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# Canada Discovery



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External Affairs  
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Published by authority of  
the Right Honourable Joe Clark,  
Secretary of State for External Affairs,  
Government of Canada, 1984

Department of External Affairs  
Ottawa, Ontario,  
Canada K1A 0G2

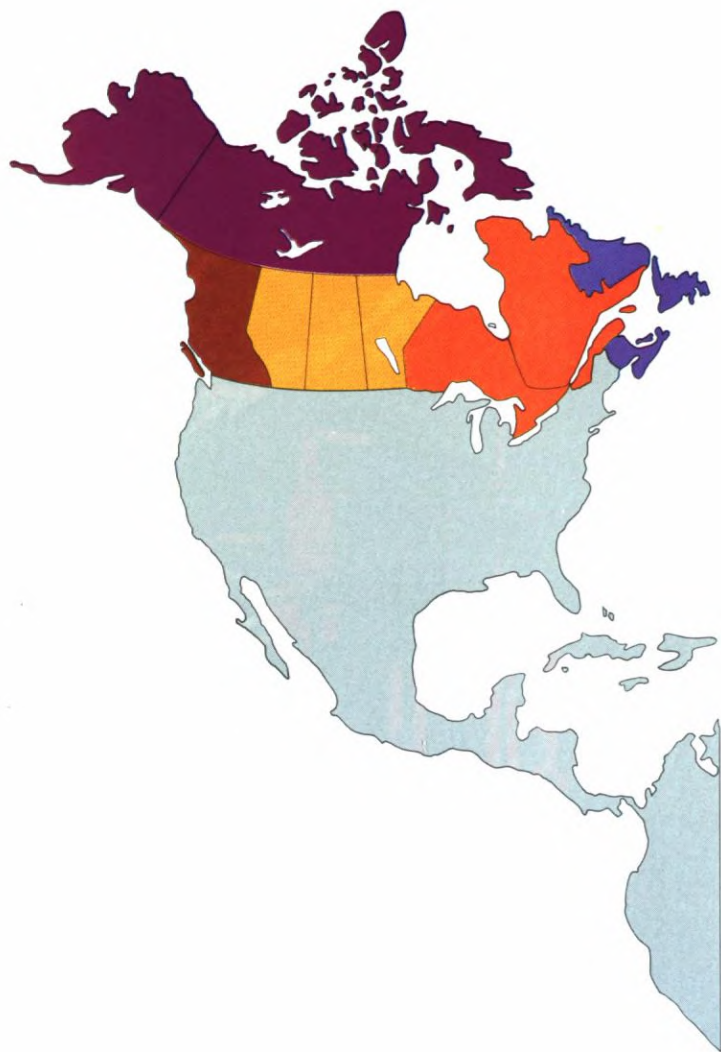
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# The Land



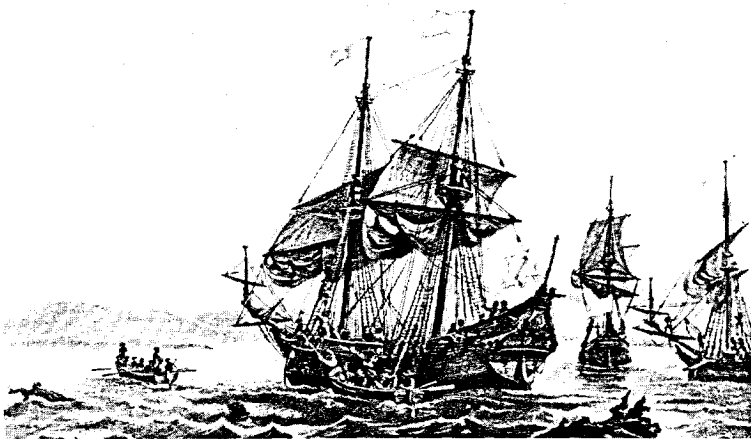


Canada, which occupies the top half of the North American continent, is the second-largest country in the world. With an area of 9 970 000 square kilometres, it stretches over 5 500 kilometres from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific and over 4 600 kilometres from the northern tip of Ellesmere Island to the United States border. Its population is 25 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 kilometres of the southern border. Sixty 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

**C**anada'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 1000 A.D. 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 another 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 tenth province.





## Natural Resources

**A**lmost 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 metres tall are found on the British Columbia coast, which supplies much of the lumber common in Canadian house construction.

Pulp and paper are the most important forest products. 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 farm land is in the prairies, considered one of the world's largest granaries. The western provinces also have large ranches for raising beef cattle. Mixed farming is found in the St. Lawrence lowlands.

Almost all minerals necessary to a modern economy are found in the Canadian subsoil. Canada is a major world producer of nickel, zinc, asbestos, potash, gold, copper and iron ore.

About 70 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 hydroelectric power stations and electrical transmission and distribution systems. Canada is a major world supplier of uranium and is virtually self-sufficient in coal.

For reasons of geography and economics, Canada is a net exporter of energy but also a net importer of oil. Alberta, where most of Canada's petroleum and natural gas are found, supplies all provinces west of Quebec and





also exports 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 kilometres long. The ships on the St. Lawrence Seaway and the railways (95 000 kilometres of track) continue to be the bulk carriers. Buses and private cars dominate passenger travel of shorter distances, while airlines now provide the principal means of travel across Canada. The airplane has also provided an ideal means of reaching isolated communities in the North.

The country's "nervous system" today is its highly sophisticated telecommunications web. The Canadian telephone network operates the two 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 1982, almost 60 per cent of all Canadians subscribed to cable television services; in some cities as much as 85 per cent of the population lives in homes that subscribe.

The advent of satellite communications, with the launching in 1972 of the first in a series of Canadian-built satellites, is the latest solution to overcoming Canada's great distances. This has done much to connect northern communities with the main stream of Canadian life. Equally revolutionary is Telidon, Canada's videotex system, which also has been marketed in the United States, Europe and Japan.



# The Regions





## The West Coast

**T**he west coast province of British Columbia, which has some spectacular varieties of landscape, has always been a major attraction both to Canadians and visitors from abroad. The province has hosted major international skiing events and is a popular destination for hiking, climbing and boating enthusiasts.

Expo 86, the 1986 World Exposition, which will be held in Vancouver from May 2 to October 13, 1986 will be an outstanding tourist attraction.





Covering 948 600 square kilometres, 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 almost 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 some 235 000); and the port city of Vancouver, Canada's third largest centre, with more than one million inhabitants.

Much of British Columbia is mountainous, the rest dryland plateaus, narrow valleys, river deltas and offshore islands. More than three-quarters of its people live in one-twentieth of its area.

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, so that it is not surprising that forestry is the leading primary industry in the West Coast region. In 1981, the total value of shipments (logging, the wood industry and paper and allied products) was \$9.25 billion and some 87 000 people were employed in these operations.

Mining is the second-ranking primary industry in British Columbia; in 1981 mineral production reached \$3.05 billion. Copper, molybdenum, zinc, 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 like the Okanagan Valley and the Peace River country beyond the mountains.



Vancouver and Victoria are the major urban attractions. There are also five 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 very attractive during all seasons. Alpine skiing in winter and sailing in summer are extremely 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 opened in 1974 which 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

**T**he prairie provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba comprise 1 963 200 square kilometres of surprisingly varied terrain — plains, mountains, badlands, lake country, forest, tundra and a salt water 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.

The miners and trappers of northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and the ranchers, oilmen and loggers of Alberta are as typical of the region, although sometimes less recognized, as the farmers who plough the wheat fields.





Traditionally, 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 tonnes 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. Migration of population from the rural areas to the cities has also produced great changes in the regional character.

One thing the prairie provinces do have in common is 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 585 000; it recently lost the regional dominance it enjoyed throughout the period of early settlement. Calgary, Alberta, home of the popular annual "Calgary Stampede", has a population of approximately 593 000. The Alberta capital, Edmonton, which grew from a Hudson's Bay Company fur trading post in 1795, now has a population of some 657 000. About 164 000 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 245 hectares and it is growing as large agribusiness corporations buy up and consolidate individual holdings.

Forestry, fishing, manufacturing and tourism have all contributed to the prairies' economic diversification and well-being. However, mining and the extraction of petroleum and natural gas 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.

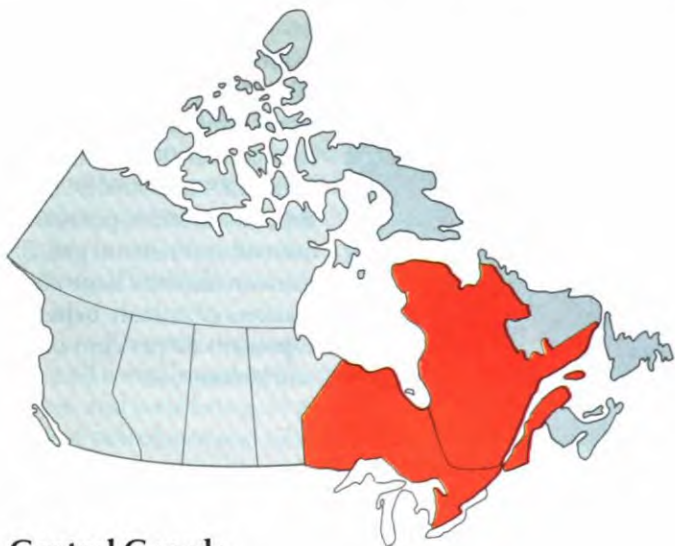




In addition to the reserves of conventional crude oil in Alberta there is research, development and production of non-conventional oil sources from tar sands and heavy oil deposits. Besides possessing its own oil and natural gas, Saskatchewan also has large concentrations of potash, believed to represent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

**T**he central Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec cover an area of 2 609 274 square kilometres, 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 ten Canadians (15 230 000) live in central Canada. Besides having the country's largest labour market, this region possesses the biggest industrial complex, largest manufacturing output, greatest power-generating capacity (hydro-electric and nuclear), biggest money markets and 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  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  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.

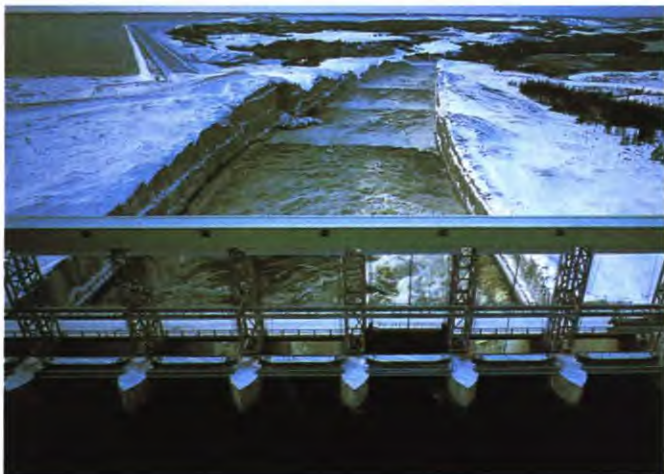
Forestry contributes greatly to the economy of the region. Quebec has more than 684 000 square kilometres of forest land with some 492 000 square kilometres of the public forests in production. Productive forested land in Ontario amounts to some 42 million hectares. As two of the three leading timber-producing provinces, Ontario and Quebec produce most of the groundwood pulp and hardwood plywood.





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 square kilometres 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, 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.

Canada's largest city, Toronto, with some 3 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.

Montreal gained an international reputation by hosting Expo '67 and the 1976 Olympics. With 2 828 300 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 750 000 inhabitants. The national capital region has a distinctive bilingual personality. Quebec City (population 576 000) is Quebec's provincial capital. Steeped in history and tradition, Quebec City is acknowledged as one of the most fascinating places in North America.

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 outdoorsmen both scenic delights and access to a great variety of fish and game.





## Atlantic Canada

**C**anada'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 retreat for thousands of Canadians and Americans, with its picturesque fishing villages, sandy beaches and other rural hideaways.



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 (PEI), with an average of 25 persons per hectare, is the most densely populated province in Canada, although with 123 600 people it represents only a small percentage of the total.

With a total population of approximately 2.3 million, Atlantic Canada continues to rely on the primary industries of fishing, forestry, mining and agriculture, although emphasis varies from province to province. 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 promise of huge reserves of offshore oil and natural gas has filled the area with optimism and led to important new investments.

The indented coastline is well suited for fishing ports with 518 000 square kilometres of shallow seas comprising 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 is herring, lobster, squid and tuna, much of which is sold in the Japanese market. As consolidation has proceeded, small ports have ceased operation and the small fish-product establishments have declined.



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 manufacturing, public administration, services, finance, trade and construction. Federal government defence spending has been another important source of jobs and money for the region. Increased tourism and the important discoveries of oil and gas deposits off the Nova Scotia and Newfoundland coasts are causes for growing optimism in the economic sector.

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 278 000 in its metropolitan area, which includes Dartmouth.

Other principal cities of the region include the Newfoundland capital of St. John's (154 800); and Saint John (114 000), Fredericton (46 000) and Moncton (57 000), in New Brunswick. The PEI capital Charlottetown has 18 000 residents.





## The North

**T**he Canadian North is the country's largest single geographical region, representing nearly 50 per cent (3.9 million square kilometres) 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 (NWT), 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 square kilometres 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 70 000, representing less than one-half of one per cent of the Canadian total, this great wilderness of mountain and tundra, or northern ice-packs, giant lakes and sub-arctic bushland is inhabited by about one person in every 65 square kilometres. The combined population of Whitehorse, in the Yukon and Yellowknife, NWT, the territorial capitals, is about 25 000.

While about one-fifth of the 23 000 residents of the Yukon are Athapaskan Indians, over half the inhabitants of the Northwest Territories (population 45 000) 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 metres — including Mount Logan, at 6 050 metres, Canada's highest — the St. Elias Range cuts off moist air from the Pacific.

Winter and summer are the only two 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 producers of gold.

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-metre 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-square-kilometre 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 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 US 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 some 750 000.





While Canada is not known for national shrines, historic Parliament Hill, with the Parliament Buildings and the 92-metre-high Peace Tower, is a very 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 Arts Centre, the National War Memorial, Notre-Dame Basilica, the historic Chaudière Falls, as well as 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. It hosted the 1981 meeting of leading industrialized nations — the Economic Summit.



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.



### **24 Sussex Drive**

This has been the official residence of Canadian prime ministers since 1950. Originally built in 1868, seven prime ministers have resided here since it became government property: Louis St. Laurent, John Diefenbaker, Lester Pearson, Joe Clark, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, John Turner and Brian Mulroney.



## **Government House**

Government House (also called Rideau Hall), the official residence of the governor general, is where state banquets and investitures are held, and where foreign ambassadors present their credentials to the Canadian government. "Rideau Gate", immediately adjoining the grounds of Government House, is the guest house for official visitors to Canada.

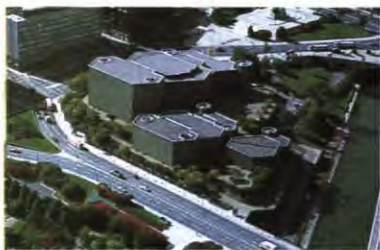


## **National War Memorial**

The 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 one-hundredth anniversary of Canadian Confederation. The centre features Canadian and international performing artists.

### **Rideau Canal**

The 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



**T**he native 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 comprise 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 native 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, comprising 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

**E**nglish 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 per cent of Canadians have English as a mother tongue and 25 per cent French; others have various mother tongues. Thirteen 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

**T**he 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 1981, 13 per cent of Canadians had a mother tongue other than French or English; about half of 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.



## Religion

**R**eligion has been an important influence in Canada's history since the earliest efforts of missionaries to "Christianize" the native 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

**M**igration 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. The new law provides for three admissible classes of immigrant: the family class, convention refugees 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

**S**ince 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 over 7 million people in their metropolitan areas, or almost 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 37 per cent in Prince Edward Island to 81 per cent in Ontario.







## Education

**I**ncreasing social and technological complexity has made it necessary for many to remain in school well beyond compulsory age. The recent upsurge in continuing education in Canada, whether refreshing old skills, learning new ones or taking general interest courses, indicates that education is a lifelong process.

Education is a provincial responsibility, although the federal government transfers some money to the provinces for this purpose. As a result, ten separate provincial systems have been created; and even within a single province, variations may exist.

Le Petit Séminaire de Québec, founded in 1663, is recognized as the oldest institute of learning, from which came Le Grand Séminaire 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 35 672 in 1983-84.

## Health and Social Security

**I**n 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 ten years later by insurance to meet the costs of physicians' services.

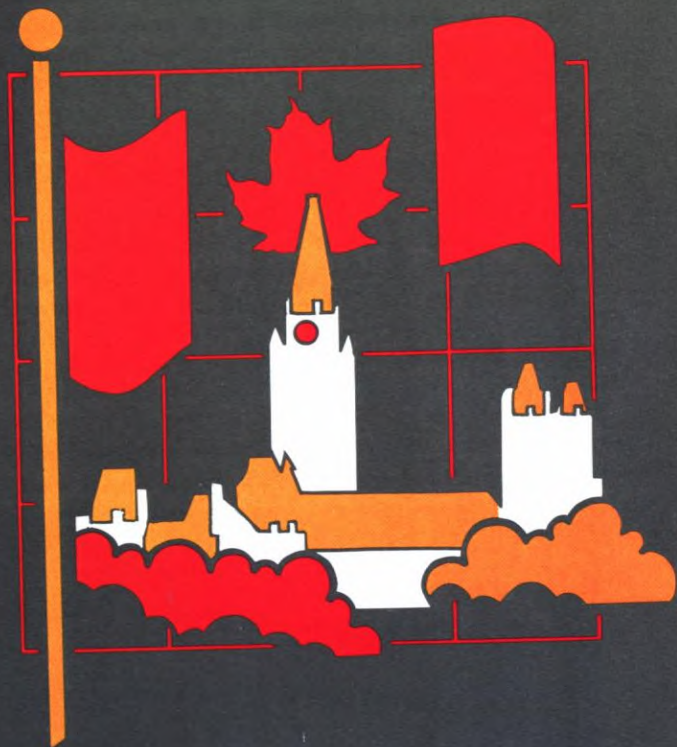
Federal, provincial and local governments provide a wide range of publicly funded and administered income security and social programs which are complemented by the services of voluntary agencies. Public programs include: income insurance schemes such as the Canada and Quebec pension plans, workmen's 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

**T**he 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 282 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

**T**he 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**

**C**anada's Far North is divided into two territories: the Yukon 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**

**S**ince 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

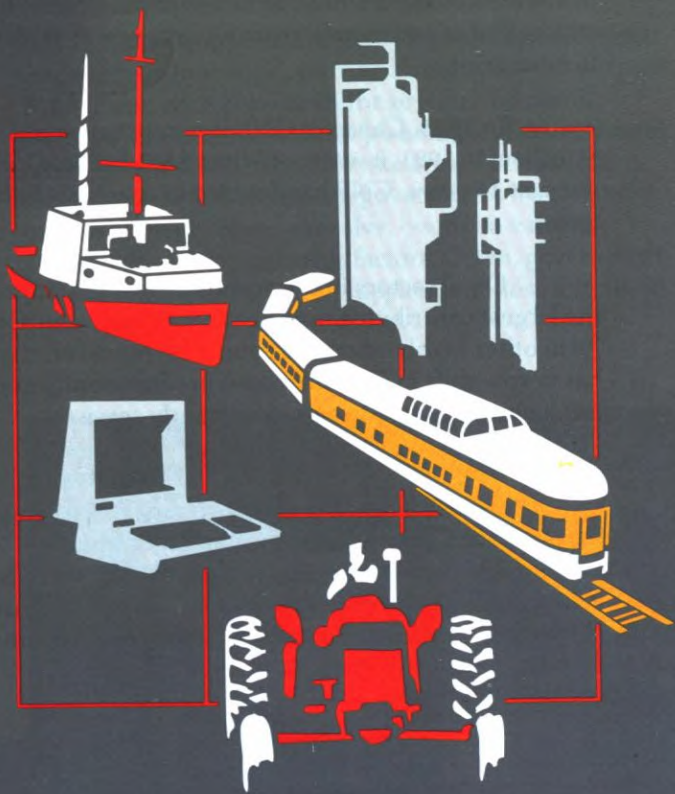
Canadian civil and criminal law has its source in acts and judicial decisions, and also in British "common law". Quebec's civil law (matters concerning the person, the family or property) is, however, slightly different since it is derived from the civil law in France.

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





**M**easured in terms of gross national product, 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 1981, it was more than \$331 billion. During the past 15 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 some 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 more than \$79-billion worth of goods and exported goods valued over \$83.6 billion in 1981. Each of these figures represented, respectively, \$10 billion and \$8 billion more than those of the previous year.

The budgets of the three levels of government in Canada — municipal, provincial, federal — far surpass \$100 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

**A**pproximately 20 per cent of Canada's GNP is generated by manufacturing. Most industries are highly mechanized 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 approximately 117 000 people and annual exports amount to \$12 billion or 5.2 per cent of GNP. Since 1965, the total trade in and out of Canada of automotive products with the United States has been some \$136 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 four main classes of Canadian exports by dollar value are motor vehicles and parts, machinery and equipment, fabricated metals and other fabricated materials. Canada exports petroleum to the United States and metal ore, forestry and agricultural products world-wide. At the same time, it is an important exporter of advanced industrial commodities.

Another major export is expertise. Canadian specialists in engineering, mining, geology, aerial surveying, 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.



Approximately two-thirds of Canada's trade is with the United States. Other major trading partners are Japan, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Venezuela and Italy. Similarly, Canadian businessmen are very active in South America, the Caribbean, Asia and Africa.

Foreign investment capital has traditionally been welcomed. Foreign direct investment in Canada amounted to some \$63 billion at the end of 1981. Most investment is from the United States, but European investors have also contributed significantly.

Canadian foreign direct investment, on the other hand, reached \$32 billion in 1981 with over half 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

**I**nfluenced by its natural resources and its geography, Canada has made great strides in science and technology as applied to food production, mining, forestry, transportation, hydro and nuclear power, and telecommunications. Numerous scientists, technicians and operational personnel are engaged by government and industry in scientific research and development.

Research funding has produced substantial dividends for the economy. Canada is a world leader in commercial application of satellite communications technology. The ANIK communications satellites, designed and manufactured in Canada, are among the world's most advanced.

Canadian researchers have developed the Telidon two-way television system that has been described as the best technology of its type anywhere. The system allows the user access by telephone to information stored in a myriad of data banks. This information is displayed in written or graphic form on a modified television screen in the home. Telidon can transmit data by coaxial cable, telephone or by optical fibre.





Geophysical exploration and remote sensing are worthy of note, as are Canada's scientific contributions to medicine. Canadians have been responsible for many of the latest advances in radiotherapy, irradiation equipment and even portable dental clinics for remote outposts. Canada designed the remote manipulator arm, Canadarm, being used successfully in US space shuttles.

In STOL (short take-off and landing) aircraft, Canada is also in the forefront. First developed for use in the Canadian North, Canadian STOL aircraft are used in many parts of the world over difficult terrain. They also provide short range, inter-city service.

Agriculture is a scientific industry in Canada. Without research in plant breeding, disease and insect control, crop and animal production, soils and a host of other activities, Canada would not be able to export between \$4 and \$5 billion in wheat, animal and edible products every year. Many scientists are employed in agricultural research.



## 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.





## Renewable Energy and Conservation

Considerable government funds have been made available for research in energy conservation, fossil fuels, energy transportation and transmission. Research has also been directed towards the economical and efficient harnessing of renewable energy resources such as solar, wind, biomass and geothermal power. Research is also directed towards conservation technology.



# Culture



**T**he 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

**D**uring 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 like Ozias Leduc, Clarence Gagnon, Horatio Walker and James Wilson Morrice began to interpret their landscape in a distinctively Canadian way.



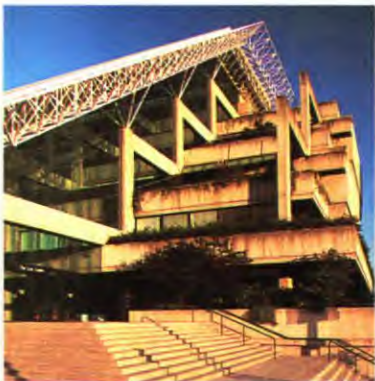
This was carried even further by the Group of Seven early in the twentieth century. Although Toronto was their headquarters, the Group's artistic and spiritual well-spring was the Canadian North, in all its light and colour. It was here that Tom Thomson and the Group helped define a Canadian style by 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 Thirties, 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 Sixties, 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.

The vision and breadth of contemporary Canadian society are reflected in another art form, architecture. From Moshe Safdie's unique apartment complex, Habitat (built for Expo'67 in Montreal), to Arthur Erickson's mountain-top Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, British Columbia, Canadian architecture has begun to develop a bold tradition of its own.



## Art and the Native Peoples

**T**otem 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 general public began to become aware of Inuit art through an exhibition in Montreal in 1949 organized by the Canadian Handicrafts Guild and by the artist James Houston.

## 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 wrote of individual

independence, André Langevin of solitude in an industrial society and Yves Thériault of the problems of cultural minorities.

Of the English Canadian novelists, Margaret Atwood has perhaps the widest reputation. Her novels have been published in many languages. Hugh MacLennan and Morley Callaghan are among the most prominent of the older generation of writers. The novelists Mordecai Richler and Margaret Laurence have both lived abroad but have maintained firm Canadian roots, which are explored in their respective novels, *The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz* and *The Stone Angel*.

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, 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

**T**he 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 Twenties,





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 are taking their place alongside established stars and compatriots like 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. Several modern dance companies exist across the country, among them: the Anna Wyman Dance Theatre of Vancouver, the Toronto Dance Theatre and *Entre Six* of Montreal.







## Theatre

**T**wo events in the early Fifties marked a turning point, and a culmination, in the history of theatre in Canada: the establishment of the *Théâtre du Nouveau-Monde* in Montreal in 1951 and the launching of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival in southern Ontario in 1953. These professional companies have attracted international acclaim and inspired unprecedented artistic growth in Canadian theatre.

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-Sœurs* (1968), which extended the use of *joual*, while articulating the separateness of Quebec society. Another French-speaking playwright 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 like 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 and many others.

Also instrumental in the shaping and reflection of the arts in Canada have been public institutions like the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (established in 1932), the National Film Board (1939) and the Canadian Film Development Corporation (1968).



# Canada's Place in the World





**B**efore 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 Japan 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.

## The United Nations

**A**s a founding member of the United Nations, Canada has always placed great importance on the world organization, which continues to serve as a useful instrument for settling many international problems of concern to Canada.

During the past few years, the UN has grown more interested in economic matters. Developing countries have called for the introduction of a new international economic order. Canada recognizes the need to reduce the disparities between rich and poor countries and has worked resolutely in various multilateral fora towards that end.



Canada has taken part in all major UN peace-keeping operations. It gives consideration to the requests for participation in such ventures as long as they contribute to maintaining peace and stability. 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).





## Economic Co-operation

**A**s 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. 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. Through the International Atomic Energy Agency, it promotes peaceful uses for nuclear energy.

Canada has participated in the formulation and implementation of international development 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. The proportion of Canadian bilateral assistance given to the 20 least developed countries rose from 4 to 16 per cent of the total bilateral aid figure during the first half of the Seventies and, since 1975, those countries with an average *per capita* income of less than \$200 a year have received 80 per cent of this assistance. Multilateral aid also represents a high percentage of CIDA's disbursements.





Photographs

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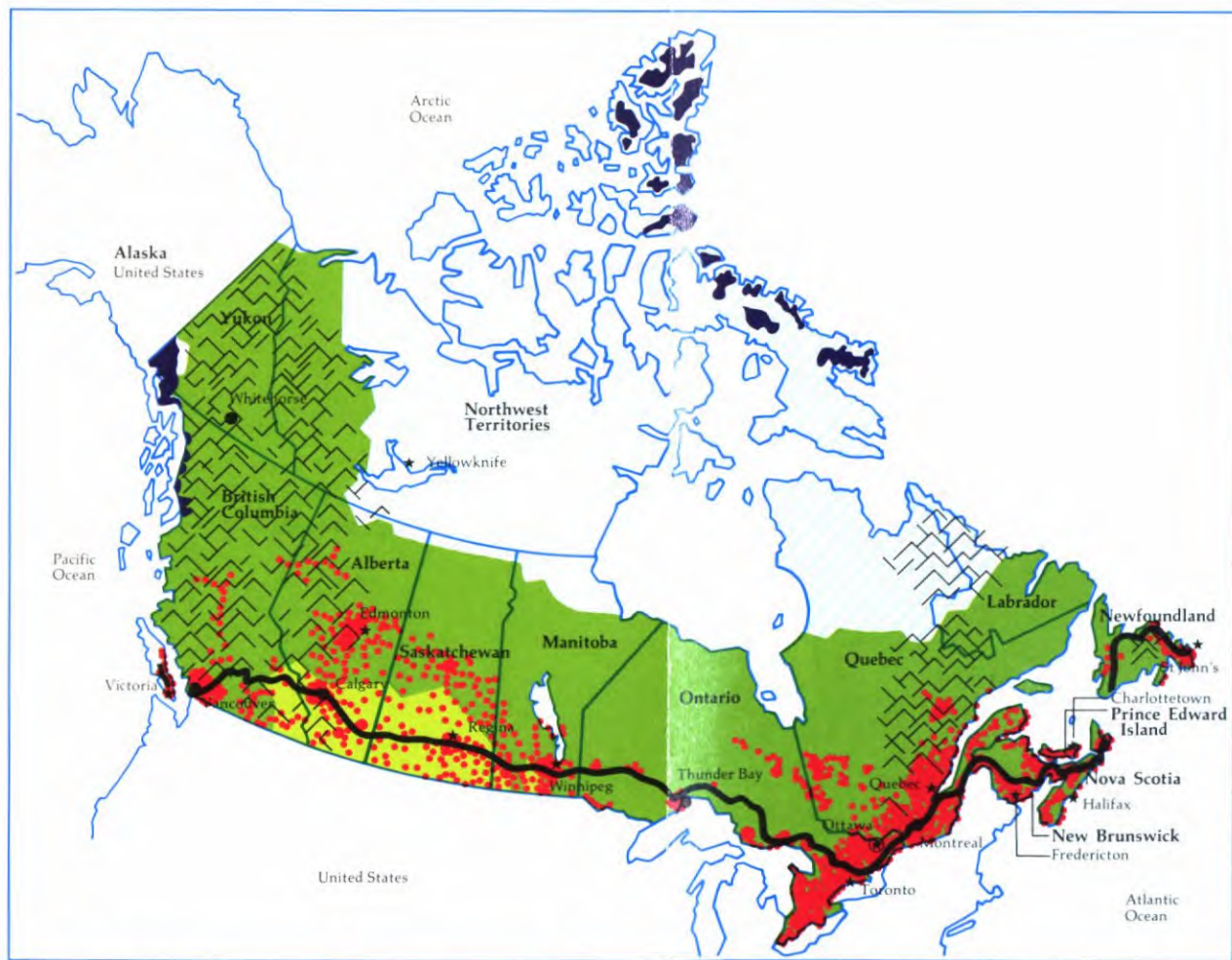
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