

ports, Europe is Canada's main area of trade diversification (18 per cent of Canadian exports in 1969, including 9 per cent to Britain). It is in general an area of advanced and dynamic economies with expanding import requirements. The European Economic Community (EEC) alone is the world's largest market for imports and, with the inclusion of Britain and the other countries applying for membership, would account for almost 40 per cent of total international trade. While the United States is the single most important source of investment capital and technology for Canada, Europe is a significant area of investment diversification and a subsidiary source of technology. As valuable sources of capital and know-how, the European countries are also important partners for Canada and other donor countries engaged in international development assistance programmes.

The Canadian population is almost entirely of European origin and Europe has continued to be the most important outside source of manpower (four-fifths of Canada's total immigration of about three million people between 1946 and 1967). Though many more Canadians travel to Europe than *vice versa*, there has been a marked rise in visitors from Europe in recent years and more tourists come here from Europe than from any other overseas region. The impact of European culture and scholarship on Canada remains strong, as do European traditions of political and economic democracy. And, of course, it is to Europe that French-speaking Canadians turn for cultural support. Last, but not least, Canada participated on European soil in two world wars and the peace, prosperity and stability of Europe are still of direct concern to Canada.

The scope of these interests has been reflected in the expansion of Canada's bilateral and multilateral relations with Europe since the last war. In 1938 there were resident missions only in London and Paris; by 1948 the number in Europe had grown to 16 and by 1968 to 22. Canada now has diplomatic relations with all the countries of Europe except Albania (and East Germany, which Canada does not recognize). On the multilateral side, Canada has delegations or accredited representatives in Europe at the following organizations: NATO and the EEC in Brussels; the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) and the European office of the United Nations in Geneva; the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris; the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Rome; the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in Vienna.