

with Pacific trade and investment. Among the many mutual benefits might be: the development of various types of "continuing education" programmes for executives; better information regarding opportunities for, and the availability of, graduates skilled in Pacific languages and Pacific area studies; the sponsorship of scholarships, fellowships, conferences and research grants; the sponsorship and distribution of Canadian publications on Pacific affairs.

38. One further possibility for evolving a more concerted national approach to Pacific involvement was opened up in the main Policy Paper, *Foreign Policy for Canadians*. It stated that a subcommittee of the Interdepartmental Committee on External Relations "will . . . concern itself with the formulation of programmes of rotation and secondment between the foreign service, on the one hand, and government departments, the business world, the academic community, on the other." (p. 40). According to a return tabled in the House of Commons on May 3, 1971, the Government was still "considering" such programmes. This Committee believes that this kind of rotation might be extremely valuable to all concerned in exposing individuals to the perspectives and problems of other sectors. These programmes should therefore be tested in practice as quickly as possible.

C. Representation

39. A number of recommendations in the two preceding sections have related to the strengthened representation of Canada and Canadian interests in the Pacific region. This factor will obviously have an important bearing on the success of all Canadian policies of increased involvement. Canadian missions abroad can play a vital role in channelling information, expediting people-to-people contact and thereby augmenting Canadian awareness and projecting Canada's image in their host countries. The missions will also have a major share in the assertion of a more concerted national presence and better co-ordinated national policies. The plans for integration of the foreign service should assist greatly in the achievement of the second goal, especially if the plans for wider rotation of personnel are also put into effect.

40. As the Policy Paper pointed out, "The expectation of rapidly increasing commercial and other relations with Pacific countries over the next few years suggest that Canada consider extending its presence by the opening of additional offices in the area". (p. 19). It later added, "The Government will . . . consider, as soon as financial resources are available, the extension of diplomatic links by means of dual accreditation and perhaps additional resident offices in those countries offering adequate scope for increased trade, investment, development assistance and useful political and cultural contacts."

41. The Committee is aware of the financial constraints involved in these decisions, since the Government has apparently been unable to act on the recommendation it made in June, 1970, for the establishment of a separate Canadian mission in Barbados. Nevertheless, the need for strengthened representational facilities in the Pacific is pressing. Because of the breadth and