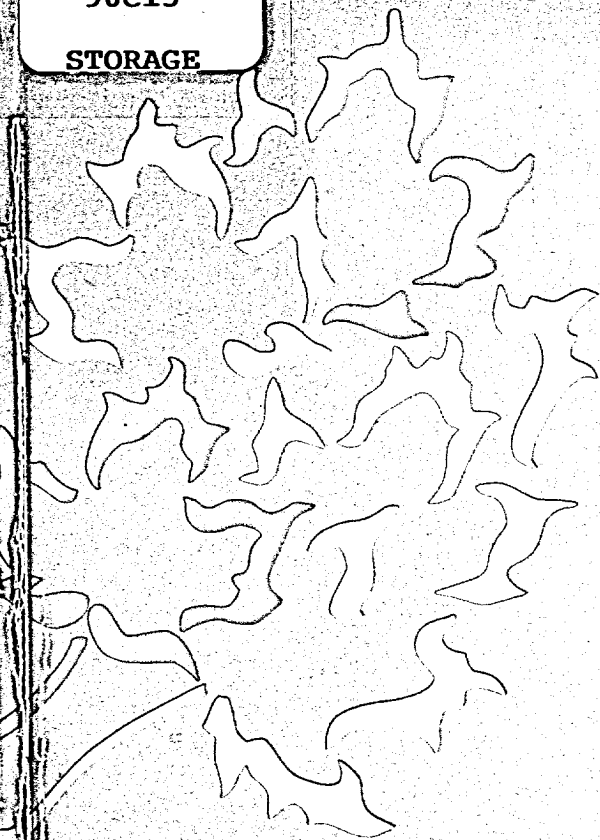


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Canada

An Overview

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An Overview

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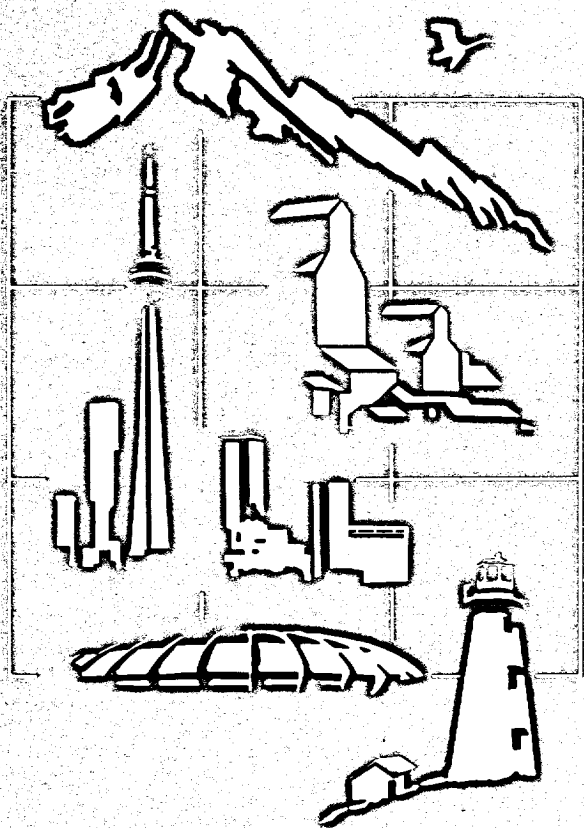
External Affairs and International Trade Canada
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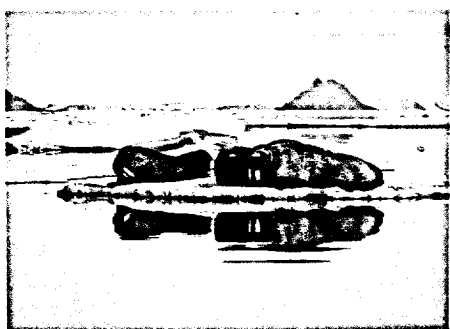
The Land

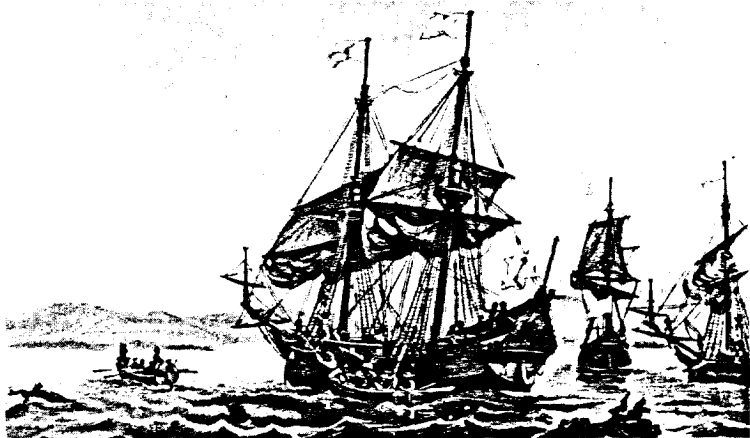




Canada, which occupies the top half of the North American continent, is the second-largest country in the world. With an area of 9 970 000 km², it stretches over 5 500 km from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific and over 4 600 km from the northern tip of Ellesmere Island to the United States border. Its population is 26 million.

This vast country is not, of course, fully inhabited; 89 per cent of the land has no permanent population. In sharp contrast are the urban areas, where nearly 80 per cent of Canadians live in large centres located within 300 km of the southern border. Fifty-eight per cent of the population is concentrated in a relatively small area in the extreme southern parts of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.





Shaping the Map

Canada's shape on the map and patterns of settlement reflect the past 400 years of its history. But long before what might be called the "European discovery" of Canada in the sixteenth century, Europeans knew of its existence. About the year A.D. 1000 Scandinavians were felling timber on the east coast; in the fifteenth century, English, French, Spanish and Portuguese were fishing off the coast of Newfoundland.

Whether or not these early European visitors made contact with what was probably a small and scattered native population is not known. The Inuit, called Eskimo by the Europeans, had taken perhaps some 5 000 years to cross the desert of ice from west

to east as far as Greenland, but confined themselves to the far north. A number of Indian groups were scattered throughout the rest of the country.

Historically, a European consciousness of Canada began to form by the end of the fifteenth century. Heading an English expedition, John Cabot claimed Newfoundland and the east coast of Canada in the name of King Henry VII of England in 1497. However, it was Jacques Cartier, from St. Malo, France, who in 1534 sailed up the St. Lawrence River as far as the Indian village of Hochelaga, the present site of Montreal. While he failed to find the passage to Asia he was seeking, he opened the interior of Canada to French fur traders and colonizers.



The English and French became rivals in the gradual conquest of those parts of North America not claimed by the Spanish. In 1608, Samuel de Champlain established his "habitation" in what is now Quebec City, to lay the roots of French Canada. In 1610, Henry Hudson gave his name to the huge bay in northern Canada. From here the Hudson's Bay Company of "adventurers of England" would later begin a vigorous competition with the French for control of the fur trade with the Indians. While the English moved north



and south, the French followed the St. Lawrence River westward to reach the Great Lakes and from there to inland plains and the Mississippi Valley.

Throughout the seventeenth century the French settled the banks of the St. Lawrence and to a lesser extent the "Acadia" of Canada's eastern coast, while the English established larger and more flourishing settlements in their New England colonies and Virginia. The North American phase of the eighteenth century struggle between English and French culminated in the fall of Quebec in 1759 and the surrender of Canada to the British Crown.

The Declaration of Independence by the American colonies in 1776 led to the creation of the United States of America. Many American colonists, who remained loyal to the British Crown, made their way north to settle Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and present-day southern Ontario and to lay the base of English-speaking Canada.

It was nearly 100 years before the political geography of Canada roughly approached its present form. Invasions of Canada ended with the War of 1812-14 between Britain and the United States. In 1846, the boundary between the United States and the

British territories was extended westward along the 49th parallel to the Pacific. The emergence of the powerful northern states as victors in the American Civil War seemed again to pose a threat to the British colonies. Spurred by this and other internal factors, three colonies, Canada (Quebec and Ontario), New Brunswick and Nova Scotia joined in a "Confederation" or a federal union in 1867. Three years later the British government ceded to the fledgling country the huge western and northern territories of the Hudson's Bay Company. From these were created the provinces of Manitoba (1870), Saskatchewan and Alberta (1905), and the northern territories. In 1871, British Columbia entered the federation and Prince Edward Island joined in 1873. Further immigration from the United States, Britain and other European countries filled the fertile lands of the west. In 1949, Newfoundland became the 10th province.





Natural Resources

Almost half the land area of Canada is covered by forests. The pulpwood for paper manufacture comes from the forests of spruce, balsam, fir and pine, which stretch from the Atlantic coast to the Yukon. Owing to the heavy rainfall, trees over 60 m tall are found on the British Columbia coast, which together with Ontario and Quebec supplies much of the lumber common in Canadian house construction.

Softwood lumber and pulp and paper are the most important industrial forest products and leading exports. Canada, the largest producer of newsprint, provides close to 40 per cent of the world total.

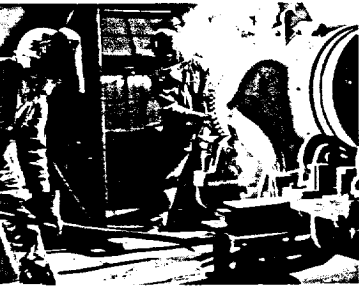
Although only about 7 per cent of the land is suitable for farming, there are still millions of hectares

of fertile soil. About 80 per cent of Canada's farmland is in the prairies, considered one of the world's largest granaries.

Almost all minerals necessary to a modern economy are found in the Canadian subsoil. Canada is the world's largest exporter of minerals and a major producer of nickel, zinc, gypsum, potash, sulphur, aluminum, gold, copper and iron ore.

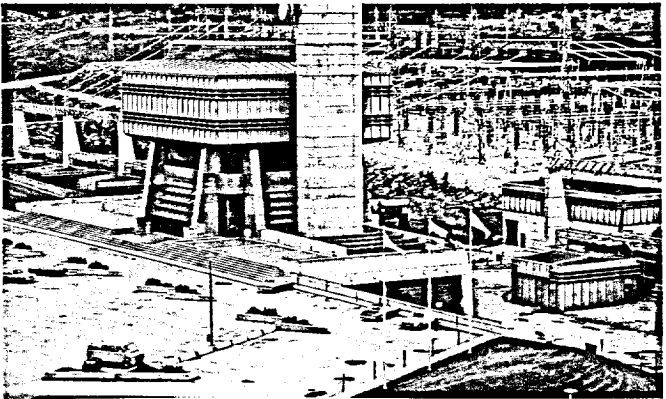
Sixty-seven per cent of all electric power in Canada is generated by water. Canadian rivers carry one-tenth of the water carried by the world's waterways, and this has enabled Canada to become a leader in the design and construction of hydro-electric power stations and electrical transmission and distribution systems. Canada is the world's third-largest producer of natural gas and electricity, is a major world supplier of uranium and is virtually self-sufficient in coal. In 1985, Canada was ranked fourth in the world for total energy production.

For reasons of geography and economics, Canada is a net exporter of energy but also a net importer of oil. Alberta and





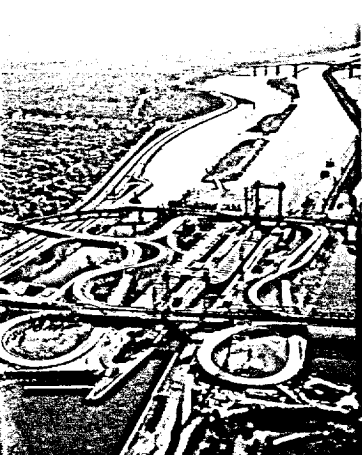
Saskatchewan, where most of Canada's petroleum and natural gas are found, supply all provinces west of Quebec and also export to the United States. Most of Quebec and the Atlantic provinces have depended essentially on imports from overseas. In recent years, however, there has been an increased emphasis on self-reliance — the extension of pipelines eastward, the displacement of imported crude oil by domestic production of oil and natural gas, the improvement of domestic energy supply (e.g., through nuclear power development), and conservation measures.



Transportation and Communications

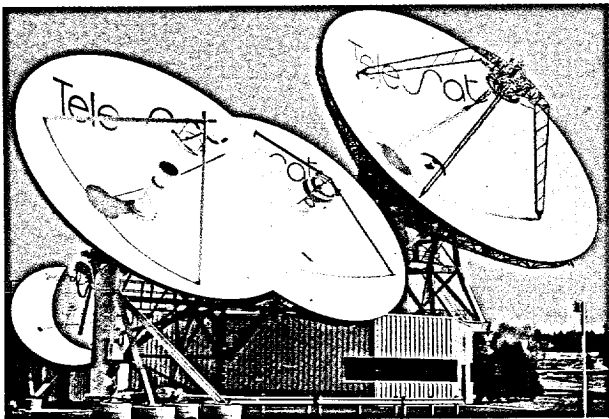
Canada has a network of transportation routes that is as impressive as it is indispensable to a continent-wide country with a highly mobile population. Linking the two coasts is the Trans-Canada Highway, some 9 600 km long. The ships on the St. Lawrence Seaway and the railways continue to be the bulk carriers. Buses and private cars dominate passenger travel of shorter distances, while aircraft provide the principal means of travel across Canada and are an ideal means of reaching isolated communities in the North.

The country's "nervous system" today is its highly sophisticated telecommunications web. The world's first long-distance phone call took place in Canada, and today the Canadian telephone network operates the three largest microwave circuits in the world. As well as telephone conversations, they carry radio and television programs and other electronically transmitted data.

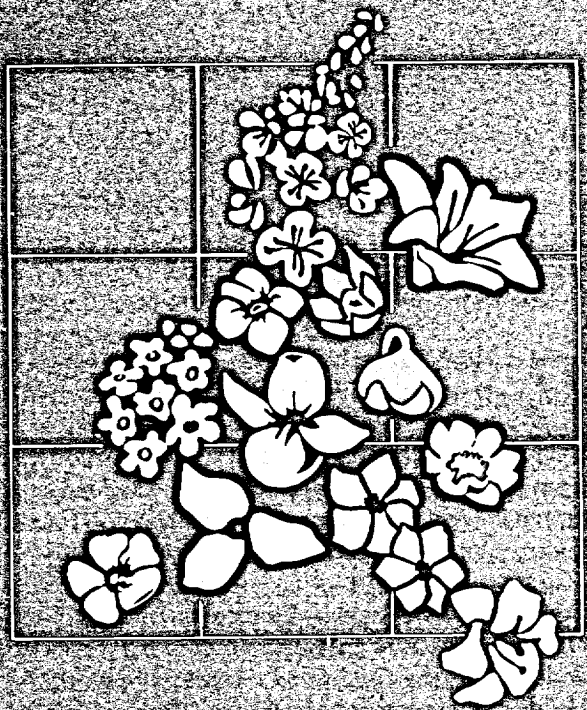


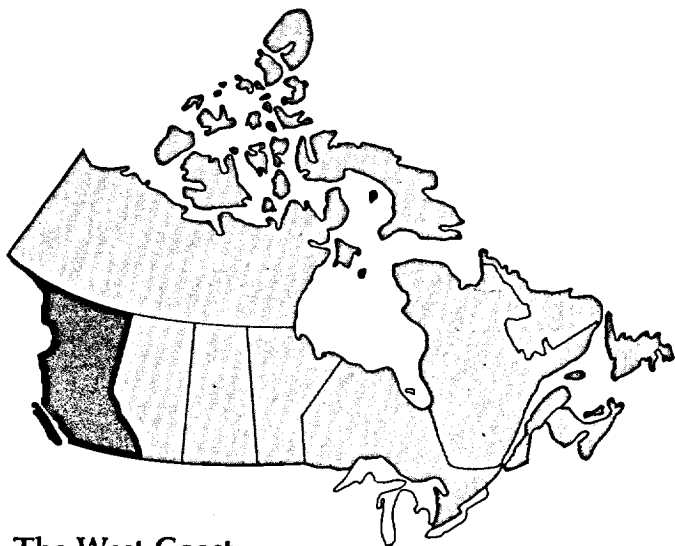
There are hundreds of television and radio stations originating programs in Canada with several hundred more rebroadcasting stations. Canada has also been a pioneer in cablevision technology. By 1988, almost 80 per cent of all Canadians subscribed to cable television services. Over 98 per cent of Canadians have access to television, radio and telephones; 35 per cent have video recorders; and 10 per cent own home computers.

The advent of satellite communications, with the launching in 1972 of the first in a series of Canadian-built satellites, was an important step in overcoming Canada's great distances and in connecting northern communities with the mainstream of Canadian life. Today, suppliers of Canadian telecommunications technology are major players on the world markets. Canadian technology is the state of the art in advanced telephone equipment, satellites, communications, cellular radio systems and office automation.



The Regions

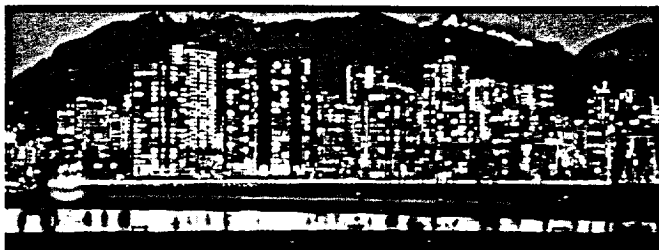




The West Coast

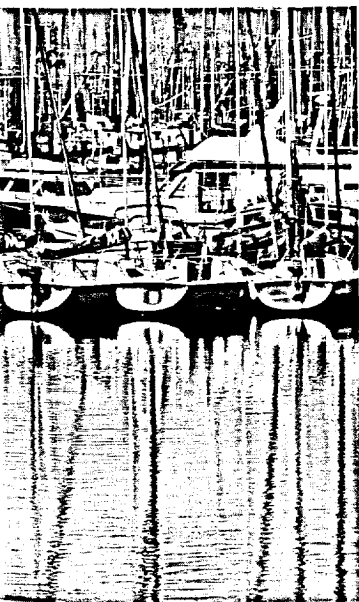
British Columbia is the nation's gateway to the countries of the Pacific Rim. With its variety of spectacular landscapes, the province has always been a prime attraction both to Canadians and visitors from abroad. British Columbia has hosted major international events and is a popular destination for skiing, hiking, climbing and boating enthusiasts.

Expo 86, held in Vancouver from May to October 1986, was an outstanding tourist attraction, and in 1987, the city hosted the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting.



Covering 948 600 km², British Columbia, including Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands, is the country's third-largest province with one of Canada's fastest-growing populations. Expanding by 15 per cent during the mid-1970s, British Columbia now has over three million people. Despite its vast territory, almost half its population lives clustered around the southwest tip in two cities: the provincial capital of Victoria (population 255 000); and the port city of Vancouver, Canada's third-largest centre, with more than 1.4 million inhabitants.

Much of British Columbia is mountainous, the rest dryland plateaus, narrow valleys, river deltas and offshore islands. More than 80 per cent of its people live in urban areas, with 55 per cent of the population in Vancouver and Victoria. Kamloops, Kelowna and Prince Rupert are other important urban centres.



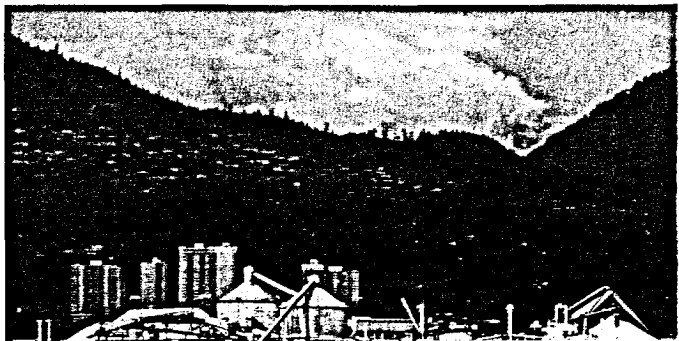
The area's varied topography strongly influences its climate. The Rocky Mountains in the east block the entry of polar continental air from the prairies, while the Coastal Range creates a moist windward slope to the Pacific Ocean. The warm Japanese current gives the coastal region a very moderate climate. Vancouver Island and the heavily populated southwest corner of the mainland have long, warm and bright summers; the winters are damp but temperatures rarely fall below freezing.

Over 50 per cent of the total area has sustainable commercial forests, and forestry is the leading primary industry in the West Coast region. In 1987, the total value of shipments (logging, the wood industry and paper and allied products) was \$13.7 billion and some 90 000 people were employed in these operations.

Mining is the second-ranking primary industry in British Columbia; in 1987 mineral production reached \$3.4 billion. Copper, molybdenum, zinc and lead are the leading metals. Much of the region's coal is exported to Japan. Oil and natural gas production is focused in the Peace River and Fort Nelson country.

Pulpmills, lumbermills, smelters and refineries are among the province's largest employers and considerable value is added to these resources through processing.

Most fish processors are located in the lower mainland and around Prince Rupert but fishermen are active along the coast and off the coastal islands as well. Farms crowd not only the lower mainland and southern Vancouver Island but also special districts such as the Okanagan Valley and the Peace River country beyond the mountains.

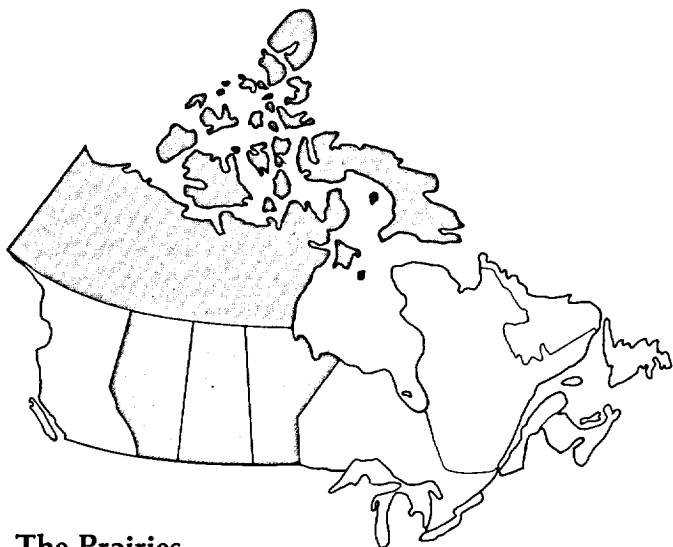


Among the province's thriving knowledge-intensive industries are aerospace, computer software, biotechnology and ocean engineering.

Vancouver and Victoria are the major urban attractions. There are also six national parks and some 300 provincial parks and recreation areas and one wilderness conservancy. The mountains, winding river valleys and rugged fiord coast make British Columbia attractive during all seasons. Alpine skiing in winter and sailing in summer are popular activities.

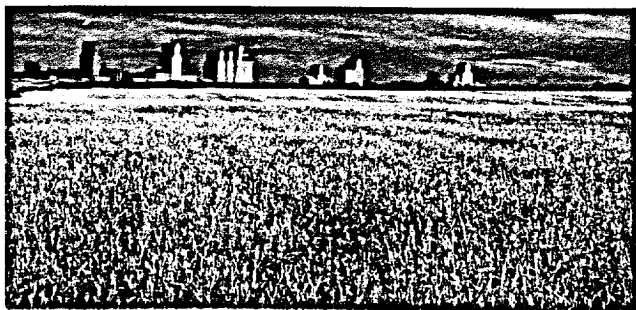
The province boasts a well-organized and comprehensive educational system. At the post-secondary level, the large and impressive University of British Columbia and the modernistic Simon Fraser University, opened in 1965, serve mainland students. A third institution, the University of Victoria, is located on Vancouver Island. Also near Victoria is the Lester B. Pearson College of the Pacific, an international school that combines academic courses with a wide range of physical and social activities.

A network of museums and galleries complements the educational system. Foremost among these is the Museum of Anthropology with its impressive collection of Haida, Nootka and other northwest coast Indian art and artifacts.



The Prairies

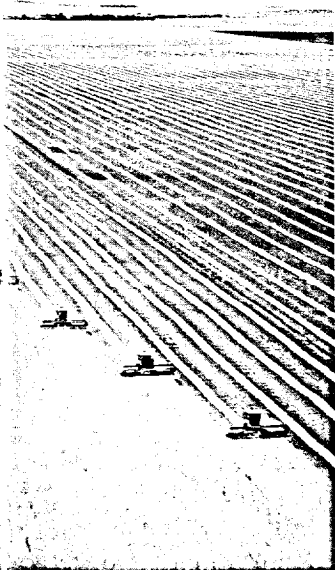
The prairie provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba comprise 1 963 200 km² of surprisingly varied terrain — plains, mountains, badlands, lake country, forest, tundra and a saltwater port. This diversity is matched by the region's kaleidoscopic population, many of whose ancestors were early settlers from eastern Europe, especially the



Ukraine. Their several languages and cultures offer visitors a fascinating array of festivals and other cultural celebrations.

Though the Canadian prairies often conjure up images of unending wheat plains stretching as far as the eye can see, topographically they are much more varied. In fact, only the southern plains stretching along the American border conform to the stereotype. Much of central and all of northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan are typical of the Canadian Shield, with lakes, forests and rock outcrops. While much of southern Saskatchewan is most typical of the true prairie landscape, there is little of such flat land to be found in Alberta.

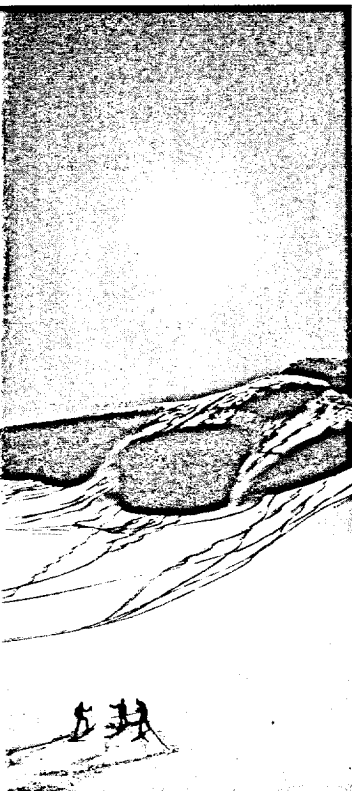
With 80 per cent of Canada's farmland, this region has been considered the agrarian heart of Canada with total production of field crops (wheat, oats, barley and rye) amounting to 30 million t annually.



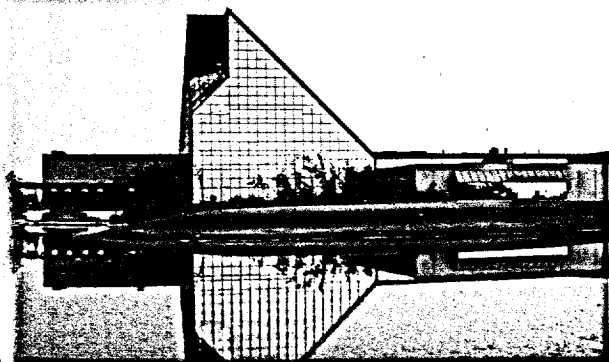
However, the region also has more than 95 per cent of Canada's petroleum, over 88 per cent of its natural gas and most of its potash. During the past two decades, these resources, along with the development of forestry, commercial fishing, hydro-electric power and manufacturing, have extended economic activity beyond agriculture. Today, aerospace engineers, petrochemical researchers and high-tech manufacturers are as typical of the region as ranchers, oil industry workers, loggers or farmers. Migration of population from the rural areas to the cities has also produced great changes in the regional character.

The prairie provinces share a continental climate. There are wide differences of temperature between day and night and winter and summer. Winters, particularly in the northern portions of the region, are cold and long, but the amount of snow is seldom heavy. The most important influence on the prairie climate, particularly Alberta, is the proximity of the Rockies. The mountains cut off the moist Pacific air and this, combined with the altitude, makes the air clear and dry and results in many bright, sunny days. Prairie summers are generally hot and sunny and are the driest months.





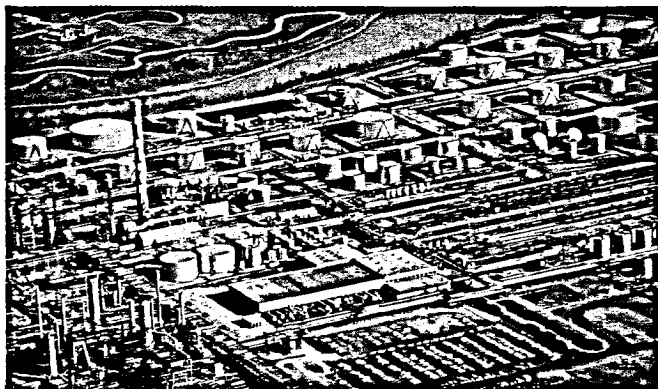
Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, known as the "gateway to the West," has a population of some 625 000; it recently lost the regional dominance it enjoyed throughout the period of early settlement. Calgary, Alberta, is home of the popular annual Calgary Stampede and staged the 1988 Winter Olympic Games. It has a population of approximately 671 000. The Alberta capital, Edmonton, which grew from a Hudson's Bay Company fur trading post in 1795, now has a population of some 785 000. About 186 000 people live in the Saskatchewan capital, Regina, once the headquarters of the North West Mounted Police which, since 1920, has been known as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police with headquarters in Ottawa.

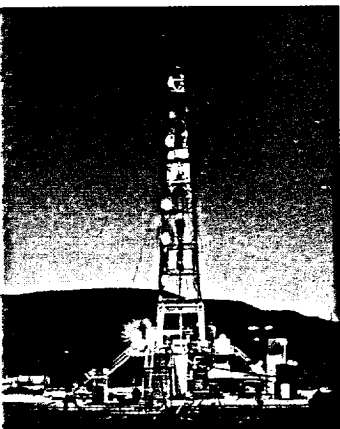


With the vast majority of the prairie population now residing in southern urban centres, the original economic mainstay of the region, the rural farm, has undergone major changes in recent years. The increased mechanization of farming has made the old quarter-section farm unprofitable. The average prairie farm now comprises some 230 ha, as agribusiness corporations buy up and consolidate individual holdings.

New technology-intensive industries, forestry, fishing, manufacturing and tourism have all contributed to the prairies' economic diversification and well-being. However, mining, petroleum and natural gas extraction, and related petrochemical industries have done the most to alter the economic complexion of the prairies.

The prairie provinces now account for almost 98 per cent of the oil produced in Canada. Alberta, the national leader, accounts for nearly 85 per cent of this total. Both Calgary and Edmonton have profited as centres of the industry, with the infusion of large amounts of investment capital and the establishment of large oil refineries.





In addition to the reserves of conventional crude oil in Alberta there is research, development and production of non-conventional oil sources from tar sands and heavy oil deposits. Besides possessing its own oil and natural gas, Saskatchewan also has large concentrations of potash, believed to represent 50 per cent of known world reserves.

The early "European" exploration of Western Canada was carried out, to a great extent, by agents of the fur-trading Hudson's Bay Company. Relics of this era are still visible throughout the area, for example at forts in Edmonton and Brandon. (The territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, known as Rupert's Land, were ceded to the young government of Canada in 1870.)



Central Canada

The central Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec cover an area of 2 609 274 km², or about one-quarter of the country. The two most populous provinces have both cultural and recreational pleasures to appeal to all tastes. Their major centres boast the finest arts centres, galleries and museums.





Six out of every 10 Canadians (16 225 000) live in central Canada. Besides having the country's largest labour market, this region possesses the biggest industrial complex, the largest manufacturing output, most of Canada's scientific and research facilities, the greatest power-generating capacity (hydro-electric and nuclear), the biggest money markets and the two largest cities — Toronto and Montreal. Although there have been certain shifts westward in recent years, Ontario and Quebec remain the centre of industrial and financial activity.

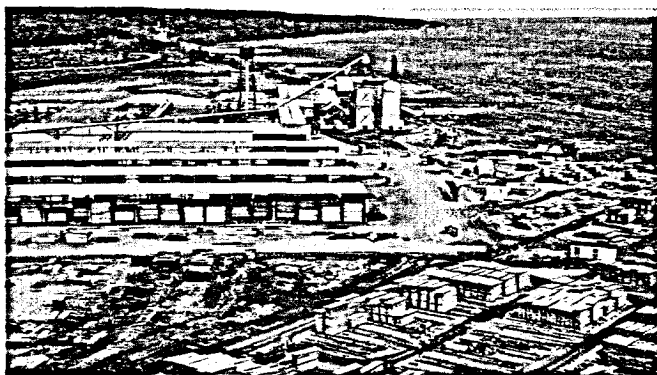
Geographically, most of this territory is dominated by the Canadian Shield, with its rugged, hilly terrain, dense forests, turbulent rivers and innumerable lakes. Besides an abundance of commercial forests and hydro-electric potential, the Shield contains valuable deposits of metallic minerals including gold, silver, iron, nickel and copper. An important sector of the Canadian economy is based on extracting and processing these mineral resources.



While winters in the northern part of the region are often long and cold, southern winters are less harsh although certain areas, especially those without the moderating influences of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, have heavy snowfalls and temperatures in the -20°C range. As if to compensate for winter, the region's summers are warm and enjoyable.

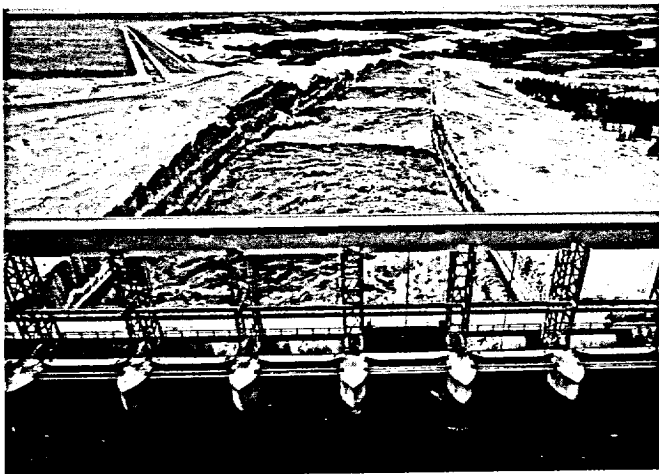
The production of minerals in Ontario is more diverse than in any other Canadian province, with nickel, copper, precious metals, iron ore and zinc leading in output. In Quebec, the most important minerals produced include iron ore, copper and zinc. In addition, both provinces produce some 65 per cent of Canada's structural materials such as gravel and cement.

Forestry contributes greatly to the economy of the region. Quebec has more than 624 000 km² of forest land with some 533 000 km² of the public forests in production. Productive forested land in Ontario amounts to some 38 million ha. As two of the three leading timber-producing provinces, Ontario and Quebec produce most of the groundwood pulp and hardwood plywood and account for 34 of the 46 largest print, publishing and related industries in the country.



Readily accessible hydro-electric power has been an important factor in the rapid industrialization of central Canada. Quebec possesses about one-third of the country's developed water power as well as a great deal of undeveloped potential. The huge James Bay project covers more than 355 000 km² of land and five large rivers. Once the project is completed, the province expects to have the necessary electricity to meet its energy needs into the next century. Ontario too is very reliant on hydro-electric power, but has also invested heavily in nuclear power, establishing plants at Pickering and one of the world's largest at the Bruce complex on Lake Huron.

Benefiting from these abundant power sources are southern manufacturing industries, which account for almost 75 per cent of all finished goods produced in Canada.



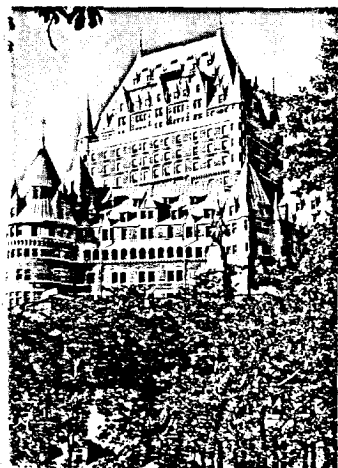


Both Quebec and Ontario have strong manufacturing sectors. Some of the most important products are transportation equipment, aircraft, aerospace and telecommunications equipment, motor vehicles and automotive parts. The food and beverage sector, primary metals and metal fabricating, electrical products, chemicals and related products, machinery, and pulp and paper are also important to the region's economy. In 1988, over 60 per cent of total Canadian exports originated in the two provinces.

Canada's largest city, Toronto, with some 3.4 million people in its metropolitan area, is the financial capital of Canada and the centre of the English-language media and publishing industries. The city's artistic

community flourishes within a rich and creative atmosphere, fuelled by the talent and energy of many cultures and artistic tastes. In 1988, the city hosted the annual Economic Summit of the leading industrialized economies.

Montreal gained an international reputation by hosting Expo 67 and the 1976 Olympics. With over 2 920 000 people in its metropolitan area, Montreal enjoys some of the best in shopping, restaurants, arts, sports, transportation and educational facilities. It is



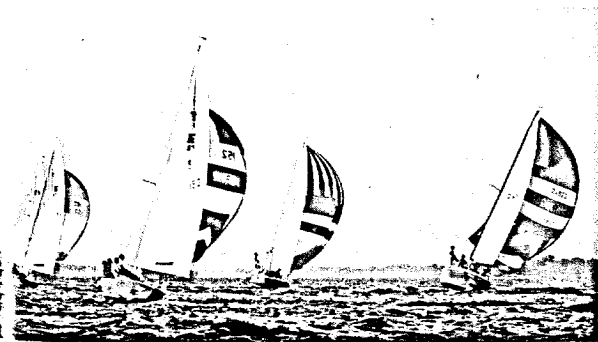
the home of four major universities – two French and two English.

Next in importance as a metropolitan area is Ottawa-Hull which straddles the Ontario-Quebec border and has some 850 000 inhabitants. The national capital region has a distinctive bilingual personality.

Quebec City (population 603 000) is Quebec's provincial capital. Steeped in history and tradition, Quebec City is acknowledged as one of the most fascinating places in North America.

Other major urban centres are Hamilton, London and Thunder Bay in Ontario, and Chicoutimi, Trois-Rivières and Sherbrooke in Quebec.

Not far from any of these cities and their array of social and cultural amenities are the rivers, lakes and forests of the Canadian Shield, which offer tourists and outdoors enthusiasts both scenic delights and access to a great variety of fish and game.





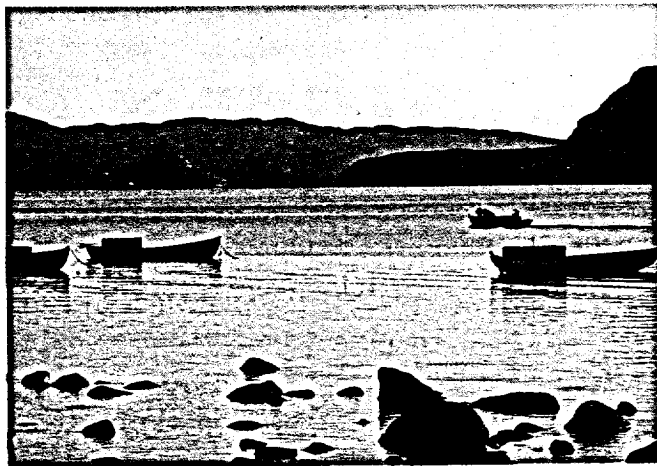
Atlantic Canada

Canada's Atlantic region, stretching along the eastern seaboard, includes the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. It is a favourite vacation destination of thousands of Canadians and Americans, who enjoy the picturesque fishing villages, sandy beaches and the harbour cities with their vibrant, restored waterfronts.



As a region, Atlantic Canada occupies a little less than 6 per cent of Canada's total area and contains about 10 per cent of the country's population. Prince Edward Island (P.E.I.), with an average of 22.4 persons per hectare, is the most densely populated province in Canada, although with 130 200 people it represents only a small percentage of the total.

With a total population of nearly 2.3 million, Atlantic Canada traditionally relied on the primary industries of fishing, forestry, mining and agriculture. However, the region has reorganized its economic structure during the past two decades by lessening its reliance on the traditional staples and concentrating efforts in the areas of services, manufacturing, public administration, finance, trade and construction. Service industries have become the biggest employers in New Brunswick,



Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. One of the main elements of this sector is tourism, which ranks second to agriculture in Prince Edward Island.

Mining is of particular importance to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland (coal, gypsum, iron ore), as forestry is to New Brunswick and Newfoundland (sawn lumber, pulp and paper) and agriculture to Prince Edward Island (potatoes and dairy products). Fishing is important throughout and is the oldest industry in the Atlantic provinces, having been carried on continuously from the time of the early exploration of the region. The discovery of reserves of offshore oil and natural gas holds great promise for the future.

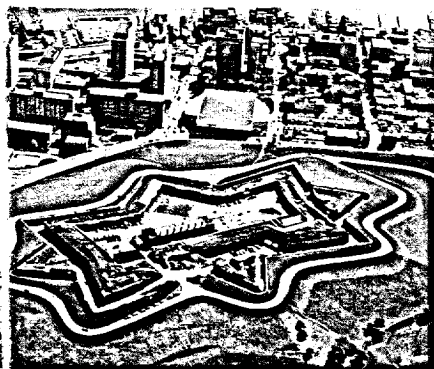
The indented coastline is well suited for fishing ports with 518 000 km² of shallow seas providing one of the largest fishing grounds in the world. The great commercial fish has been cod, which has dominated the



North Atlantic fisheries for centuries. Other species of groundfish include flounder and sole, haddock, halibut and hake as well as shellfish. Also important commercially are herring, lobster, scallops and tuna. The fisheries, however, are resources that must be managed wisely to protect fish stocks.

Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia and the fastest-growing urban area in the Atlantic region, is also the chief seaport there. Built on a small peninsula and possessing an excellent harbour, Halifax is a long-established military and naval station with a population of approximately 296 000 in its metropolitan area, which includes Dartmouth.

Other principal cities of the region include the Newfoundland capital of St. John's (162 000); and Saint John (121 000), Fredericton (66 000) and Moncton (102 000), in New Brunswick. The P.E.I. capital, Charlottetown, has 16 000 residents.





The North

The Canadian North is the country's largest single geographical region, representing nearly 50 per cent (3.9 million km²) of all Canadian territory.

This immense land mass embraces the frigid regions of the arctic and sub-arctic portions of the Yukon and Northwest Territories (N.W.T.), as well as small portions of northern Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario, a large part of Quebec and the



upper portion of Labrador. North of the mainland lies the Arctic archipelago, some 2.3 million km² of land, comprising the largest island group in the world. There is also the vast inland sea of Hudson Bay.

To journey in the North, particularly the Northwest Territories, is to travel between two cultures — one driven by the needs and technologies of contemporary society, the other a traditional native way of life. With increasing mineral exploration, road building and projects such as the Alaska pipeline, the traditional life faces mounting pressure to accommodate itself to southern influences.

With a population of approximately 79 000, representing less than one-half of one per cent of the Canadian total, this great wilderness of mountain and tundra, of northern ice-packs, giant lakes and sub-arctic bushland is inhabited by about one person in every 65 km². The combined population of Whitehorse, in the Yukon and Yellowknife, in the N.W.T., the territorial capitals, is about 27 000.

While about one-sixth of the 25 700 residents of the Yukon are Athapaskan Indians, over half the inhabitants of the Northwest Territories (population 53 000) are native peoples: Inuit, Dene (Indian) and Métis (of mixed Indian and European blood).



Surprisingly it is a dry world with very little rain or snowfall. This is due mainly to the high barrier presented by the St. Elias Mountains, separating the Yukon from the Northwest Territories. With many peaks topping 3 000 m — including Mount Logan, at 6 050 m, Canada's highest — the St. Elias Range cuts off moist air from the Pacific.

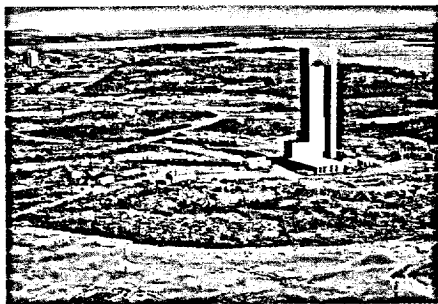
Winter and summer are the only true seasons with the transitions between them being so brief as to be negligible. Above the Arctic Circle the sun vanishes for weeks or months during winter, but this "long-night" is seldom completely dark. The northern lights (aurora borealis) often give a pervading luminosity, and the glitter of the stars combined with bright moonlight provides enough light for almost all normal activity, including hunting. During summer, this same area becomes the famous "land of the midnight sun" with continuous sunlight hours for about the same period as the night.

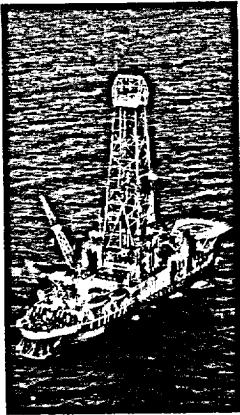
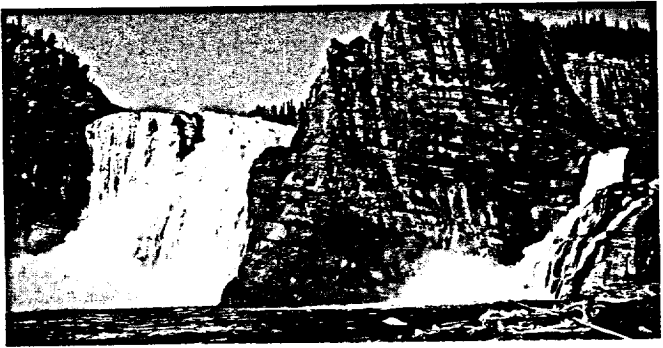


While the traditional pursuits of hunting, trapping and fishing continue to make up an important part of the northern economic balance, modern development is almost entirely directed towards the extraction of mineral resources.

Development of the North began with the legendary Klondike gold rush of 1898, but now most of the gold mines are closed except for the Giant and Con mines in Yellowknife that are still two of Canada's largest gold producers.

Oil and gas exploration and development are other important northern economic factors. The Mackenzie Valley and high Arctic islands, as well as the Kootaneelee and Eagle Plain regions of the Yukon are the principal locations, and the transportation of natural gas to southern markets in Canada and the United States by pipeline has created more opportunities for northerners in recent years.





Some of the most ruggedly beautiful terrain in the North has been preserved in the form of national parks, with the Northwest Territories boasting three such sanctuaries: Nahanni National Park, with its spectacular 90-m Virginia Falls (twice the height of Niagara Falls); Wood Buffalo, the world's second-largest park, located on the northern Alberta border; and Auyuittuq on Baffin Island, the world's first park lying within the Arctic Circle.

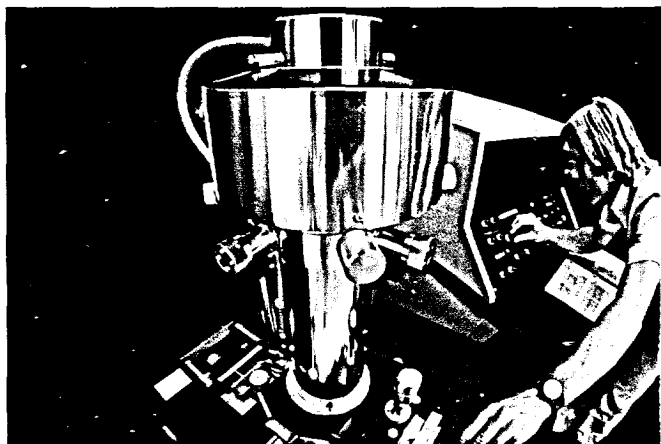
Among the mountain peaks of southwestern Yukon lie the wild rivers, huge glaciers and abundant plant and wildlife of the 22 015 km² Kluane National Park.

The National Capital



Ottawa, Canada's capital, is situated in the Ottawa Valley in eastern Ontario close to the Quebec border. The national capital region, in fact, includes the city of Hull, where several federal government buildings and the new Museum of Civilization are located. Ottawa, home of the Canadian government and three universities, has become known as the "silicon valley of the north" for its burgeoning success as a major research and development centre in high-technology communications systems.

The city's strategic location on the boundary between Ontario and Quebec, and some distance from the U.S. border, influenced in the last century Queen Victoria's choice of Ottawa as the capital over possible alternatives Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Kingston. (It is also held that the Queen's admiration for some picturesque sketches of the area helped in the decision.) Prior to 1858, when Ottawa was officially named the capital, it had been primarily a lumber town with a "rough and ready" reputation. Today, the national capital region has a population of nearly 850 000 and is a popular convention and tourist destination.





While Canada is not known for national shrines, historic Parliament Hill, with the Parliament Buildings and the 92-m-high Peace Tower, is a popular point of interest and the site of many ceremonial activities, including the daily summer ritual of the Changing of the Guard. The panorama from the top of the Tower includes the Rideau Canal, Nepean Point, the National Gallery, the National Arts Centre, the National War Memorial, Notre-Dame Basilica, the historic Chaudière Falls, as well as the striking National Museum of Civilization and the Gatineau Hills on the Quebec side of the Ottawa River.

As the nation's capital, Ottawa is "home" for more than 100 foreign diplomatic missions. Each year, many official visits to Ottawa take place by heads of state and government, and the city hosts many international conferences.

The major attractions of the Ottawa area include:

Parliament Buildings

The copper-roofed Parliament Buildings with gothic towers are probably Canada's most familiar landmark. They house the Canadian House of Commons, the Senate and the Library of Parliament. Work began on the three buildings in 1861 — the Centre Block, West Block, East Block — and the first opening of Parliament was in the Centre Block in 1866. After a fire destroyed the original building in 1916 the Centre Block, with its commanding Peace Tower, was rebuilt and opened in 1920.

National Gallery of Canada

The National Gallery of Canada, an architectural masterpiece rising from the cliffs overlooking the Ottawa River, contains Canada's impressive national art collections. Designed by world-renowned architect Moshe Safdie, it represents the best in contemporary Canadian architecture and building technology and creates a setting worthy of the works of art it houses.

Canadian Museum of Civilization

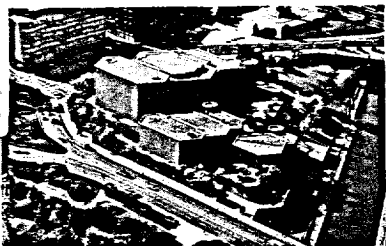
Curving along the eastern bank of the Ottawa River, this strikingly innovative building presents the history of Canada in a design that reflects the twenty-first century. First opening to the public in 1989, the museum was conceived by architect Douglas Cardinal, renowned for his pioneering organic approach to building.



National War Memorial

The National War Memorial was unveiled by King George VI in 1939 to commemorate the sacrifice made by Canadian servicemen and servicewomen during the First World War. It has since been rededicated to include those who lost their lives during the Second World War and the Korean War.



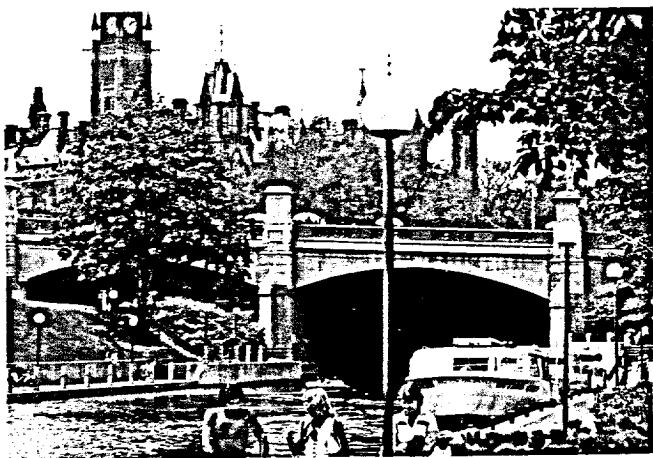


National Arts Centre

The National Arts Centre was built to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Canadian Confederation. The centre features Canadian and international performing artists.

Rideau Canal

The Rideau Canal was built between 1826 and 1832 by Lt.-Col. John By of the Royal Engineers. Indeed, Ottawa was originally named Bytown after him. Constructed originally for military purposes, it is now used almost exclusively by pleasure craft in summer and (in Ottawa) as a huge ice skating rink in winter. The canal locks, next to the East Block of the Parliament Buildings, are one of the city's most popular tourist attractions. The canal extends to Kingston, Ontario.



The People



The aboriginal people of Canada came from Asia in prehistoric times, when Europe was still a continent without a name. Although their numbers today may be greater than at any time in history, Canada's Inuit and Indians make up only 1.5 per cent of the population. Most Canadians trace their origins to the British Isles (44.6 per cent) or France (28.7 per cent). Immigration since the late nineteenth century has given Canada its great cultural diversity. Since Confederation in 1867, the proportion of Canadians of ethnic background other than French or British or aboriginal has increased from 7 to 25 per cent.

Canada's bilingual and multicultural character is easily understood in light of the above-mentioned figures. English is the language most commonly spoken throughout the country, with the exception of the province of Quebec. Eighty-five per cent of French-speaking Canadians live in Quebec, composing 80 per cent of that province's population. One-third of the population of New Brunswick is French-speaking and there are large French-speaking communities in eastern and northeastern Ontario, and smaller communities throughout the West and the Maritimes.



Bilingualism

English and French, Canada's two official languages, have equal status and rights in all institutions of Parliament and the federal government. The Official Languages Act of 1969 does not oblige citizens to learn both official languages, but it specifies that they should be served by federal institutions in their own language wherever there is sufficient demand. Certain minority language rights are also guaranteed in the Constitution.

Sixty-one per cent of Canadians have English as a mother tongue and 24 per cent French; others have various mother tongues. Sixteen per cent of all Canadians speak both languages while 2 per cent speak neither. French is the mother tongue of the majority of those who speak both languages.



Multiculturalism

The Canadian population is characterized chiefly by its linguistic duality. However, a variety of groups retain distinctive cultural characteristics — the German, Ukrainian, Italian, and Chinese-speaking communities, to mention a few. In 1986, 15 per cent of Canadians had a mother tongue other than French or English; about half this number spoke their own language at home. Even where a language has not been retained, cultural traditions often have.

In 1971, the federal government announced a policy of multiculturalism, recognizing that cultural pluralism within a bilingual framework was the essence of the Canadian identity. Accordingly, immigrants may be instructed in at least one official language to help them adapt to Canadian society; at the same time, they are encouraged to retain their cultural heritage. A full-fledged Ministry of Multiculturalism was created in 1989.

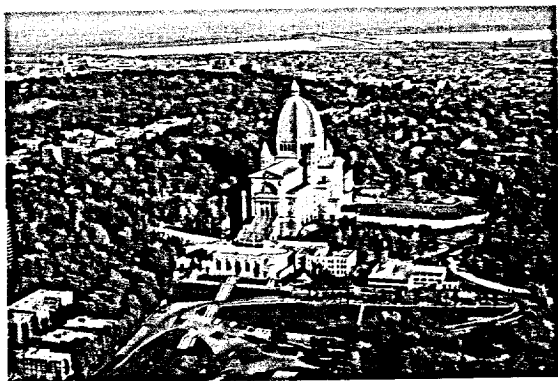


Religion

Religion has been an important influence in Canada's history since the earliest efforts of missionaries to "Christianize" the aboriginal people. Religion continues to have an important role in the lives of Canadians. Although Judeo-Christian values are central to Canadian life, there is no national or state-supported religion.



The three largest faiths in Canada — Roman Catholic, United (a union of several Protestant groups) and Anglican — are found in every province. Smaller Protestant denominations and Jewish communities are concentrated in various regions. More recent immigrant groups have introduced Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism and Sikhism.



Immigration

Migration from other countries has always been a large source of Canadian population growth. Canada has admitted over 11 million immigrants since Confederation in 1867, 5 million of whom have arrived since the Second World War.

The federal Immigration Act (1978) explicitly affirms the fundamental objectives of Canadian immigration law: family reunification, non-discrimination, concern for refugees, and the promotion of Canada's economic, social, demographic and cultural goals. Today the law provides for three eligible categories of immigrant: the family class, convention refugees and humanitarian classes, and independent immigrants. The Citizenship Act eliminates distinctions among applicants based on the country of previous citizenship.

In the past, Britain and Western Europe were the principal sources of immigration. But in recent years there has been a decline in European applications and an increase in those from Asia, the Caribbean and the United States.



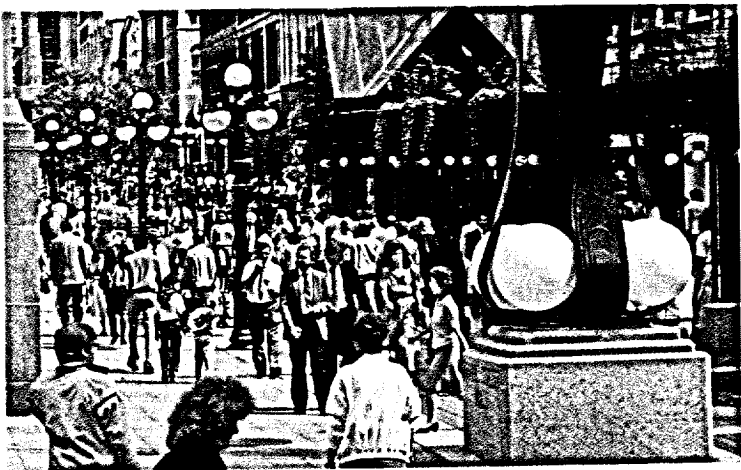
Urban Canada

Since Confederation, the Canadian population has increased sevenfold, but the urban population has increased even more dramatically.

As recently as 50 years ago more than one-half of Canada's population lived in rural areas; today three out of four Canadians live in towns and cities. If present trends continue, nine out of ten Canadians may live in urban areas by the year 2000.

The three largest cities, Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver, together have nearly eight million people in their metropolitan areas, or over 30 per cent of Canada's population. The three cities also account for over 40 per cent of the country's gross national product.

Canada's urban population ranges from 39 per cent in Prince Edward Island to 82 per cent in Ontario.





Education

Increasing social and technological complexity has made it advantageous for many to remain in school well beyond compulsory age. The upsurge during the past two decades in continuing education in Canada, whether refreshing old skills, learning new ones or taking general interest courses, indicates that education is a life-long process.

Education is a provincial responsibility and although the federal government transfers some money to the provinces for this purpose, there are 10 separate provincial systems.

Le Petit Seminaire de Québec, founded in 1663, is recognized as the oldest institute of learning, from which came Le Grand Seminaire de Québec and Laval University in Quebec City. The three still exist, Laval having been established as a university in 1852. Canada's oldest university, King's College in Halifax, Nova Scotia, was founded in 1789. The University of Toronto, the country's largest, had a full-time student enrolment of 37 000 in 1988-89. There are 85 degree-granting universities and colleges across the country. In 1987, over 11 per cent of Canada's population had university degrees, with a further 13 per cent holding other post-secondary diplomas.

Health and Social Security

In Canada, national health policies and programs have developed as a result of joint efforts by federal and provincial governments. A national program for hospital care was introduced in 1958, followed 10 years later by insurance to meet the costs of physicians' services.

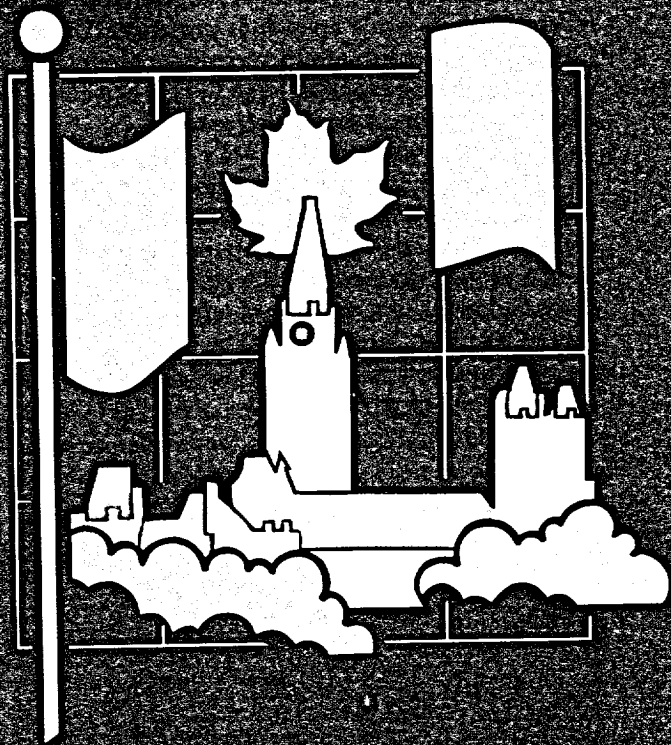


Federal, provincial and local governments provide a wide range of publicly funded and administered income security and social programs which are complemented by the services of voluntary agencies. Public programs include income insurance schemes such as the Canada and Quebec pension plans, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance; income support measures such as the old age security pension; the guaranteed income supplement and spouse's allowance; family allowances; and social assistance provided by provincial and municipal programs.

The provincial governments and, by delegation, the municipalities, have responsibility for the administration of social services, with financial support from the federal government.



The Government



The Canadian federal state was established in 1867. In that year the British Parliament, at the request of three British colonies (United Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick), passed the British North America Act (now called the Constitution Act, 1867) which created a federal union. Canada, at Confederation, was made up of four provinces (United Canada was divided into the provinces of Ontario and Quebec), which have been joined over the years by six additional provinces and two territories.

In establishing a federal union, the Act passed in 1867 provided for the separation and, in certain areas, the sharing of powers between the federal government and the provinces. Although the Act of 1867 laid the foundations of Confederation it did not form the entire Canadian Constitution. The Constitution also included fundamental acts, customs and parliamentary traditions of British origin.



The Constitution Act, 1982, gave Canada a Charter of Rights and Freedoms, as well as an amending formula for further constitutional change.

Executive Power

The Canadian head of state is Queen Elizabeth II. The Queen is represented in Canada by the governor general, who is appointed on the recommendation of the prime minister. The governor general, who exercises all the prerogatives of the Canadian Crown, is the source of executive power.

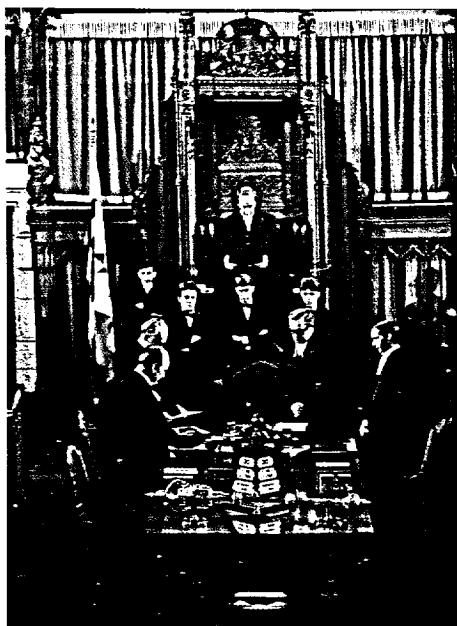
In practice, the prime minister and other members of the Cabinet exercise executive power as the "government." The Cabinet comprises the prime minister, who is leader of the party enjoying the confidence of the popularly elected House of Commons, and his personally chosen ministers. The Cabinet members are members of Parliament and their responsibility as such often requires them to give priority to their parliamentary duties despite their ministerial responsibilities.



Cabinet, or the "government," is responsible only to the House of Commons. If it loses the confidence of the majority in the House, it is called upon to resign, in which case the defeated prime minister is expected to recommend that the governor general dissolve Parliament and call a general election.

Legislative Power

All the legislative powers of the federal administration are vested in the Parliament of Canada, which consists of the Crown, the Senate and the House of Commons. Bills may originate either in the Senate or in the House of Commons. In practice, however, important bills originate in the House of Commons; any money bill must originate in the Commons.

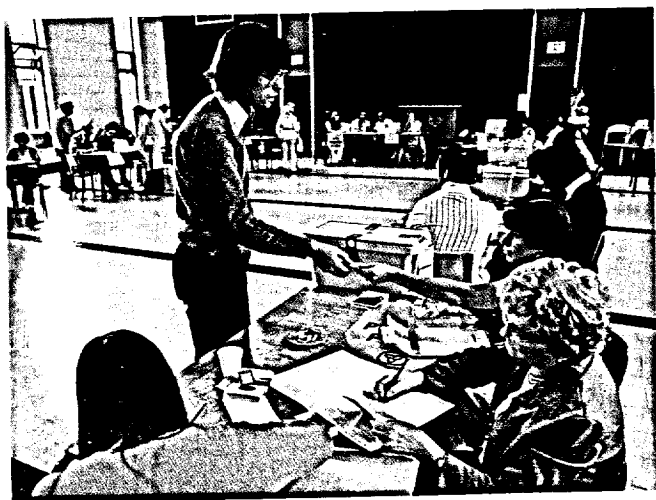


The members of the Senate are appointed by the governor general on the recommendation of the prime minister. The 104-seat Senate was designed as an institution whose members would represent the various regions of Canada and take a "second look" at proposed legislation.

The 295 members of the House of Commons are elected in as many constituencies by simple majority for a maximum of five years. Any Canadian citizen, male or female, who has reached the age of 18 is entitled to vote in a federal election.

The Provincial Governments

The government structures in the provinces are substantially the same as at the federal level, except that none of the provinces has a senate. A lieutenant-governor (appointed by the governor



general on the recommendation of the federal prime minister), who represents the Queen in each province, performs duties similar to those of the governor general. Every province has an elected legislative assembly and is governed by a council of ministers responsible to the assembly.

The Territories

Canada's Far North is divided into two territories: the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, which are under the jurisdiction of the federal government and Parliament but enjoy increasing autonomy and more responsible government. Each territory is administered by a commissioner appointed by the Government of Canada and assisted by an elected council.

Municipal Administration

Since the municipalities are under the jurisdiction of the provincial governments, their organization varies considerably from one province to another. All municipalities are administered by elected councils and they may be responsible for such local services as police, fire-fighting, roads, schools, hospitals and sanitation.

The Law and the Courts

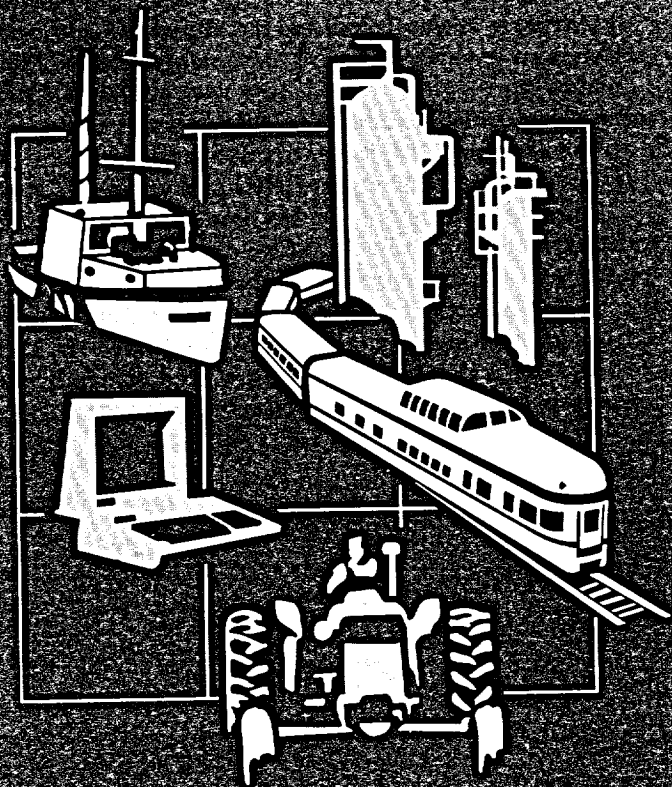
Canadian civil and criminal law has its source in acts and judicial decisions, and also in British "common law." Quebec's civil law (matters concerning the person, the family or property) is, however, slightly different since it is derived from the civil law in France.

The laws of the federal Parliament apply to the whole country; provincial statutes are valid only within their respective territories. The rules of law concerning areas of provincial competence may therefore vary from one province to another.



The provincial and federal governments have the power to establish courts. The federal Parliament created the Supreme Court of Canada, the Federal Court and various courts of special jurisdiction. The provincial governments, for their part, set up and govern the superior courts and the county courts. The provincial courts and the federal Supreme Court are part of the same system, however, and an appeal can be made from a decision of a higher provincial court to the Supreme Court of Canada.

The Economy

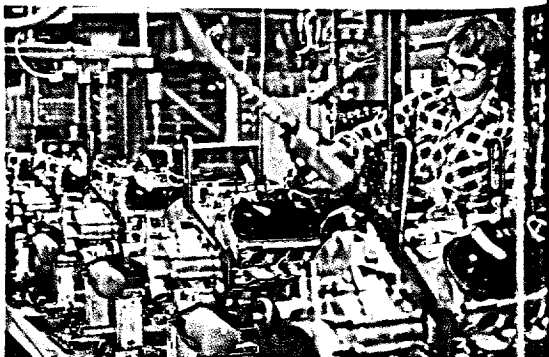


Measured in terms of gross national product (GNP), Canada's economy is one of the most advanced and the most diversified in the world. Canada grows, develops, mines, processes, designs, manufactures or fabricates everything from communications satellites to disease-resistant wheat, from advanced aircraft to strategic ores and metals, from nuclear power stations to newsprint.

In 1928, Canada's GNP was approximately \$6 billion. In 1988, it was more than \$493 billion. During the past 20 years, GNP has doubled in constant-dollar terms.

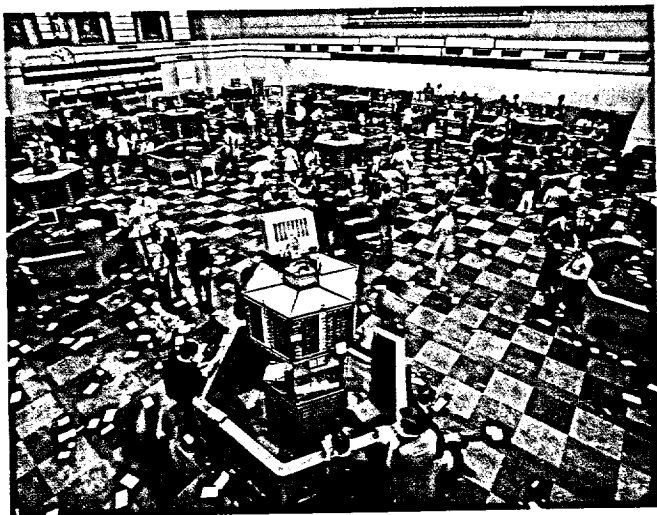
Of all sectors in the economy, manufacturing is the largest contributor to the country's annual output. As in other highly advanced countries, however, there has been a shift in Canada from a predominantly goods-producing economy to a predominantly services-producing economy.

Service industries, such as finance, real estate, insurance and personal and business services, now account for over 60 per cent of domestic output. They thus complement the important role played by Canada's petroleum, motor vehicle and steel industries and sundry manufacturing concerns.



Canada, an extensive world trading nation, imported some \$132 billion worth of goods and exported goods valued over \$138 billion in 1988. Each of these figures represented, respectively, \$14 billion and \$8.5 billion more than those of the previous year.

The budgets of the three levels of government in Canada — municipal, provincial, federal — are close to \$140 billion each year. Both the private and public sectors are active in economic planning and development activities within Canada. In some areas such as health, social services and transport, government involvement has traditionally been extensive, owing to various geographic and demographic factors. Often, government programs are established to supplement those initiatives undertaken by the private sector.



Industries and Services

Approximately 20 per cent of Canada's GNP is generated by manufacturing. Most industries are highly technology- and capital-intensive. The leading industrial activities are petroleum refining, motor vehicle production, pulp and paper milling, meat processing, iron and steel milling, and machinery and equipment manufacturing. New construction of residential and non-residential buildings is valued at billions of dollars a year. The automotive industry alone employs nearly 116 000 people and annual exports amount to \$31.3 billion or 2.5 per cent of GNP. Since 1965, the total trade in and out of Canada of automotive products with the United States has been well over \$250 billion.

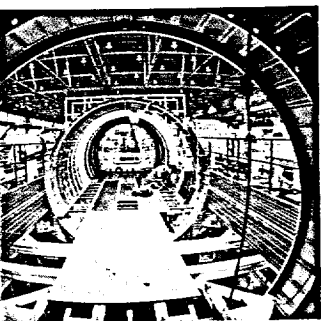
The service sector has grown rapidly owing to substantial increases in income and leisure time. Data processing services, research and consulting firms, advertising agencies, business management services, advertising houses, motion picture distribution firms, and food and accommodation services have shared this boom. Total receipts from the service trades are well over \$15 billion a year.





Owing to Canada's size, transportation and communications have traditionally been high growth areas within the economy. They account for almost 10 per cent of the country's industrial infrastructure.

"Made in Canada"



The principal Canadian exports by dollar value are passenger and commercial motor vehicles and parts, newsprint, wood pulp, crude petroleum, natural gas, machinery and equipment, fabricated metals and other fabricated and agricultural products. In recent years, there has been a major increase in exports of high-technology products such

as telephone, telecommunications and office equipment, as well as other advanced industrial commodities.

Another major export is expertise. Canadian specialists in engineering, mining, geology, aerial surveying, biotechnology, computer software, electronics and manufacturing can be found working in many parts of the world on projects ranging from telecommunications to nuclear power stations. Canada has installed high-performance microwave systems in more than 20 countries.

Canada is an active supporter of trade liberalization, both multilaterally, as in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and bilaterally. For instance, in 1988, Canada signed a historic Free Trade Agreement with the United States.

Approximately three-quarters of Canada's trade is with the United States. Other major trading partners are Japan, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, and other members of the European Community. Increasingly, Canadian businesses are active in Asia, South America, the Caribbean and Africa.

Foreign investment capital has traditionally been welcomed. Foreign direct investment in Canada amounted to some \$110 billion at the end of 1988. Most investment is from the United States, but European investors have also contributed significantly.

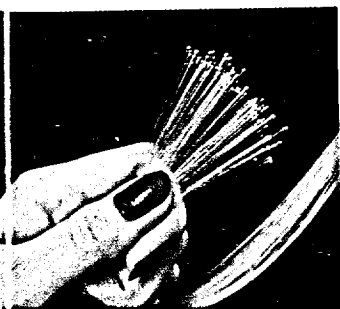
Canadian foreign direct investment, on the other hand, reached \$60.5 billion in 1988 with some two-thirds being in the United States. Canadians also have direct investments in the countries of the European Economic Community, Central and South America, Australia and Asia.

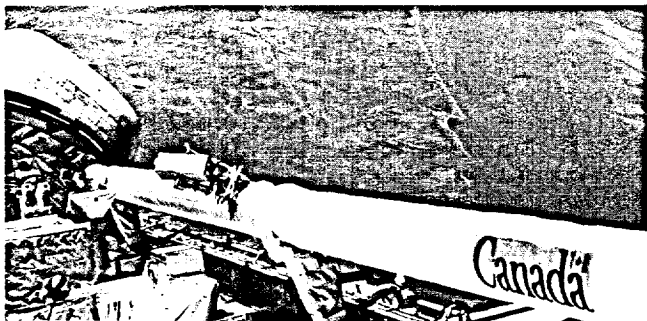
Science and Technology

Influenced by its natural resources and its geography, Canada has always been a leader in science and technology. Supported by government and industry, Canadian researchers across the country have made great strides in the areas of communications, transportation, food production, mining, forestry and hydro and nuclear power.

For the past 100 years, some of Canada's greatest achievements have involved transportation and communications — from the invention of the telephone to the establishment of microwave and satellite networks to transmit radio and television programs.

Canada has been a leader in space sciences and technology for over 25 years. The year 1962 saw Canada launch the Alouette satellite, becoming the third country in the world to enter the satellite age. In 1972, Canada's Anik 1 was the world's first commercial communications satellite. And the Canadarm remote manipulator was a vital component of the U.S. space shuttles. Today, through its participation in the space stations, Canada continues to be at the forefront of space technology.





Similar achievements can be found in the field of aerospace technology — the PT-6 gas turbine, short take-off and landing aircraft (STOL), flight simulators and the Challenger jet aircraft.

Canadian firms are also world leaders in remote sensing, geophysical exploration and in medicine and bio-engineering. Breakthroughs in laser surgery, organ transplants and genetic crop and livestock improvements are now commonplace. Agricultural research allows Canada to export billions of dollars annually in wheat, animal and other edible products. Canada's expertise in such areas as plant breeding, forestry, disease and insect control, and crop and animal production are also in demand internationally.

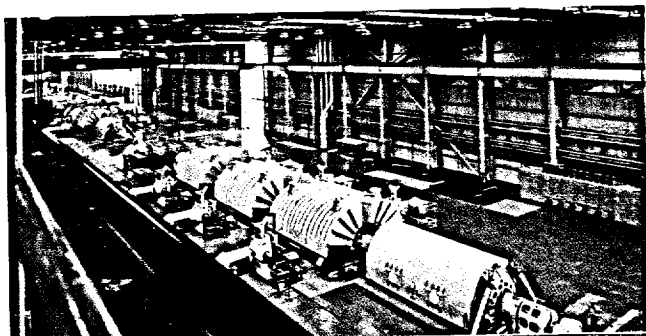
Two of Canada's recent Nobel Prize winners are Dr. Gerhard Herzberg (1971 — Chemistry) who was recognized for his achievements in molecular spectroscopy and Dr. John Polanyi (1986 — Physics) whose work in chemical kinetics was recognized.

Nuclear Power

Canada is an international leader in nuclear power technology. The CANDU (Canadian Deuterium Uranium) nuclear power reactor system, designed in the nuclear establishment of Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. (AECL), is considered by many to be the most efficient in existence. CANDU uses heavy water as the moderator and coolant, and natural uranium as the fuel.

The CANDU site at Pickering, Ontario, is the biggest producer of commercial nuclear power in the world. Approximately 70 per cent of the money spent by the federal government on energy research goes into the nuclear field. Much development work is done in collaboration with Canadian industry, which has supplied AECL with improved equipment, components and materials for CANDU reactors.

Both at home and abroad, Canadian government and industry officials work to ensure that nuclear power development proceeds under safe conditions and under circumstances that will not lead to a proliferation in nuclear weapons capabilities.



Preserving the Environment

Although Canada is often perceived as possessing limitless natural resources and vast tracts of unspoiled wilderness, its environment is, in fact, vulnerable to environmental changes. Global warming, the thinning of the ozone layer, acidic air pollution, toxic contamination, the reduction of fish stocks, and the urbanization of productive farmland are some of the threats that have galvanized Canadians into action. They are now working together with governments, environmental defence groups, the scientific world and economic interests to preserve Canada's rich natural heritage.

Canada has embraced the concept of "sustainable development" and is doing its utmost, both within its own borders and internationally, to ensure environmental concerns are an integral part of all economic, social and political decisions.

Because of the growing concern about the effect of conventional energy sources on the environment, much research and development is being aimed at the economical and efficient harnessing of renewable energy resources such as solar, wind, biomass and geothermal power.



Culture



The transition of the Canadian culture from European to authentically Canadian paralleled the gradual settlement of the country. The bilingual, multicultural and North American elements of Canada's character have all had a bearing on the cultural fabric and on the way Canadians express themselves through the arts.

A Painter's Country

During the early part of the century, a distinctive Canadian art began to emerge. Until that time, the portraits of Antoine Plamondon and the landscapes of Cornelius Krieghoff, among others, had shown an unmistakable European influence. But artists such as Ozias Leduc, Clarence Gagnon, Horatio Walker and James Wilson Morrice began to interpret their landscape in a distinctively Canadian way.



This was carried even further by the Group of Seven early in the twentieth century. Although Toronto was their headquarters, the Group's artistic and spiritual well-spring was the Canadian North, in all its light and colour. It was here that Tom Thomson and the Group helped define a Canadian style by looking with fresh eyes at the wild landscape and giving passionate expression to its force in an explosion of vivid colours.

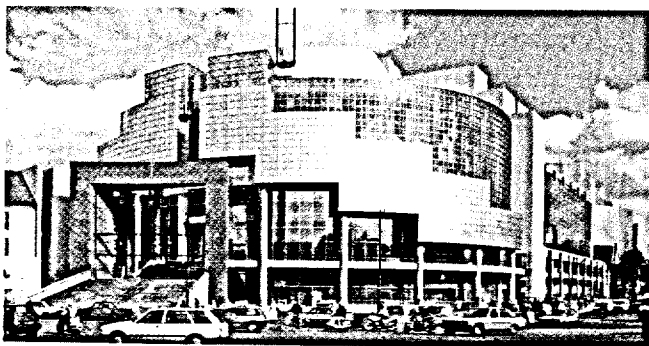
At the end of the 1930s, Montreal became a new centre of Canadian painting with the emergence of the *Automatiste* movement in Quebec. Among its "explorers of the imaginary" were Alfred Pellan and Jean-Paul Lemieux. Another contemporary, Paul-Émile Borduas, co-authored the artistic and political manifesto *Refus global* in 1948. One of Borduas' generation, Jean-Paul Riopelle, was loudly acclaimed in London and Paris in 1948, the first time a Canadian stood out as a world leader in abstract art.

In the 1950s, American abstract expressionism influenced several Toronto artists, including Jack Bush, Harold Town and William Ronald. By the early 1960s, abstract painting had become an unquestioned mode of expression all across Canada. On the west coast, the art of Jack Shadbolt and Roy Kiyooka came into prominence. In the past few years surrealism has spawned the "magic realism" of such acclaimed painters as Alex Colville, whose art reveals the



poetry of the ordinary in day-to-day life. Other internationally recognized artists include Paterson Ewen, Betty Goodwin, Melvin Charney and Geneviève Cadieux.

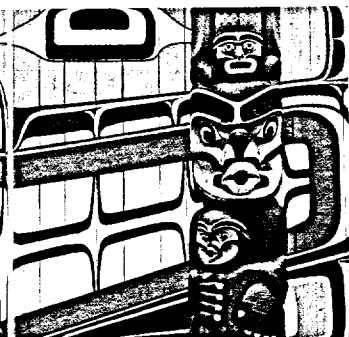
The vision and breadth of contemporary Canadian society are reflected in another art form, architecture. Moshe Safdie's National Gallery, Douglas Cardinal's Museum of Civilization, Arthur Erickson's new Canadian Embassy in Washington, and Carlos Ott's Opéra de la Bastille in Paris are striking examples of Canadian architectural creativity and expertise.



Art and the Aboriginal Peoples

Totem poles were the first Amerindian sculptures considered to be works of art. Their "discovery" dates from the first half of the nineteenth century, although totemic art had been practised long before then. The art flourished until about 1880, when it went into decline.

The origins of Inuit art are little known, although the Inuit have been carving small objects from soapstone



(and seal tusks and whalebone) for generations. The public began to be aware of Inuit art through a Montreal exhibition in 1949 organized by the Canadian Handicrafts Guild and by the artist James Houston. Today the work of aboriginal artists such as Pitseolak, Ashewak, Tony Hunt and Daphne Odjig is admired worldwide.

Literature

Between the two world wars, humorist Stephen Leacock, poet Alain Grandbois and novelist Mazo De la Roche (author of the *Jalna* novels) achieved international renown and made Canadians increasingly aware of their national literature, in both English and French. By this time, Canadian writing was gradually coming into its own as authors were increasingly recognizing their roots and their emerging country. Among notable poets of the mid-century were Paul-Marie Lapointe and Gaston Miron, who asserted their acceptance of their own country and sought harmony with the reality around them.

Following the Second World War, accelerating urbanization greatly altered the anatomy of the country. Novelist Gabrielle Roy, born in Manitoba, captured this new reality in *Bonheur d'occasion*, which was awarded the Governor General's Award for fiction in 1945 as well as the French *prix Fémina*. Roger Lemelin, André Langevin and Yves Thériault are other noteworthy authors of that era. More recently, the works

of Anne Hébert, Jacques Godbout, Mavis Gallant and Jacques Ferron have gained great popularity.

Of the English Canadian novelists, Margaret Atwood and Robertson Davies have perhaps the widest reputation, with their novels published in many languages. Hugh MacLennan and Morley Callaghan are among the most prominent of the older generation of writers. Mordecai Richler, Margaret Laurence, Alice Munro and Timothy Findlay are other well-recognized Canadian writers.

The profusion of poets in English Canada is a testament to the fact that Canadians read a great deal of poetry. E.J. Pratt, Earle Birney, Irving Layton, Michael Ondaatje, Louis Dudek, Al Purdy, bp Nichol, Dorothy Livesay and Leonard Cohen have produced a diverse blend of social criticism, satire, eroticism, romance and mythology.

Music and Dance

The richness and variety of Canadian musical composition is partly the result of various folkloric traditions, some dating from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In the 1920s, for example, composers Claude Champagne and Sir Ernest MacMillan borrowed from the rhythms of Inuit dances,

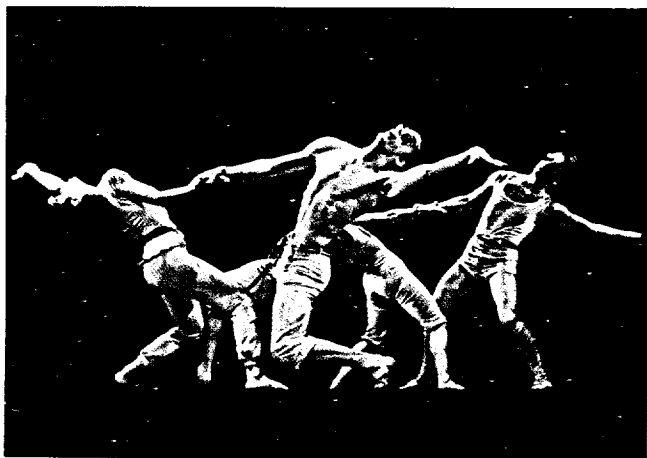


Indian chants and traditional French and English melodies to give a unique flavour to Canadian music. Among contemporary Canadian composers are Harry Somers, Gilles Tremblay, Harry Freedman, Pierre Mercure and Murray Schafer.

The popular music scene in Canada — already bursting with the talents of Quebec chansonniers Gilles Vigneault, Félix Leclerc, Pauline Julien and Robert Charlebois, and of itinerant jazzmen Oscar Peterson and Maynard Ferguson — has blossomed in recent years. And many younger Canadian singer-songwriters such as Bryan Adams and k.d. Lang are taking their place alongside established stars and compatriots such as Gordon Lightfoot and Anne Murray.

Despite a relatively short history, dance in Canada is a vital art form. The country has three world-class ballet companies: The Royal Winnipeg Ballet, the National Ballet of Canada (based in Toronto) and *Les Grand Ballets Canadiens* (based in Montreal). These companies, and principal dancers from the companies, have toured extensively in the United States, Europe and Latin America. Many exciting modern dance companies exist across the country and tour internationally, among them the Anna Wyman Dance Theatre, the Toronto Dance Theatre, La La La Human Steps, the Desrosiers Dance Theatre and the Danny Grossman company.





Theatre

Since the creation of Montreal's Théâtre du Nouveau Monde (1956) and of Ontario's Stratford (1952) and Shaw (1963) festivals, Canada's dramatic repertory has been greatly expanded, with a multitude of works by Canadian and foreign authors having been added to the standards by Shakespeare and Molière.

In Quebec, *Ti-Coq* by Gratien Gélinas heralded the arrival of the new French Canadian theatre in 1948. The play, performed in *Québécois* rather than literary French, ran for an unprecedented nine months. It was followed in 1953 by Marcel Dubé's *Zone* which described the life of a typical working class family from Montreal. This theatrical trend found its culmination in Michel Tremblay's *Les Belles-Soeurs* (1968), which extended

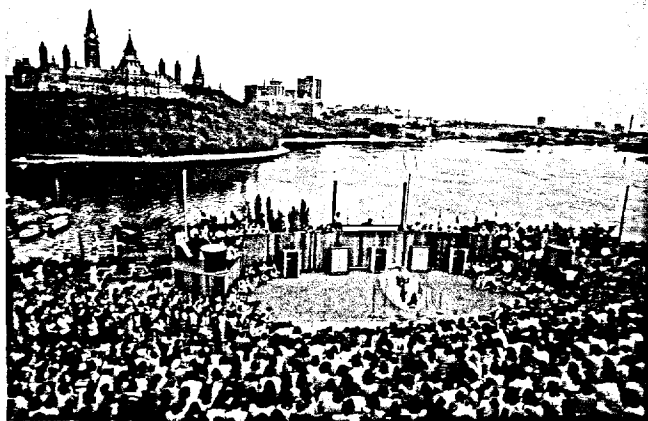
the use of *joual*, while articulating the separateness of Quebec society. Another French-speaking playwright and author worthy of mention is Antonine Maillet, whose *La Sagouine* is a bittersweet evocation of Acadia (the French-speaking culture of Canada's Atlantic provinces).

The example of Stratford and the advent of the Canada Council (a federal funding agency) helped spur the growth of theatre in English Canada. People such as Léon Major (founder of the Neptune Theatre in Halifax) and John Hirsch (founder of the Manitoba Theatre Centre in Winnipeg) set the pattern for a network of

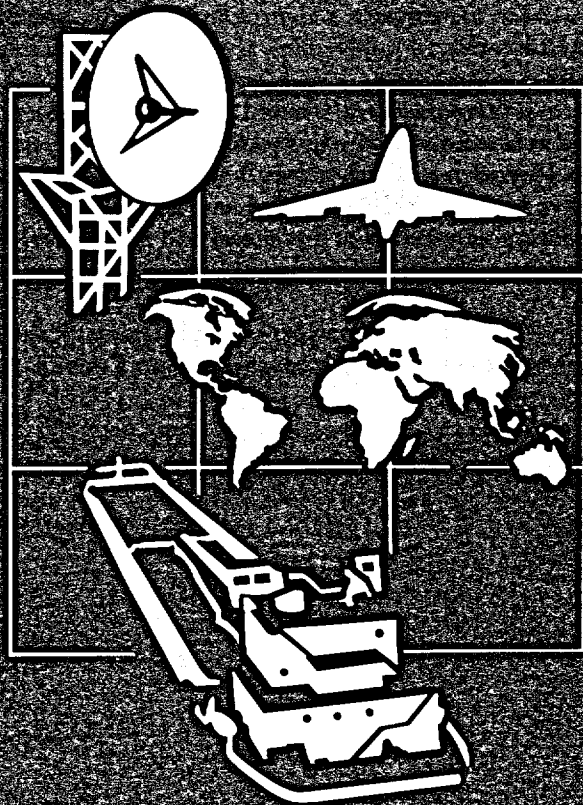


regional theatres across the country. These provided a stage and an audience for the work of James Reaney, Sharon Pollock, George F. Walker, David French, John Gray and many others.

Also instrumental in the shaping and reflection of the arts in Canada have been public institutions such as the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (established in 1932), the National Film Board (1939) and the Canadian Film Development Corporation (1968). In recent years, Telefilm Canada has assisted in the production of many excellent feature films. Audiences around the world enjoy productions by Canadian filmmakers such as Norman Jewison, Denys Arcand, David Cronenberg and Atom Egoyan.



Canada's Place in the World



Before the Second World War, Canada's international role was modest. Its significant war effort, and the fact that it came out of the war with a strengthened economy, unlike most other industrialized countries, gave Canada both the opportunity and the responsibility to play a more important part in world affairs after 1945. Since that time, Canada has been increasingly active, both bilaterally and multilaterally.

Geography, trade and history have made Canada's ties with the United States, Western Europe and Japan particularly close. In many cases these links have been strengthened with economic, political and military agreements of a bilateral and multilateral nature.

Canada is a partner with the United States in the North American Aerospace Defence Command.



Also, Canada, with the United States and many Western European countries, is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In 1976 Canada and the European Communities concluded a Framework Agreement for Economic and Commercial Co-operation. And trade with the Pacific Rim countries has increased greatly during the past two decades. More recently, much attention has been devoted to strengthening Canada's political and economic links with the countries of Latin America and Southeast Asia. Canada's historic Free Trade Agreement with the United States represents a significant step towards removing trade barriers between the two countries and sends a positive anti-protectionist signal to all nations.

The United Nations

As a founding member of the United Nations, Canada has always placed great importance on this world organization. Canada currently serves as a representative on the UN Security Council, at a time when the United Nations' function in international affairs is being revitalized.



As a strong supporter of the United Nations, Canada has been a major force in the development of the concept of peacekeeping and has taken part in all major UN peacekeeping operations, including recent missions to Afghanistan and Iran/Iraq. It also plays a leading part in the initiatives of the United Nations in arms control and disarmament.

The Commonwealth and La Francophonie

Canada is a member of the Commonwealth, a fraternity of sovereign countries, associated states and dependent territories of which the total population represents more than a quarter of the human race. Within the Commonwealth, some 250 non-governmental organizations work to establish common values. Structures for consultation and co-operation have been set up, associations have been formed and subsidized institutions have been created.



Canada, which has always maintained close ties with France, considers its participation in La Francophonie as the natural extension of Canadian bilingualism in international affairs. The word "Francophonie" signifies the group of countries that are entirely or partially French-speaking, as well as the 150 million French-speaking people who have a common cultural heritage. Canada has become increasingly involved in numerous French-speaking multilateral organizations, chief among them being the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (ACCT).

The 1987 Summit of La Francophonie was held in Quebec City, and Vancouver hosted the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in October of the same year.



Economic Co-operation

As a trading power, Canada has particular interest in the growth and stability of the world economy. The increasing interdependence of national economies has resulted in a series of "economic summits" which bring together the leaders of the seven main industrialized democratic countries, including Canada. The efforts of these leaders to define the specific problems of the world economy, and their commitment to co-operate in solving these problems, complement continuing efforts in other international fora. In June 1988, Canada hosted the Economic Summit in Toronto.

Canada has taken an active part in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations in Geneva, negotiations on a much larger scale than any held previously, and it has also exerted influence on monetary reform negotiations conducted under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund. It contributes to the World Bank and to the regional development banks, sources of multilateral development assistance, and is one of the founding members of the International Energy Agency, set up under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Through the International Atomic Energy Agency, it promotes peaceful uses for nuclear energy.

Canada has participated in the formulation and implementation of international development assistance programs from the time such programs began. Its contributions have increased as new nations have been admitted to the United Nations, the Commonwealth and La Francophonie. In 1968 the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) was established to

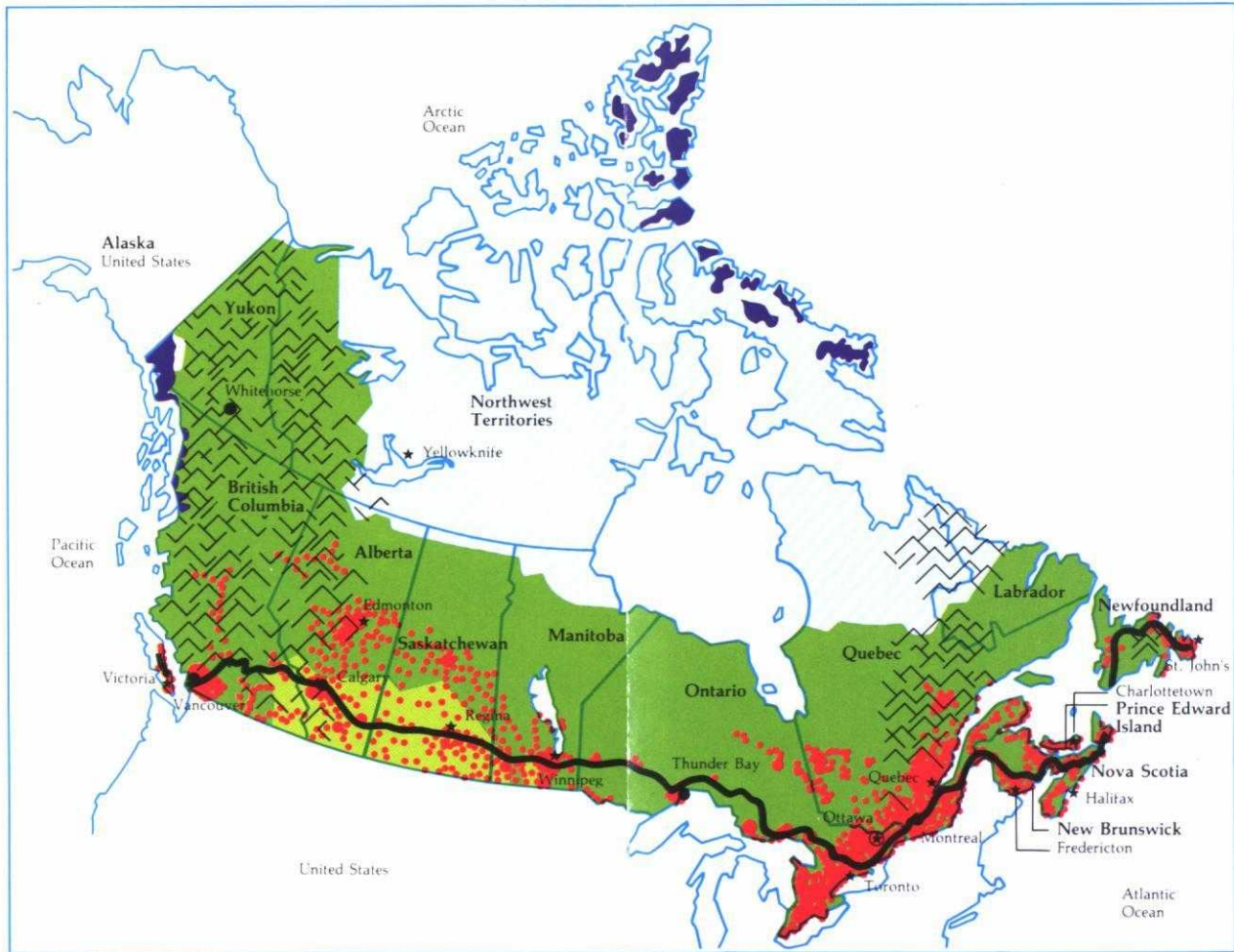
co-ordinate and expand existing development programs. CIDA works in sectors that are complex but have great social impact, such as rural development and public health. Canada's development assistance program is substantial. Over the next five years, Canada will provide \$16 billion. In 1988, Canada ranked first with France as the most generous donor on an Official Development Assistance/Gross National Product basis among Economic Summit countries, and the seventh-most generous donor among OECD countries. Canada will continue to work to help developing countries, particularly the poorest, address their debt and development problems.





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