the largest city in Canada with both English and French as co-official languages.
- Primary employers are the Public Service of Canada and the high-tech industry.
- The Federal government is the city's largest employer, employing over 110,000 individuals from the National Capital region.
- The City of Ottawa is the second largest employer with 17,000 employees.
- Holds the largest Tulip Festival in the world. The Netherlands sends them thousands of tulip bulbs every year in gratitude for the Canadian troops rescuing their troops in World War II and for giving their queen asylum during the war.



One of many parks laden with tulips

- Is very English because it was originally populated by Royalists.
- In 2001, Ottawa City Hall moved downtown to a relatively new building (1990) which was very close to Ottawa's first (1849-1877) and second (1877-1931) City Halls. Included in the new city hall complex was an adjacent 19th century restored heritage building.
- Is host to 130 embassies.

Ottawa History:

- Was a lumberjack town chosen by Queen Victoria to be the capital because it was English on one side of the river and French on the other side.
- Name was chosen in reference to the nearby Ottawa River, the name of which is derived from the Algonquin *Odawa*, meaning "to trade".

- Original name, Bytown, was founded as a community in 1826 when hundreds of land speculators were attracted to the south side of the river because the British authorities were constructing the northerly end of the Rideau Canal military project at that location.
- In 1855, Bytown was renamed *Ottawa* and was incorporated as a city.
- On New Year's Eve 1857, Queen Victoria selected the location for the permanent capital of the Province of Canada. Ottawa was in an isolated location in back country surrounded by dense forest far from the Canada-US border and being situated on a cliff face would make it more defensible from attack. Ottawa was located approximately midway between Toronto and Kingston and Montreal and Quebec City. It also had seasonal water transportation access to Montreal over the Ottawa River and to Kingston via the Rideau Waterway. Ottawa was the only settlement of any substantial size that was already located directly on the border of French populated former Lower Canada and English populated former Upper Canada.
- Colonel John By was responsible for the entire Rideau Waterway construction project. The military purpose of the canal was to provide a secure route between Montreal and Kingston on Lake Ontario.
- The Rideau Canal (Rideau Waterway) first opened in 1832 and is 202 km in length. It connects the Saint Lawrence River on Lake Ontario at Kingston to the Ottawa River near Parliament Hill.

Our group was welcomed into the City Hall building and had a wonderful lunch while our hosts looked on. Protocol was that our hosts could not eat lunch with us. After lunch we went into the Council Chambers where we learned many things about the City and its governing body.



Council Chambers

Ottawa's City Government:

- Amalgamated 12 municipalities of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton into one single city on January 1, 2001.
- Is a single-tier municipality, which is in itself a census division and has no county or regional municipality government above it. As a single tier municipality, Ottawa has responsibility for all municipal services.
- Is governed by the 24-member Ottawa City Council consisting of 23 councillors each representing one ward and the mayor.
- The Mayor also chairs the Executive Committee.
- A meeting is not considered a meeting unless the Clerk is there. A quorum does not matter.
- Does not allow public testimony in the Council meetings.
- Verbal presentations are limited without formal reports from Chairs and staff at Committee meetings. These reports are posted to the City's website with the Minutes for each meeting.
- Clerk's office budget is \$36 million.
- City Clerk uses a Routine and Proactive Disclosure Policy for MFIPPA in the City of Ottawa or more commonly known as FOIA requests here in the states. Routine Disclosure is the routine or automatic release of certain types of administrative and operational records in response to such requests. It is the periodic release of general records without a formal or informal request.
- City Clerk provides procedural notes for the Council meeting to Members of Council in a memo the day prior to the meeting. This memo is also made available to the media. As explained to us, the memo helps the media to follow along with the meetings and gives the public advance notice of any motions that may be considered. The memo also provides an indication of whether staff anticipates any issues that may arise, and it advises of the Mayor's intent as to the order of consideration of the items on the agenda.

Ottawa Sightseeing:





Aerial View of West Block, Centre Block and East Block Parliament Buildings



East Block Parliament Building



West Block Parliament Building



Office of Prime Minister and Privy Council



Library and Archives of Canada



Plaque and statue of Terry Fox

"I was lucky to do what I did. How many people ever get a chance to do something that they really believe in?" - Terry Fox

On April 12, 1980, Terry Fox began his dream to run across Canada in support of cancer research by dipping his artificial leg into the Atlantic waters off St. John's, Newfoundland. Terry's run, which he called the 'Marathon of Hope', would do so much more by uniting Canadians in support of his heroic desire to better the lives of others.



On September 1, near Thunder Bay, Ontario, and 5,373 kilometers later, Terry's footsteps ceased as cancer reclaimed his body. Ten months later, it would claim his life. Yet Terry's heroism and determination live on in the hearts of not only Canadians but all people worldwide who continue to pursue his dream by raising money annually in the fight against cancer.

Terry's steps still echo in the legacy he continues to weave today through the example he set for all of us: that dreams can come true.

This plaque was unveiled by Terry's parents, Betty and Rolland Fox, on the occasion of the rededication of the Terry Fox statue July 1, 1998.

In the presence of His Excellency the Right Honourable Romeo LeBlanc, Governor General of Canada, The Right Honourable Jean Chretien, Prime Minister of Canada, The Honourable Sheila Copps, Minister of Canadian Heritage, Mr. Bob Chiarelli, Regional Chair – Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton



Ottawa Chamber of Commerce

- The Maman sculpture by Louis Bourgeois, a 9.144 m or 30 ft bronze cast of a spider, is located at the National Gallery of Canada.



Bronze statue of spider



Maman Spider

- Traditionally, the Byward Market (in Lower Town), Parliament Hill and the Golden Triangle (both in Centertown – Downtown) have been the focal points of cultural scenes in Ottawa.



Byward Market



Byward Market

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Entrance to Byward Market



Common local fare are Beaver Tails

On our second day, we visited Quebec City.

Province of Quebec:

- British parliament passed the Quebec Act of 1774, expanding Quebec's territory to the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley. It re-established the French language, Catholic faith and French civil law.
- Was granted its own elected legislative assembly by the Constitutional Act of 1791.
- Is the only province that French (rather than English) is its official language.
- French is used as a language of instruction, in courts, and for other government services, in addition to English.
- Has a law requiring that if someone asks for assistance in French or English, staff is required to respond in the same language.
- Public offices are required to have signs in French.
- Continues preserving the French language but its usage is dropping. The French that is spoken is 'Canadian French'. People in France don't always understand it because it is old style like British English vs. American English.
- Is larger than Alaska.
- Has been using the metric system since the 1970s.
- Produces 80% of the maple syrup in the world making it the world's largest producer.
- Still has many drive-in movie theaters. Up until the 1970s, the Catholic Church would not allow them.
- Has one of the cheapest utility rates in the world. It also has a nuclear plant that will be dismantled next year.

Quebec's Provincial Government:

- Parliament building is home to the Parliament of Quebec, composed of the Lieutenant-Governor and the National Assembly:



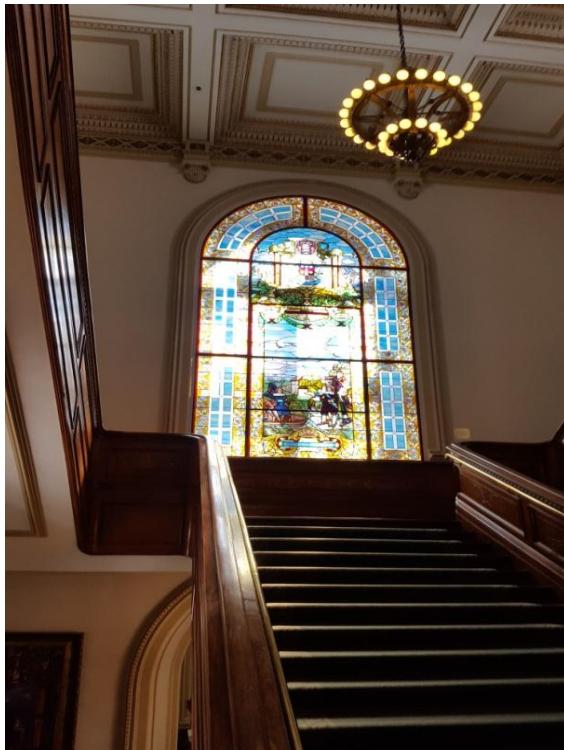
Province of Quebec Parliament building built 1877-1886

- The 22 statues on the outside of the Parliament building are the 22 founders of Quebec City. Renovation was underway on the building so many of the statues were actually life sized photos.
- When the British flag is flying over Parliament, it means there is a British visitor.
- The fountain in front of Parliament is from Quebec's sister city, Bordeaux, and was purchased by the owner of "The House of Simon" a retail clothing store in Quebec City that has been in operation for 175 years. It was given to the city for its 400th anniversary.



Fontaine de Tourny east of the Parliament building

- Inside the Parliament building:

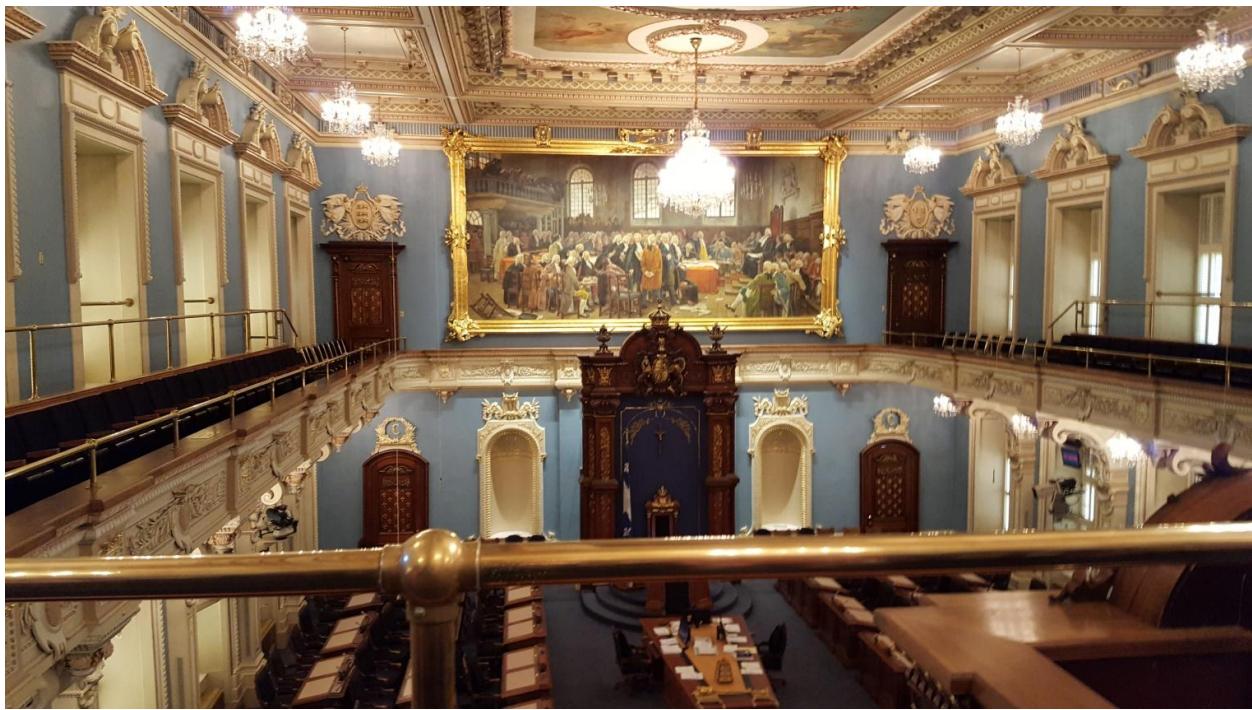


Stained glass windows across from each other - one shows Samuel de Champlain leaving France and the other shows him arriving in Canada.

- National Assembly Chamber (Blue Room) with a painting depicting the first debate in 1793 – 48 members (32 French and 16 English).
 - Has 125 Districts/members.
 - Has British Parliament system.
 - Speaker of the House, which is an elected position and remains neutral, sits in the middle.



- In 1936, a cross was placed in the Chamber. In 1960, they considered removing it as a symbol of separation of church and state, but following debate decided it should remain as a historical symbol of the city's founding as a mission of the Catholic Church.



National Assembly Chamber (Blue Room)

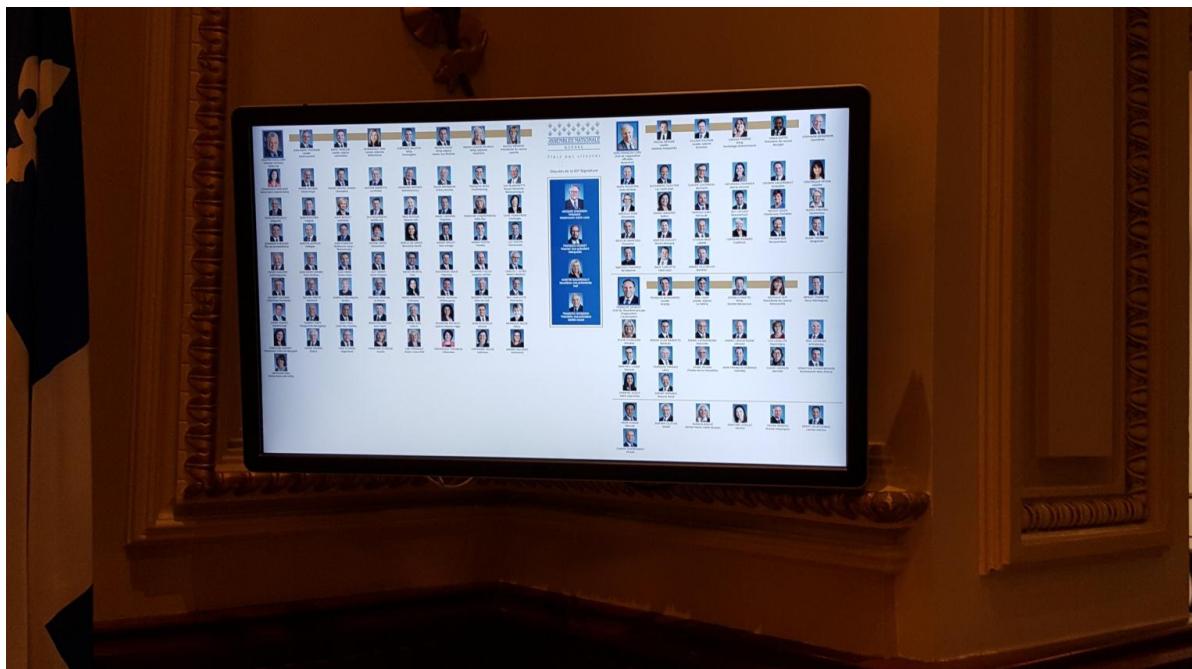


Legislative Council Room (Pink)



Legislative Counsel Room

- Government:
 - Queen is the Head of State.
 - Governor signs Bills.
 - Lieutenant Governor serves the smaller jurisdictions.
 - Prison system:
 - Convicts serving a sentence of 2 years or less will serve in a provincial prison.
 - Convicts serving a sentence longer than 2 years will go to a federal prison.
 - In 2014, the Liberal Party of Quebec was the majority party with 68 seats. There are 4 main parties and 7 independent parties. A party must have 2 members to be recognized.



Plaque of the parties and seats

The Parliament building contains a restaurant, the only one in North America, where ordinary



Le Parlementaire Restaurant

people and tourists can enjoy a meal with legislators. Before our group got to the restaurant, we had to pass through a security checkpoint where we had to show our passports. Once in the restaurant, we had a wonderful lunch.



Members of our group and Menu

After lunch, we traveled to City Hall where we learned many things about the City and its governing body.

Quebec City

- Is the capital city of the Canadian province of Quebec.
- Pronounced French: Quebec (kebek), officially Ville de Quebec.
- The original name given to Quebec City, *Kébec*, is an Algonquin word meaning "where the river narrows". It is still pronounced that way, but the French changed the spelling to Quebec because 'K' is rarely used in the French language and is considered an evil letter or one of ill omen.

- Logo: Ship named “God’s Gift”. The ship was captained by Jacques Cartier in 1534.
- Motto: I remember.
- Is one of the oldest walled cities in North America.
- Quebec's Old Town (Vieux-Québec) is the only North American fortified city north of Mexico whose walls still exist.
- Is located in the Saint Lawrence River valley on the north bank of the Saint Lawrence River.
- The Laurentian Mountains lie to the north of the city.
- A portion of the city and most of the Old Quebec area is built on a plateau. Because of this topographic feature, the central and oldest area of the city is sometimes divided into Upper Town and Lower Town.
- Lower town is located on the eastern foot of this plateau.



Mural is on the side of a building. It depicts the different seasons and history of the city. The mural looks completely real.

- Quebec City's downtown is in Lower Town.

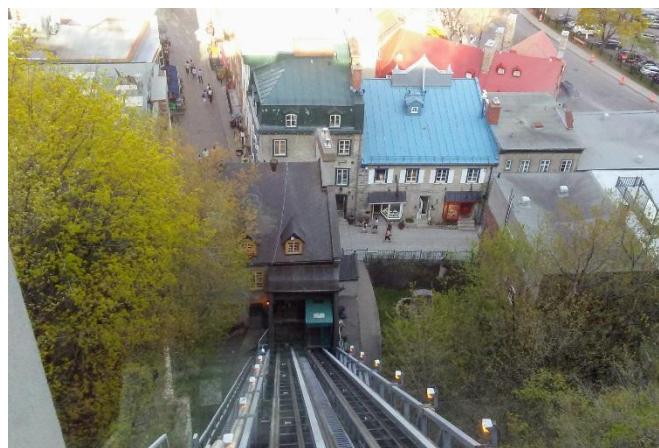


Lower Town of Quebec City

- Upper Town is linked by the *Escalier* (literally "neck-breaking" steps) and the Old Quebec Funiculaire to Lower Town.



Funiculaire in Upper Town



View of how steep the rails are of the Funiculaire



Quaint shops in Downtown area in Lower Town

- The Plains of Abraham are located near the edge of the plateau, on which high stone walls were built during colonial days.



Existing wall that surrounds Quebec City

- Battlefields Park is home to the Plains of Abraham. This was the site of an American revolutionary battle, the Battle of Quebec (1775) where the British were able to hold onto its last stronghold in the Northern extent of its North American territory.
- The majority of city residents are native French speakers.
- Skyline is dominated by the massive Chateau de Frontenac Hotel and was designed by architect Bruce Price.



Chateau de Frontenac Hotel

- Has one of the most photographed hotels in the world: the Chateau (means castle) de Frontenac Hotel. It has 618 rooms that cost \$600 per night. The building was started by the French in 1608 and completed by the British in 1759.



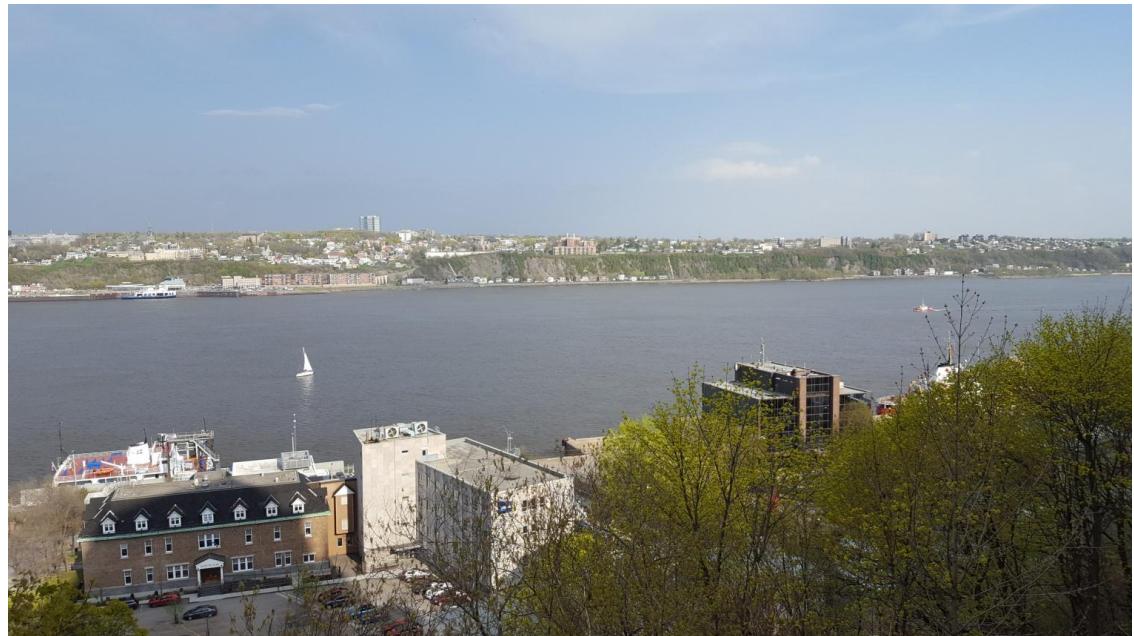
Looking up at the massive Chateau de Frontenac Hotel from Lower Town



Boardwalk and plaza at Chateau de Frontenac Hotel (looking to the east)



Boardwalk and plaza at Chateau de Frontenac Hotel (looking to the west)



View of Lower Town in the foreground and the Saint Lawrence River and Lévis from the overlook at boardwalk and plaza at Chateau de Frontenac Hotel (looking to the south)

- Two bridges (the Quebec Bridge and Pierre Leborte Bridge) and a ferry service connect the city with Lévis and its suburbs along the south shore of the Saint Lawrence River.



Quebec Bridge (left) and Pierre Leborte Bridge (right)



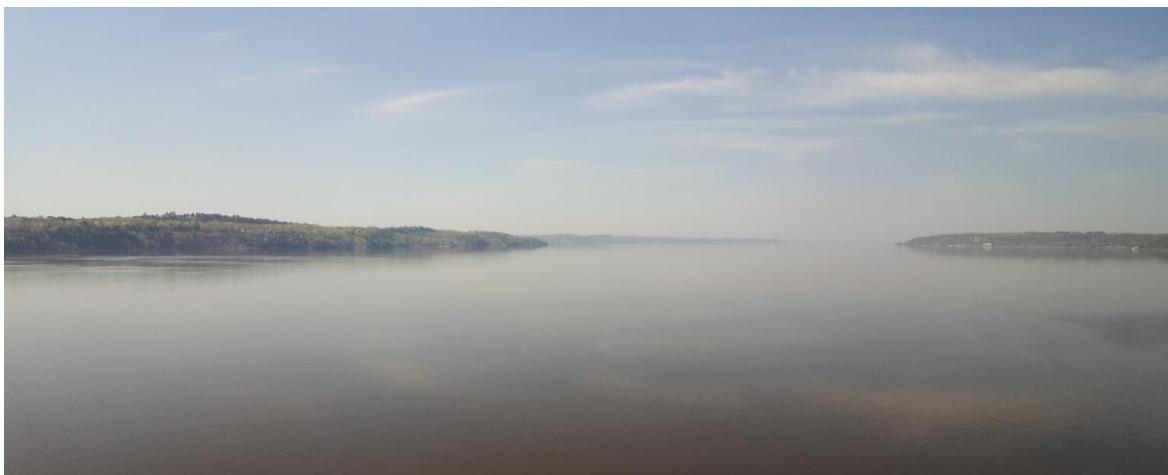
Ferry service across Saint Lawrence River between Quebec City and Lévis

- At 409 years old, the Quebec Bridge (built in 1608) is the oldest and longest cantilever bridge in the world over the Saint Lawrence River.



Quebec Bridge

- Has a population of whales that frequent the Saint Lawrence River, and Beluga whales live there year-round.
- The Saint Lawrence River, at Quebec City, has 15 foot tides even though it is 900 kilometers from the ocean.



Saint Lawrence River

- Was founded in 1639 by Augustinian nuns.
- Has a population of 800,000 with 545,000 living inside the city's walls.
 - 95% French speaking
 - 95% Catholic
- Has three festivals every year:
 - Summer Festival in July with 1 million visitors

- French Festival in August
- Winter Carnival with dog sledding, ice castle and snow sculpturing
- The Citadel in Quebec City was built on the Saint Lawrence River in the shape of a star. It was built by the English to protect the City from American invasion.



Citadel

- Has a pigeon house, a cube-like structure with holes in it. It is heated and air-conditioned so that the pigeons will stay off the monuments. The pigeons are also provided with food that is laced with contraceptives to keep the population down. This is also done in London, Paris and Venice.
- Support for area churches in Quebec is dwindling so the buildings are being sold and made into office buildings and condominiums.

Quebec City History:

1535 Settled by Jacques Cartier as a French city in a French Province.

July 3, 1608 Founded by Samuel de Champlain, a French explorer and diplomat.

1608 to 1627 Capital of French Canada and all of New France.

1632 to 1763 Capital of French Canada and all of New France.

1759 Fourth time the British attacked the City and failed.

1763 to 1791 Capital of the Province of Quebec.

1775 Fifth time the British attacked the City.

- There were 40,000 British soldiers, 40,000 cannonballs and 10,000 fire balls.
- Five thousand British soldiers scaled the cliff on a moonless night and lined up on the Plains of Abraham and when dawn came, the battle began and lasted 20 minutes.
- Quebec became a part of the British Commonwealth.
- Both generals died in the battle.
- Monument was erected honoring both generals saying “Life has given them the same destiny. Posterity gave them the same monument.”

1775 Americans tried to take Quebec City and failed.

- 1791 to 1841 Capital of Lower Canada.
- 1793 England decided that the official language was English.
- 1812 Americans never attacked Canada after the War of 1812.
- 1852 to 1856 Capital of Province of Canada.
- 1859 to 1866 Capital of Province of Canada.
- 1867 to Now Capital of Province of Quebec.
- 1867 Quebec insisted that the official language was French. Government documents are now presented in French and translated if necessary.
- 1867 Became part of the Canadian confederation.
- 1968 Abolished the Senate at the state level because they were not elected. Now the only Senate is at the federal level.

- Throughout its more than 400 years of existence, Quebec City has served as a capital.

Quebec City Government:

- City Hall building



City Hall



Bronze seal in sidewalk in front of City Hall that depicts the history of Quebec City

- Is governed using a mayor-council form of government that includes the 21 members of the Quebec City Council which acts as the City's legislative body, and the separately elected Mayor of Quebec City who acts as the City's chief executive.
- City Council is elected from 21 single-member districts split between the City's six boroughs.
- Both Council and Mayor are elected at the same time for a term of four years.
- While the Mayor is a part of Council as an ex officio member and chairs the meetings of council, he or she is not the President of the Council and has no vote.



City Council chambers



City Clerk's seat in foreground and President of Council's seat in the background



Council seats in foreground and President of Council's seat in the background

- Is directed by a nine-member Executive Committee, which is composed of the Mayor and eight City Councillors appointed by the Mayor.
- Each of the City's six boroughs has a Borough Council composed of three-to-five members.
- Each City Councillor sits as Borough Councillor in the borough from which he or she was elected. Borough Councils serve a largely advisory role, and do not have the authority to tax or borrow money.
- Boroughs are further divided into 35 neighborhoods which have their own neighborhood councils composed of 11 members - eight elected members (four men and four women) and three additional members appointed by elected members all who serve two-year terms.
- City and Borough Councillors whose electoral districts cover the neighborhoods sit on the neighborhood council as non-voting ex officio members. The neighborhood councils are purely advisory in nature.
- On January 1, 2002, 12 former towns were annexed by Quebec City. Following a de-merger referendum, two were reconstituted as separate municipalities on January 1, 2006, but the other former municipalities remain part of Quebec City.
- As of 2011, Quebec City is comprised of six boroughs which are further divided into 35 districts. Districts each elect their own council.
- Boards all have council liaisons that make up the Executive Board.
- Executive Board meetings are not open to the public
- All decisions made by Council are first made at the Executive Board meeting

City Hall Tour

- Responsibilities of the Clerk:

- Attend Council
 - Two Council meetings per month, 3-4 hours long. Average of 150 agenda items – never less than 50. They do not use ‘packaged software’ to do their agenda packets.
- Archives
 - Second oldest historical archives in Canada (Province of Quebec has the oldest) with 30,000 containers of archives.
- Elections/Referendums (Last election, there was 55% participation – attributed to television advertising and allowing extended absentee voting).
 - Elections are overseen by an independent organization, held every four years. There are no staggered terms and no term limits.
- Records Requests: 3,000 per year with 20 days allowed for response. The “Adjudicative Division of Commission of Access to Documents” reviews records request decisions.

On our final day, we visited Montreal.

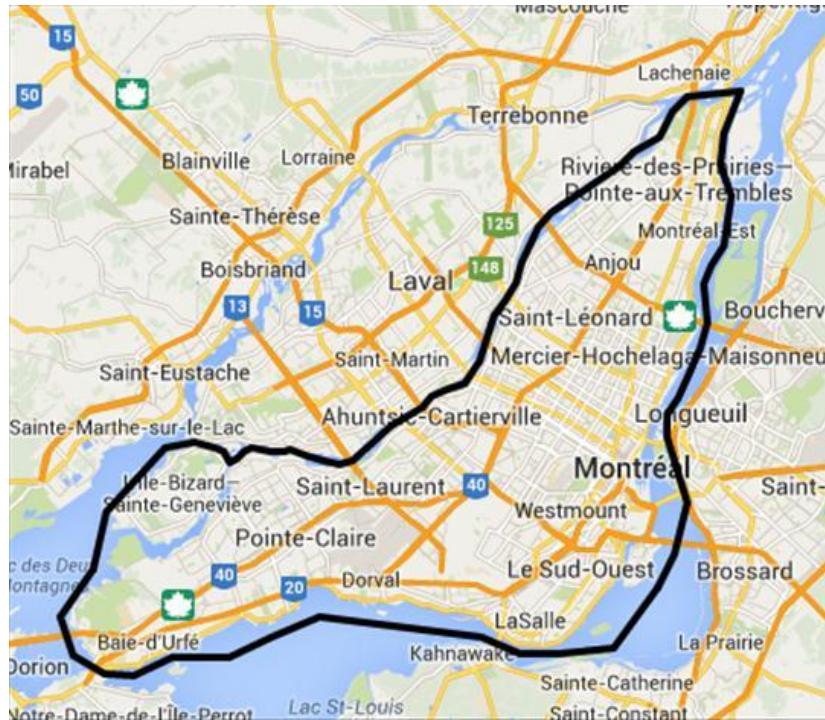
Montreal:

- Celebrated its 375th anniversary on May 17th.
- First named by French colonizers Ville Marie, or "City of Mary".
- Current name comes from Mount Royal, the triple-peaked hill in the heart of the city. Mount Royal is 761 feet above sea level.



Mount Royal Park

- In Kanien'kéha, or Mohawk language, the island is called *Tiohtià:ke Tsi* (a name referring to the Lachine Rapids to the island's southwest) or *Ka-wé-no-te*. In Anishinaabemowin, or Ojibwe language, the land is called *Mooniyaang* ("the first stopping place").
- Covers most of the Island of Montreal at the confluence of the Saint Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.
- Is an island larger than Manhattan Island and is the second largest city in Canada after Toronto.



- Port of Montreal is one of the largest inland ports in the world handling 26 million tons of cargo annually. As one of the most important ports in Canada and the second largest container port, 1.4 million cargo containers come through the Port every year. It is open year-round because there are ice breakers. It is at the mouth of the deepest penetrating route into North America with the Saint Lawrence flowing west to east from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.
- Victoria Bridge was built in 1859 and is the oldest bridge in Montreal. Many native Indians (Mohawks or Iroquois) lost their lives during the building of the bridge.



Victoria Bridge

- Has a 6 Flags amusement park near the bridge. Every night they have a fireworks show in the summer, and traffic is stopped on the bridge so that pedestrians can use it to see the show.
- Pavilions designed for the 1967 Expo featured a wide range of architectural designs. Though most pavilions were temporary structures, several have become landmarks, including Buckminster Fuller's geodesic dome U.S. Pavilion, now the Montreal Biosphere.



Biosphere

- Was host of the 1976 Summer Olympic Games. It has the largest leaning tower in North America.



Olympic Park

- Unique feature of Montreal is the working knowledge of both French and English by most of its residents.
- Is home to the Montreal Exchange, the oldest stock exchange in Canada and the only financial derivatives exchange in the country.
- Historically has been a center of Catholicism in North America.

- Nicknamed *la ville aux cent clochers* (the city of a hundred steeples), Montreal is renowned for its almost 400 churches. As Mark Twain noted, "You can't throw a stone in Montreal without breaking a church window."



*Original church spire from a church that burned down.
This spire was relocated from the original site of the church.*

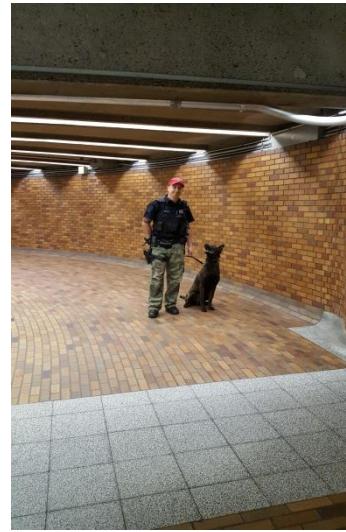
- Has four universities (two French and two English) and seven other degree-awarding institutions in an eight-kilometer (5.0 mi) radius.
- A person must be bi-lingual in order to get a job.
- One half million people speak Spanish, English and French.
- Both English and French are taught in schools.
- In 1970s, road signs were in English, but now they are in French.
- The Metro was inaugurated in 1966 and has 68 stations on four lines. It is Canada's busiest subway system in total daily passenger usage, serving 1,050,800 passengers on an average weekday (as of 2010). Each station was designed by different architects with individual themes and features original artwork, and the trains run on rubber tires, making the system quieter than most.



Map of Metro (underground)



Metro Center (underground)



Police officer on patrol with his partner

- Does not allow a free right turn on a red light – like New York.
- Molson's Brewery is the oldest brewery in North America and owns the Canadians hockey team, not the Senators. However, people were supporting the Senators in their bid for the Stanley cup. Flags and banners were added to corner street signs with the Senators logo.
- Has apartments where one can live and take the subway into town and work without going outside. There is even access to grocery stores. The underground city has shops and restaurants of all kinds.
- Great Britain sent \$37 Billion in gold to Montreal for safe keeping during World War II.
- Condominiums are being built in the city to prevent urban sprawl. Many Chinese are buying them as investments.
- There are about 5,000 homeless on the island of Montreal which is not bad for a population of over four million.
- The tallest building is 51 stories. City ordinance prevents the construction of any building taller than Mount Royal.
- Gazette Newspaper is the only English paper.
- The city spends about \$500,000 a year for removal of graffiti.

Montreal History:

1611	Samuel de Champlain established a fur trading post on the Island of Montreal.
1616	Samuel de Champlain's map named the island Lille de Villemenon, in honor of the Sieur de Villemenon, a French dignitary who was seeking the viceroyship of New France.

1639	Jerome Le Royer de La Dauversiere obtained the Seigneurial title to the Island of Montreal in the name of the Notre Dame Society of Montreal to establish a Roman Catholic mission to evangelize natives.
May 17, 1642	Ville-Marie, a missionary colony, was founded by Paul de Chomedey on the southern shore of Montreal island.
1642 to 1760	Governors of New France managed the city.
1685	Ville Marie was home to some 600 colonists, most of them living in wooden houses. Ville Marie became a center for fur trade and a base for further exploration.
1705	Island of Montreal first appeared in all official documents.
1760 to 1833	British Governors and Justices of the Peace managed the city.
1763	New France officially ceded to Great Britain.
1832	Montreal received its first charter and was incorporated as a city.
1833	First election. Jacques Viger became the first Mayor of Montreal. He was chosen by the city councilors.
1844 to 1849	Capital of the Province of Canada.
1852	Mayor of Montreal was elected, not chosen.
1878	City Hall was inaugurated.
1921	Executive Committee was created to manage the city.
1926	New City Hall was inaugurated because a major fire destroyed the previous one in 1922.
1970	First election by universal suffrage. All citizens whether property owners or tenants had the right to vote.
1986 to 1988	City Hall opened its doors to Montrealers. New consultation or public debate bodies were created.
May 17, 2012	City Council enacted a proclamation declaring Jeanne Mance as equal founder of Montreal with Paul de Chomedey.

Montreal City Government

- The city is currently composed of 19 large boroughs, subdivided into neighborhoods and 15 related municipalities.
 - Prior to 2001, Montreal was made up of 28 cities.
 - In 2001, the Quebec Government reorganized the Island of Montreal territory by merging the municipalities on the island.
 - On January 1, 2002 with the Municipal Reorganization of Montreal, 27 surrounding municipalities were merged with Montreal, creating a unified city covering the entire island.
 - In 2003 to 2004, the new Quebec Government passed legislation regulating a de-merger process by way of referendums in its merged municipalities. Several former

municipalities, totaling 13% of the population of the island, voted to leave the unified city.

- On January 1, 2006, a de-merger took place resulting in these boroughs forming the Montreal Urban Agglomeration. The number of boroughs in Montreal dropped to 19. The Montreal Urban Agglomeration included the new Montreal and 15 related municipalities. The Urban Agglomeration Council was created.
- The borough with the most neighborhoods is Ville Marie, which includes downtown, the historical district of Old Montreal, Chinatown, the Gay Village, the Latin Quarter, the Quartier International and Cite Multimedia as well as the Quartier des Spectacles.
- Structure of the city government:
 - City Council
 - Is composed of the mayor and 64 councillors, including 18 borough mayors.
 - Mayor is elected through universal suffrage by voters in the 19 boroughs.
 - Mayor is the ex-officio mayor of the Ville-Marie borough.
 - City councilors are elected by voters in the district or borough they represent.
 - Is responsible for agreements with government, the environment, urban plan, budget and chooses the council president.
 - City council president is neutral, impartial and oversees the councillors' rights and privileges.
 - The president makes sure that City Council meetings are orderly and respectful.
 - Urban Agglomeration Council
 - Is presided over by the Mayor of Montreal.
 - Consists of 31 elected officials representing Montreal and the reconstituted municipalities on the Island of Montreal.
 - Is responsible for property assessment, public security, municipal court, social housing and mass transportation.
 - Executive Committee
 - Reports directly to City Council.
 - May include up to 12 members, in addition to the mayor.
 - Is responsible for preparing and submitting the city's annual budget or draft regulations for approval by City Council.
 - Decision-making powers involve the awarding of contracts or grants, management of human or financial resources, supply and buildings.
 - Borough Councils
 - Consist of 19 borough councils, which are separate political bodies.
 - Are represented at City Council by the borough mayor and city councilors only.
 - Carry out specific responsibilities within their own territory.

- Consist of 38 borough councilors who sit on their own borough council, not on City Council.
- Manage local matters including snow removal, urban planning, garbage pickup, culture recreation, parks, social and community development, streets, housing, human resources, fire prevention, non-tax revenue and financial management.
- Standing Committees of Council
 - Are public consultation bodies and are responsible for examining items on their annual agenda and making appropriate recommendations to City Council.
 - Review annual budget forecasts for departments under their jurisdiction.
 - Have terms lasting two years.
 - Are made up of seven to nine members, including a chairman and vice-chairman.
 - Are all elected municipal officers, with the exception of a representative of the government of Quebec on the public security committee.
- Other Bodies Reporting to City Council
 - Auditor's Office
 - Civil Service Commission
 - Arts Council
 - Intercultural Council
 - Youth Council
 - Montreal Council of Women
 - Heritage Council
 - Ethics Advisor
 - Public Consultation Office
 - Ombudsman

City Hall Tour:

- Building was built in 1878 but burned down in 1922. It was rebuilt using the original exterior. The wooden interior was replaced with marble and metal to prevent another fire.





City Hall (at night)

- On June 3, 1833, the Charter took effect.
- In 1913, the Archive Program was started.
 - Oldest public archive in Quebec, possibly the oldest municipal archive in Canada.
 - Has 10 employees.
 - Oldest document is a 1512 marriage contract.
 - Two vaults were built 1919-1921 and are located under the front lawn.



Front lawn of City Hall where vaults are located underground

- Hold 2.49 miles of documents.
- Are reached through a tiny winding staircase and house all Council minutes since 1833 and photos since 1920.
- Retrieved documents can be transferred to the upper floor via a 'dumb waiter'.



Archived documents and photographs in underground vaults



Archived documents and photographs in underground vaults



Suzanne, City of Montreal Archivist

- The President of Council is the most important person. He is the majority leader. The mayor suggests a presidential candidate, but he must be elected.
 - City municipal parties are not connected to provincial or federal parties. The city has its own parties.
- Mayor of Montreal is also the Mayor of Ville de Marie (where the center of Montreal is).
- A public notice of a meeting is published in both French and English daily newspapers at least seven days before each meeting. All meetings include a public question period.
- There is no public seating in the Council Chambers. The public can watch on closed circuit televisions in the Hall of Honour.



Hall of Honour outside of Council Chambers



Banners of Jeanne Mance and Paul de Chomedey, founders of Montreal in the foreground of the Hall of Honour with Council Chambers in the background.

- Quorum is 1/3 of the members.
- Meetings are held once a month and last two to three days.
 - Day 1: 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.
 - Day 2: 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.
2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.
- Drop-in day care is provided for the public during the Public Question period. Questions are allowed but no comments. In 1984, only written public comment was allowed, and in 1986 oral testimony was allowed. Currently, it is questions only.
- Councilors are fined \$250 per day for missing a meeting.
- Councilors are fined \$100 for not voting.
- Clerk Office Staff: 45 normally + 200 during election years.
 - Budget: \$40 million for election year
\$10-12 million for other years
 - Staffing:
 - 3 Clerks of Council
 - 16 General Administration/Support
 - 16 Records Management/Archives
 - 10 Elections/Committee Support
 - Records Requests received per year:
 - City: 4,000
 - Boroughs: 4,000
 - Police Department: 8,000 (handled by PD)
 - Work Load:
 - 3,000 Resolutions per year
 - Agendas and supporting documents done in French. Agenda only is also done in English. Agenda packets typically are 3,500 pages long. There is no packaged software.
- Councilors are paid:
 - \$54,000 per year
 - + \$42,000 if on Executive Council
 - + \$6,000 if on a Committee
 - + \$14,000 if Chair of a Committee
- Mayor is paid \$168,000 per year.
- Windows in City Hall depict life in Montreal in 1920: Church, Agriculture, Seaport, Industry and Wall Street.

Montreal Sight Seeing:

- Mount Royal is the site of Mount Royal Park, one of Montreal's largest greenspaces. The park was designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, who also designed New York's Central Park and the grounds of the Chicago World's Fair.



Panoramic views of Montreal from Mount Royal Park



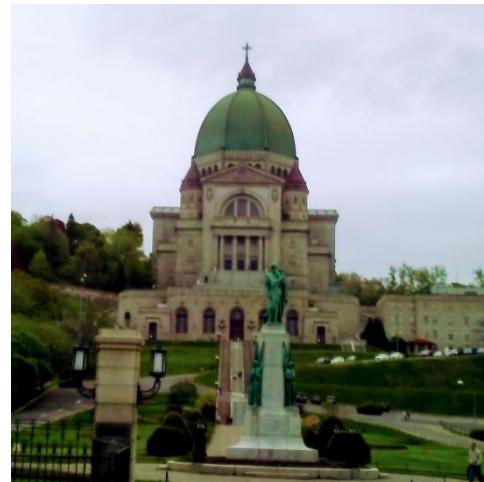
- The park contains two belvederes, the more prominent of which is the Kondiaronk Belvedere, a semicircular plaza with a chalet, overlooking Downtown Montreal.



In the foreground, a gentleman plays the piano every day at Mount Royal Park. In the background is a chalet.

- Is home to two major cemeteries, Notre-Dame-des-Neiges (founded in 1854) and Mount Royal (1852). Mount Royal Cemetery is a 165 acre terraced cemetery on the north slope of Mount Royal in the borough of Outremont. Notre-Dame-des-Neiges Cemetery is much larger, predominantly French-Canadian and officially Catholic. More than 900,000 people are buried there.
- Mount Royal Cemetery contains more than 162,000 graves and is the final resting place for a number of notable Canadians. It is the third largest in North America. Anna Leon Owens, author and leading character of “The King and I” is buried there. She wrote her autobiography, “The English Governess at the Siamese Court”; and Margaret Landon fictionalized it in “Anna and The King of Siam” from which Rogers & Hammerstein created “The King and I”.
- Is crowned by a 103 foot high illuminated cross, installed in 1924, which is a symbol of the Roman Catholic Mission roots of the city.
- On Mount Royal is St. Joseph’s Oratory Basilica which is Canada’s largest church and the 17th largest church building in the world.

It has the second largest copper dome in the world, after St. Peter’s Basilica in Rome.



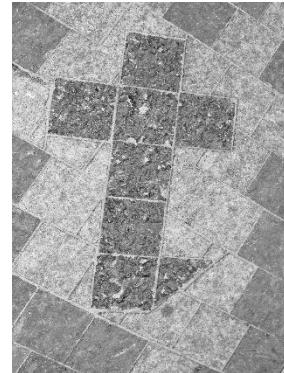
St. Joseph's Oratory Basilica

The steps to the Basilica consist of stone on either side of the wooden ones. The wooden steps are used by parishioners who kneel and pray as they are going up the steps.

- Dorchester Square was at one time a cemetery. The bodies were exhumed and moved to the mountain because locals feared diseases from them. The original grave sites are marked by crosses on the pavement.



Dorchester Square



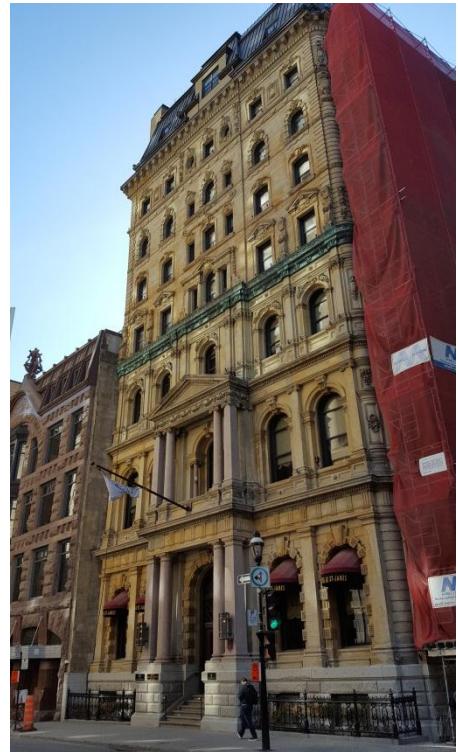
- Has many historic buildings in Old Montreal in their original form: Montreal City Hall, Notre Dame de Montreal Basilica, Bonsecours Market and the 19th-century headquarters of all major Canadian banks on St. Jacques Street (French: Rue Saint Jacques).
- The Queen Elizabeth Hotel is where John Lennon and Yoko Ono held their second ‘love in’ and wrote ‘Give Peace a Chance’.
- McDonald’s on the corner. The floor above was once the home of Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac before he moved to America and founded Detroit, Michigan.



- St. Jacques Street is the Wall Street of Montreal. It has some lovely old buildings, and the facades of those buildings are being preserved. The buildings are being modernized on the inside and stories added that blend with the original facades.



St. Jacques Street



- The St. James Hotel is on St. Jacques Street. The top floor rents for \$2,000 a night. The Rolling Stones rent the entire building when they are in town.



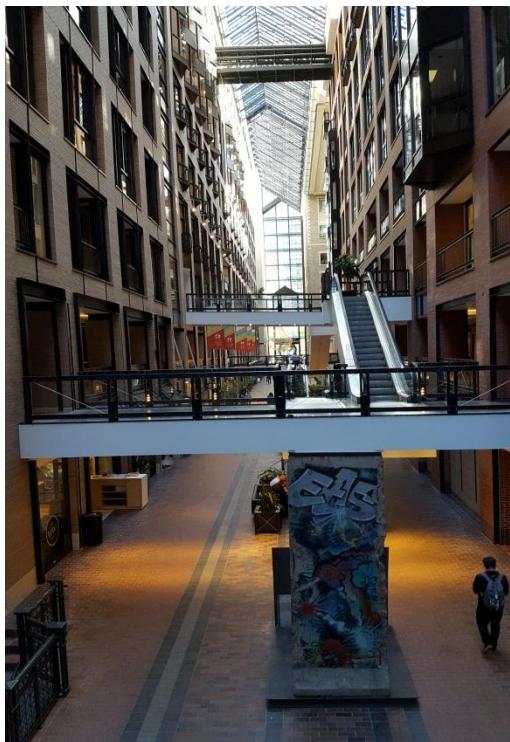
St. James Hotel



- The World Trade Center on St. Jacques Street looks like many buildings, but inside they are combined. The alley down the middle has been covered to form a sort of 'mall'.



World Trade Center

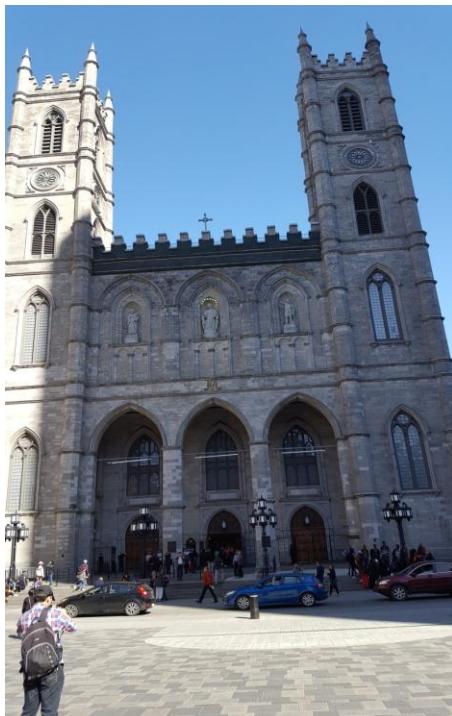


Segment of Berlin Wall - West side. Eastern side is blank except for graffiti at top and some numbers/lettering.



Eternity Pool in World Trade Center

- Notre Dame (Our Lady) Basilica – Built in 1829 by architect James O'Donnell a protestant who converted to Catholicism just so he could be buried in the church.



Notre Dame Basilica



- The basilica was the largest church in North America until St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City was built.

- The floor slopes slightly downward toward the altar so that worshippers at the back can see.
- The sanctuary holds 3,000 and is mostly French carved wood.

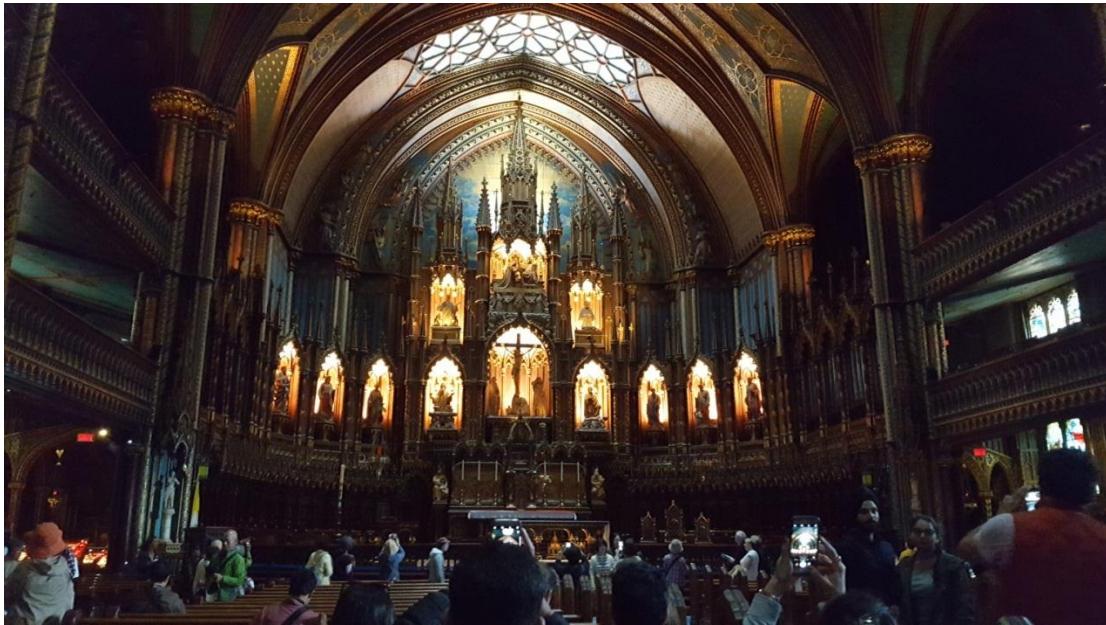


Sanctuary of Notre Dame Basilica



French carved wood pulpit and pews

- The wall behind the altar shows from the bottom up: The Last Supper, Angry Crucifixion Mob, Crucifixion, Jesus Crowning Mary.



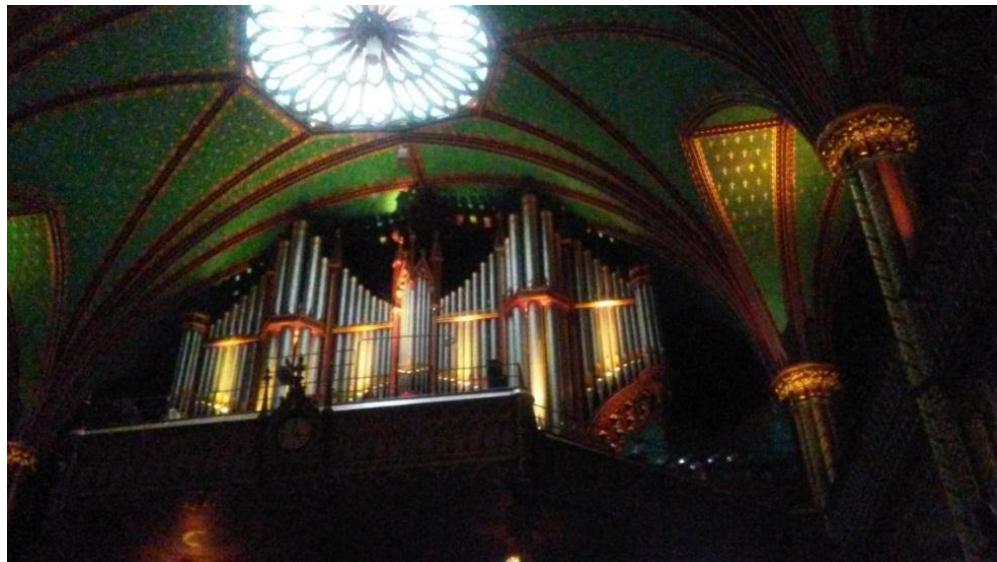
Sanctuary of Notre Dame Basilica

- The Limoges stained glass windows were added later on the lower level and depict the history of Montreal.



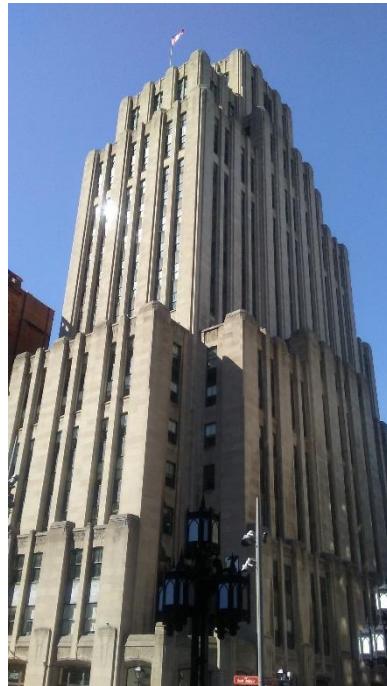
Sanctuary of Notre Dame Basilica

- The pipe organ has 4,000 pipes.



Pipe organ on the rear balcony

- What appears to be a replica of the Empire State Building was actually built before the Empire State Building in New York City. It is shorter, however. The style is art deco.



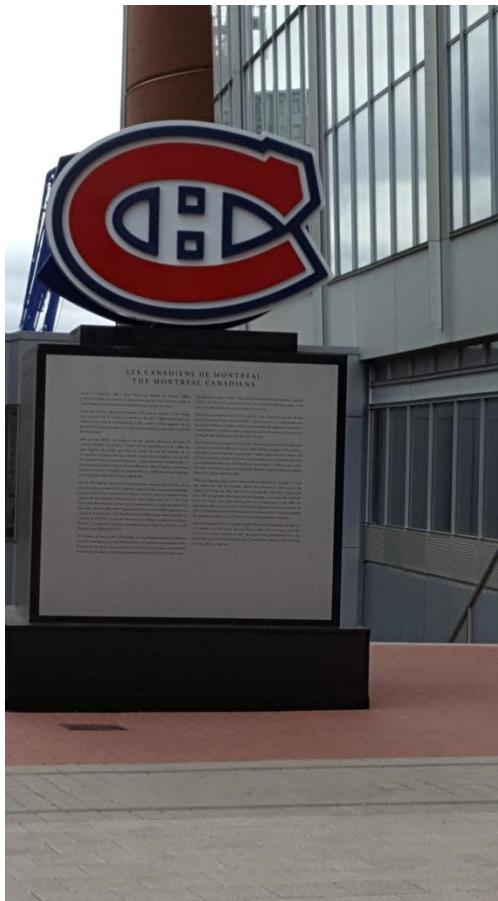
- Statues: Where there is a statue honoring an Englishman, there is always a statue honoring a Frenchman facing it.
- On one square, there were two statues: One of an Englishman holding an English pug and looking disdainfully away from a nearby statue of a French woman holding a French poodle and looking disdainfully away from the statue of the Englishman. Both were wearing masks to depict how we hide behind masks, but their dogs were looking eagerly at each other. This may be an example of how we could all learn from our animals and accept each other no matter what our differences.



- Fire House: Bollards on the roof are to prevent fire from jumping roof to roof.



- The professional hockey team, Montreal Canadiens, is one of the Original Six teams of the National Hockey League (NHL), and has won a NHL-record 24 Stanley Cup championships. The Canadians' most recent Stanley Cup victory came in 1993.



The Montreal Canadiens

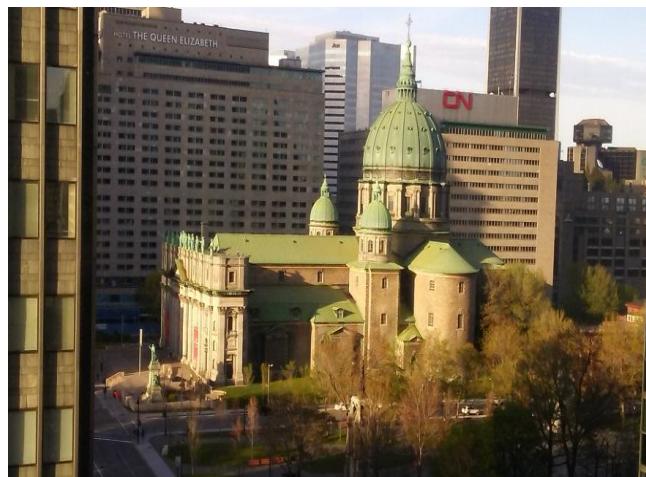


Statues of famous hockey players in the foreground of the Bell Center. Plaques of Stanley Cup Champions on the wall in the background.



Jacques Plante 1952-1963(Goaltender)

- The Canadians have played at the Bell Centre since 1996.
- Another well-known landmark in Montreal is the Mary Queen of the World Cathedral.



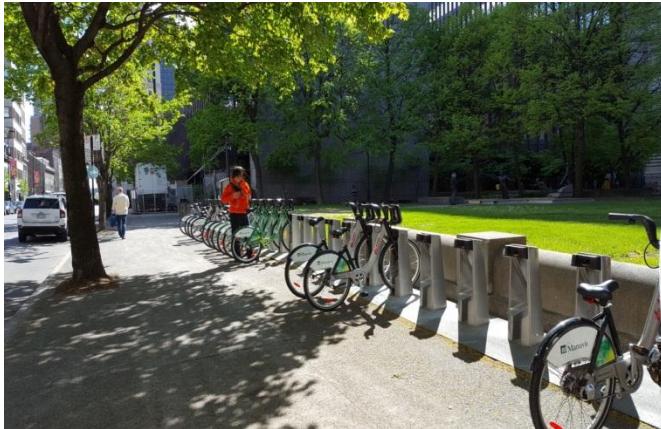


Very feminine interior in the Mary Queen of the World Cathedral

- Traditionally, the Marche Jean-Talon Market has been a focal point in Montreal. This market houses many vendors selling fresh fruit, vegetables, flowers and amazing food.



- Anyone could rent these bikes and use them to travel about the city. There were lots of ‘stations’ around town where the bicycles can be ‘turned in’.



Rental bike stations

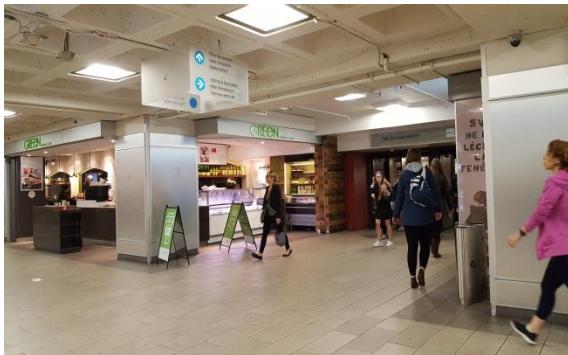


- The Underground City (officially RESO) is an important tourist attraction. It is the set of interconnected shopping complexes (both above and below ground). This network connects pedestrian thoroughfares to universities, as well as hotels, restaurants, bistros, subway stations and more, in and around downtown with 32 kilometers (20 miles) of tunnels over twelve square kilometers (4.6 square miles) of the most densely populated part of Montreal.





Underground City - Mall



Shops in one of a few underground shopping malls



- The blending of old and new in a very diversified city.



- Jardin Nelson is one of the local restaurants in Old Montreal that is an outdoor restaurant and is home to amazing crepes and a jazz band



- Celebration of Montreal's 375th anniversary. A street fair was taking place in celebration of Montreal's anniversary. Everyone was dressed in period costumes. There were booths with food and wine. Other booths had exhibitors who taught how to write with feathers, and make shoes, baskets and lace. Musicians were on street corners playing period instruments. There were also people teaching children how to play some of the games played in the 'olden days'.





- Slide shows are being shown all over the city on any building surface that is suitable and a person can listen to the accompanying narrative by standing nearby on a spot marked with yellow footprints and turning on their smart phone. These shows will occur all summer.



Slide show on upper level of building in background in Old Montreal



Slide show on side of building in Old Montreal



The Beaver Revolution slide show in Old Montreal

- As part of the 375th anniversary celebration, the Giants came to visit in Montreal. Three giant marionettes, measuring up to five stories in height, lived among Montrealers as part of the anniversary celebrations. The three-day street performance relived the story of a girl and her dog searching for the girl's long lost uncle.

Created by French street theatre company Royal De Luxe, the giants have traveled the world, but it's the first time they have set foot in the U.S. or Canada. They've been seen by over 20 million people worldwide.

The two characters are monumental marionettes that stand more than 10 meters tall: the Deep Sea Diver (Scaphandrier) and the Little Girl-Giant (Petite Géante). The girl's dog, Xolo, also towers over humans. They are all moved mechanically by dozens of Lilliputians using ropes and pulleys.

The story: Scaphandrier, the Deep Sea Diver, arrived from the Saint Lawrence River. He has moved his encampment regularly, an old container filled with useless treasures found in sunken ships: a submarine compass, a ship's wheel, a captain's hat and many other souvenirs that he looks at every now and then.

In Montreal, he met up with his long lost niece, Petite Geante, Little Girl-Giant, who just this spring was among the glaciers of the Great North trying to free her boat which was wedged in the maws of two icebergs.





Petite Geante, Little Girl-Giant





Xolo, the girl's dog



Scaphandrier, the Deep Sea Diver

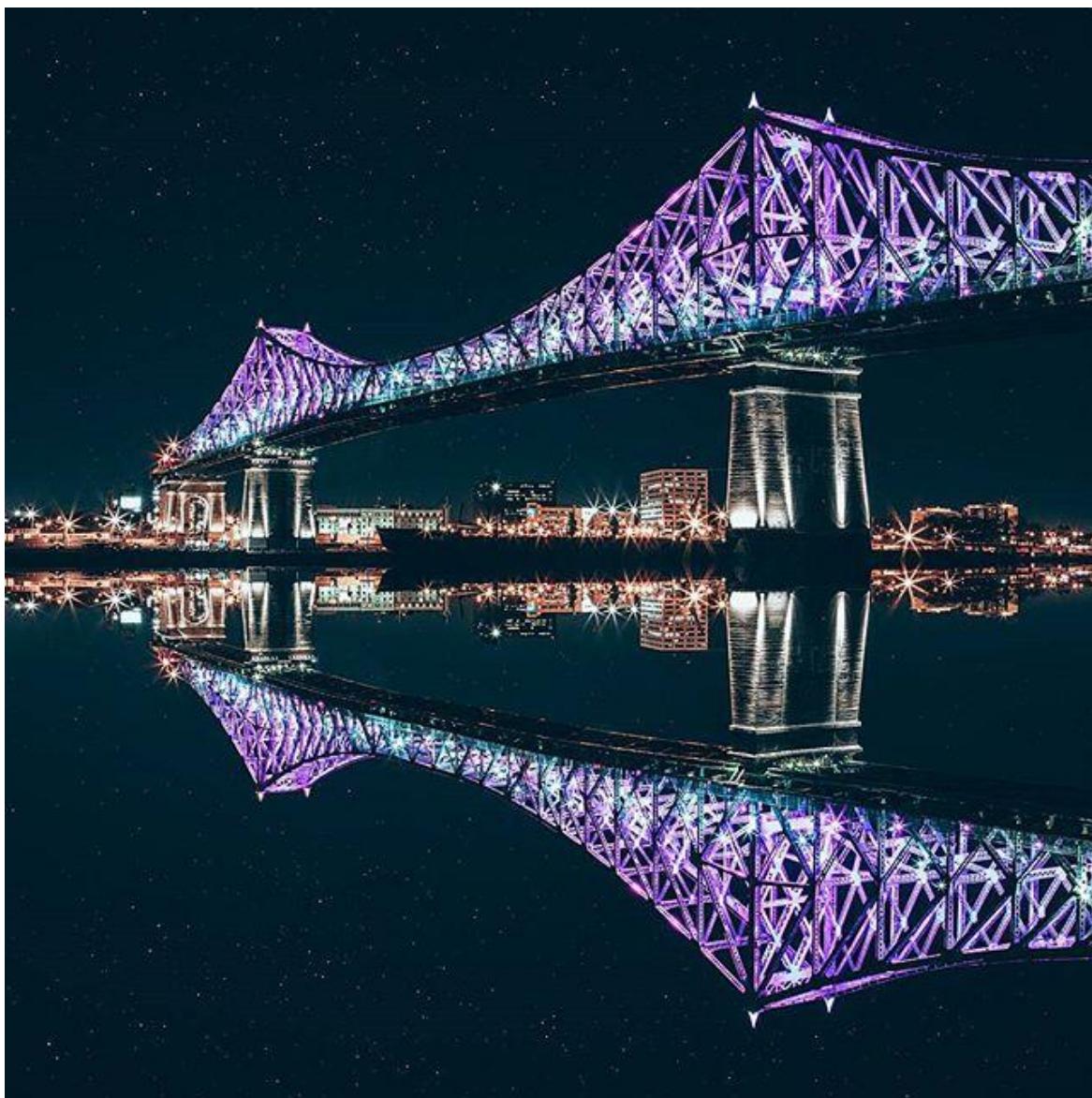


Scaphandrier, the Deep Sea Diver and Petite Geante, Little Girl-Giant reunited.

- Also as part of the 375th anniversary celebration, at the waterfront there was a lighted water show with colored lights and a historical slide show that was projected on stacks of cargo containers.



- The grand finale of the 375th anniversary celebration was the lighting of the Jacques Cartier bridge. The bridge will be lit every day for ten years. The estimated total cost of Montreal's 375th anniversary celebration is \$40,000,000.



Jacques Cartier Bridge



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And so ends the 2017 Study Abroad Program in Montreal, Canada.

