



<b>COLLABORATORS</b>
----------------------

	TITLE : 44		
ACTION	NAME	DATE	SIGNATURE
WRITTEN BY		August 10, 2024	

<b>REVISION HISTORY</b>
-------------------------

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>44</b>		<b>1</b>
1.1	44.guide		1
1.2	44.guide/Canada		1
1.3	44.guide/Geography (Canada)		2
1.4	44.guide/People (Canada)		3
1.5	44.guide/Government (Canada)		4
1.6	44.guide/Government (Canada 2. usage)		5
1.7	44.guide/Economy (Canada)		6
1.8	44.guide/Economy (Canada 2. usage)		7
1.9	44.guide/Communications (Canada)		7
1.10	44.guide/Defense Forces (Canada)		8

# Chapter 1

## 44

### 1.1 44.guide

Texified version of data for Canada.

Texified using wfact from

Gerhard Leibrock  
Neuhäuselerstr. 12  
D-66459 Kirkel  
Germany

Tel.: 06849 / 6134  
INTERNET: leibrock@fsinfo.cs.uni-sb.de  
fach5@cipsol.cs.uni-sb.de

Project Gutenberg

P. O. Box 2782

Champaign, IL 61825

When all other email fails try our Michael S. Hart, Executive  
Director:

hart@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu (internet)    hart@uiucvmd    (bitnet)

We would prefer to send you this information by email (Internet,  
Bitnet, Compuserve, ATTMAIL or MCImail).

Canada

### 1.2 44.guide/Canada

Canada

\*\*\*\*\*

---

Geography (Canada)  
 People (Canada)  
 Government (Canada)  
 Government (Canada 2. usage)  
 Economy (Canada)  
 Economy (Canada 2. usage)  
 Communications (Canada)  
 Defense Forces (Canada)

### 1.3 44.guide/Geography (Canada)

Geography (Canada)

=====

#### Location:

Northern North America, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean and North Pacific  
 Ocean north of the US

#### Map references:

Arctic Region, North America, Standard Time Zones of the World

#### Area:

total area:

9,976,140 km<sup>2</sup>

land area:

9,220,970 km<sup>2</sup>

comparative area:

slightly larger than US

#### Land boundaries:

total 8,893 km, US 8,893 km (includes 2,477 km with Alaska)

#### Coastline:

243,791 km

#### Maritime claims: continental shelf:

200 m depth or to depth of exploitation

exclusive fishing zone:

200 nm

territorial sea:

12 nm

#### International disputes:

maritime boundary disputes with the US; Saint Pierre and Miquelon is focus  
 of maritime boundary dispute between Canada and France

#### Climate:

varies from temperate in south to subarctic and arctic in north

#### Terrain:

mostly plains with mountains in west and lowlands in southeast

#### Natural resources:

nickel, zinc, copper, gold, lead, molybdenum, potash, silver, fish, timber,  
 wildlife, coal, petroleum, natural gas

#### Land use:

arable land:

5%

permanent crops:

0%  
 meadows and pastures:  
 3%  
 forest and woodland:  
 35%  
 other:  
 57%  
 Irrigated land:  
 8,400 km2 (1989 est.)  
 Environment:  
 80% of population concentrated within 160 km of US border; continuous  
 permafrost in north a serious obstacle to development  
 Note:  
 second-largest country in world (after Russia); strategic location between  
 Russia and US via north polar route

## 1.4 44.guide/People (Canada)

People (Canada)

=====

Population:  
 27,769,993 (July 1993 est.)  
 Population growth rate:  
 1.28% (1993 est.)  
 Birth rate:  
 14.48 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Death rate:  
 7.35 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Net migration rate:  
 5.68 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Infant mortality rate:  
 7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)  
 Life expectancy at birth:  
 total population:  
 77.98 years  
 male: 74.54 years  
 female:  
 81.6 years (1993 est.)  
 Total fertility rate:  
 1.84 children born/woman (1993 est.)  
 Nationality:  
 noun:  
 Canadian(s)  
 adjective:  
 Canadian  
 Ethnic divisions:  
 British Isles origin 40%, French origin 27%, other European 20%, indigenous  
 Indian and Eskimo 1.5%  
 Religions:  
 Roman Catholic 46%, United Church 16%, Anglican 10%, other 28%  
 Languages:  
 English (official), French (official)

Literacy:  
 age 15 and over can read and write (1981)  
 total population:  
 99%  
 male:  
 NA%  
 female:  
 NA%  
 Labor force:  
 13.38 million  
 by occupation:  
 services 75%, manufacturing 14%, agriculture 4%, construction 3%, other 4%  
 (1988)

## 1.5 44.guide/Government (Canada)

Government (Canada)

=====

Names:  
 conventional long form:  
 none  
 conventional short form:  
 Canada  
 Digraph:  
 CA  
 Type:  
 confederation with parliamentary democracy  
 Capital:  
 Ottawa  
 Administrative divisions:  
 10 provinces and 2 territories\*; Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New, ←  
 Brunswick,  
 Newfoundland, Northwest Territories\*, Nova Scotia, Ontario,, Prince Edward ←  
 Island, Quebec,  
 Saskatchewan, Yukon Territory\*, Independence:  
 1 July 1867 (from UK)  
 Constitution:  
 amended British North America Act 1867 patriated to Canada 17 April 1982;  
 charter of rights and unwritten customs  
 Legal system: based on English common law, except in Quebec, where civil ←  
 law system based  
 on French law prevails; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with  
 reservations  
 National holiday:  
 Canada Day, 1 July (1867)  
 Political parties and leaders:  
 Progressive Conservative Party, Brian MULRONEY; Liberal Party, Jean  
 CHRETIEN; New Democratic Party, Audrey McLAUGHLIN; Reform Party, Preston  
 MANNING; Bloc Quebecois, Lucien BOUCHARD  
 Suffrage:  
 18 years of age; universal  
 Elections:

House of Commons:  
 last held 21 November 1988 (next to be held by November 1993); results -  
 Progressive Conservative Party 43%, Liberal Party 32%, New Democratic Party  
 20%, other 5%; seats - (295 total) Progressive Conservative Party 159,  
 Liberal Party 80, New Democratic Party 44, Bloc Quebecois 9, independents 3

Executive branch:  
 British monarch, governor general, prime minister, deputy prime minister,  
 Cabinet

Legislative branch:  
 bicameral Parliament (Parlement) consists of an upper house or Senate  
 (Senat) and a lower house or House of Commons (Chambre des Communes)

Judicial branch:  
 Supreme Court

Leaders:  
 Chief of State:  
 Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General  
 Raymond John HNATYSHYN (since 29 January 1990)

Head of Government:  
 Prime Minister Kim CAMBELL was chosen to replace Brian MULRONEY on 13 June  
 1993

## 1.6 44.guide/Government (Canada 2. usage)

Government (Canada 2. usage)

=====

Member of:  
 ACCT, AfDB, AG (observer), APEC, AsDB, Australia Group, BIS, C, CCC, CDB  
 (non-regional), COCOM, CP, CSCE, EBRD, ECE, ECLAC, ESA (cooperating state),  
 FAO, G-7, G-8, G-10, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IEA,  
 IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ISO, ITU,  
 LORCS, MINURSO, MTCR, NACC, NAM (guest), NATO, NEA, NSG, OAS, OECD, ONUSAL,  
 PCA, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNDOF, UNESCO, UNFICYP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM,  
 UNOMOZ, UNOSOM, UNPROFOR, UNTAC, UNTSO, UPU, WCL, WHO, WMO, WIPO, WTO, ZC

Diplomatic representation in US:  
 chief of mission:  
 Ambassador John DE CHASTELAIN  
 chancery:  
 501 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20001  
 telephone:  
 (202) 682-1740  
 FAX:  
 (202) 682-7726  
 consulates general:  
 Atlanta, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles,  
 Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Seattle

US diplomatic representation:  
 chief of mission:  
 Ambassador-designate Governor James J. BLANCHARD  
 embassy:  
 100 Wellington Street, K1P 5T1, Ottawa  
 mailing address:  
 P. O. Box 5000, Ogdensburg, NY 13669-0430



telephone:  
 (613) 238-5335 or (613) 238-4470  
 FAX:  
 (613) 238-5720  
 consulates general:  
 Calgary, Halifax, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, and Vancouver  
 Flag:  
 three vertical bands of red (hoist side), white (double width, square), and red with a red maple leaf centered in the white band

## 1.7 44.guide/Economy (Canada)

Economy (Canada)

=====

### Overview:

As an affluent, high-tech industrial society, Canada today closely resembles the US in per capita output, market-oriented economic system, and pattern of production. Since World War II the impressive growth of the manufacturing, mining, and service sectors has transformed the nation from a largely rural economy into one primarily industrial and urban. In the 1980s, Canada registered one of the highest rates of real growth among the OECD nations, averaging about 3.2%. With its great natural resources, skilled labor force and modern capital plant, Canada has excellent economic prospects. However, the continuing constitutional impasse between English- and French-speaking areas has observers discussing a possible split in the confederation; foreign investors have become edgy.

### National product:

GDP - purchasing power equivalent - \$537.1 billion (1992)

### National product real growth rate:

0.9% (1992)

### National product per capita:

\$19,600 (1992)

### Inflation rate (consumer prices):

1.5% (1992)

### Unemployment rate:

11.5% (December 1992)

### Budget:

revenues \$111.8 billion; expenditures \$138.3 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (FY90 est.)

### Exports:

\$124.0 billion (f.o.b., 1991)

### commodities:

newsprint, wood pulp, timber, crude petroleum, machinery, natural gas, aluminum, motor vehicles and parts; telecommunications equipment

### partners:

US, Japan, UK, Germany, South Korea, Netherlands, China

### Imports:

\$118 billion (c.i.f., 1991)

commodities:  
 crude oil, chemicals, motor vehicles and parts, durable consumer goods,  
 electronic computers; telecommunications equipment and parts

partners:  
 US, Japan, UK, Germany, France, Mexico, Taiwan, South Korea

External debt:  
 \$247 billion (1987)

Industrial production:  
 growth rate 1% (1992); accounts for 34% of GDP

Electricity:  
 109,340,000 kW capacity; 493,000 million kWh produced, 17,900 kWh per ←  
 capita  
 (1992)

Industries:  
 processed and unprocessed minerals, food products, wood and paper products,  
 transportation equipment, chemicals, fish products, petroleum and natural  
 gas

Agriculture:  
 accounts for about 3% of GDP; one of the world's major producers and  
 exporters of grain (wheat and barley); key source of US agricultural  
 imports; large forest resources cover 35% of total land area; commercial  
 fisheries provide annual catch of 1.5 million metric tons, of which 75% is  
 exported

## 1.8 44.guide/Economy (Canada 2. usage)

Economy (Canada 2. usage)

=====

Illicit drugs:  
 illicit producer of cannabis for the domestic drug market; use of  
 hydroponics technology permits growers to plant large quantities of  
 high-quality marijuana indoors; growing role as a transit point for heroin  
 and cocaine entering the US market

Economic aid:  
 donor – ODA and OOF commitments (1970–89), \$7.2 billion

Currency:  
 1 Canadian dollar (Can\$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates:  
 Canadian dollars (Can\$) per US\$1 – 1.2776 (January 1993), 1.2087 (1992),  
 1.1457 (1991), 1.1668 (1990), 1.1840 (1989), 1.2307 (1988)

Fiscal year:  
 1 April – 31 March

## 1.9 44.guide/Communications (Canada)

Communications (Canada)

=====

**Railroads:**

146,444 km total; two major transcontinental freight railway systems - Canadian National (government owned) and Canadian Pacific Railway; ← passenger service - VIA (government operated); 158 km is electrified

**Highways:**

884,272 km total; 712,936 km surfaced (250,023 km paved), 171,336 km earth

**Inland waterways:**

3,000 km, including Saint Lawrence Seaway

**Pipelines:**

crude and refined oil 23,564 km; natural gas 74,980 km

**Ports:**

Halifax, Montreal, Quebec, Saint John (New Brunswick), Saint John's (Newfoundland), Toronto, Vancouver

**Merchant marine:**

63 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 454,582 GRT/646,329 DWT; includes 1 passenger, 3 short-sea passenger, 2 passenger-cargo, 8 cargo, 2 railcar carrier, 1 refrigerated cargo, 7 roll-on/roll-off, 1 container, 24 oil tanker, 4 chemical tanker, 1 specialized tanker, 9 bulk; note - does not include ships used exclusively in the Great Lakes

**Airports:**

total:

1,420

useable:

1,142

with permanent-surface runways:

457

with runways over 3,659 m:

4

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

30

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

330

**Telecommunications:**

excellent service provided by modern media; 18.0 million telephones; broadcast stations - 900 AM, 29 FM, 53 (1,400 repeaters) TV; 5 coaxial submarine cables; over 300 earth stations operating in INTELSAT (including ← 4 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Pacific Ocean) and domestic systems

## 1.10 44.guide/Defense Forces (Canada)

### Defense Forces (Canada)

=====

**Branches:**

Canadian Armed Forces (including Land Forces Command, Maritime Command, Air Command, Communications Command, Training Command), Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)

**Manpower availability:**

males age 15-49 7,444,767; fit for military service 6,440,927; reach military age (17) annually 191,884 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$11.3 billion, 2% of GDP (FY92/93)