and the true nature of their respective countries. For nothing exposes the real character of a country and its people better than the artist's brush or the author's pen.

In the final analysis, it all boils down to one pertinent question: How do we want other people to see us? Do we want other people to see us as a nation preoccupied with material gain, anxious to exploit them at every opportunity? Or do we want other people to see us as a compassionate nation, full of creative imagination and concern for others, striving to make the world a better place in which to live? If it is the former, then economic, commercial and political relations will dominate Canadian foreign policy. But if it is the latter, a much higher priority will have to be assigned to cultural relations in Canadian foreign policy - a priority which will enable Canadian foreign policy to provide a true and genuine picture of Canada and Canadians. Clearly the choice is ours to make.

Future Directions in Canada's Cultural Relations

Cooperation is the keynote to international relations in general and Canada's international relations in particular in the years ahead. It is cooperation, not showmanship or exploitation, which should provide the motivation behind Canada's contact with the rest of the world in the future. Why is it so important to identify the motivation behind Canada's relations with other countries? Precisely because it is essential to prove to the world that Canada is not dominated by thoughts of parading its achievements in front of the world in order to show the world how capable the country is of developing its assets, but rather to reveal the genuine desire Canadians have to participate with other countries in the realization of a higher level of civilization and a more humane way of life for all. Such conclusions are not merely the conclusions reached through this study. They are also enshrined in the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation as well as the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In both these enactments, great emphasis is placed on the importance of expanding contact in all fields of culture among the nations of the world, thereby confirming the fact that cultural cooperation contributes to a better awareness among peoples, a lasting understanding among nations, an enrichment of historical traditions and a consciousness of shared values.

Like most countries in the world, Canada has barely scratched the surface of cultural cooperation. There exists here an enormous mine waiting to be tapped. A great deal can be learned from scientists, academics, and media specialists in this regard. In recent years, co-operatively-made television programs, collaborative research and cross-country scientific undertakings highlight the mutual gains which can be realized from greater cooperation among countries. From these few examples, it is not difficult to visualize the numerous possibilities for Canadian creators in all fields - artists, architects, athletes, craftsmen, inventors, educators and recreational leaders as well as the organizations they represent - to team with their colleagues in other countries in the realization of valuable collaborative undertakings. Such undertakings involve working together and sharing, and working together and sharing are prerequisites for the interdependent world of the future.

Regardless of whether it is the kind of sharing which results from performances abroad, academic studies or media exchanges, the opportunities for fruitful collaboration are endless. When cultural relations are viewed in this way, it is