

bodies it should be possible to continue widening the scope of these exchanges, (both the number of countries and the number of sports involved).

28. In addition to sports and educational exchanges, there are a large number of other cultural contacts which can complement official and commercial dealings in expanding Canada's relationships with Pacific countries. In these fields, federal policy is only one element in the national effort, and a concerted federal government programme will require close co-ordination among a number of departments and agencies.

29. Australia and New Zealand, which have fairly well-developed educational contacts with Canada, have surprisingly few exchanges in the cultural fields. Expanded contacts with Japan, China and the Francophone states of Indochina are also possible and very desirable. In view of the importance of Japan, and its traditional unfamiliarity to Canadians, the establishment of a Canadian cultural and information centre in Tokyo might provide a necessary base for expanding cultural contacts. In the case of China, formal agreement may be required to ensure the reciprocity of cultural exchanges. The establishment of cultural centres may also be justified in Australia and, eventually, in Indochina.

30. The specific type of exchanges desired will differ from country to country. In general, however, there appear to be immediate opportunities in the following fields: financial and other assistance for exchange of musical, dance, and theatrical groups; encouragement of exhibitions of graphic arts, films and books; encouragement of co-operation and mutual assistance in cinema, radio and television, and the exploration of possible co-production arrangements in these fields; financial and other support of cultural research projects in such fields as anthropology, archaeology or ethnology.

### *Scientific Cooperation*

31. With respect to scientific and technological cooperation, the Policy Paper, recognizing the growing importance of essentially transnational problems, envisages generally closer ties with the Pacific countries. The Committee emphatically favours such ties, especially in view of Japan's leading role in technological innovation, and the many common concerns of Canada and Australia in scientific and technical fields. Encouraging examples of this kind of co-operation are the September, 1971, Agreement between Canada and Japan to exchange technical information and work together on nuclear reactors, and the visit of an important Canadian Science and Technology Mission to Japan in March 1972.

32. The Committee wishes to emphasize that this kind of cooperation will become increasingly essential in international relations, and it seems clear that expert scientific and technological liaison and representation should be among the priority roles of the Canadian foreign service, particularly as it progresses toward greater integration.