

October 1967. Since 1946, more than 120,000 immigrants have entered from the Pacific, with 19,500 arriving in 1969 alone.

Canadian missionaries—today there are over 1,600 in Pacific countries—have established schools and hospitals, taught in universities and written scholarly books. They were the first Canadians to study the cultures of Asia and in large measure it was the returning missionary who gave Canadians their first glimpse into the culture and social problems of Asia.

The Universities of British Columbia, Toronto and McGill have established Asian studies programmes, while half a dozen others are beginning to take an interest. The Royal Ontario Museum has Chinese archaeology and art collections which are among the ten best in the world, giving Canada a valuable centre for the study of China's cultural contributions. A Canadian Society for Asian Studies (Association Canadienne des Études Asiatiques) was established in 1969 to promote Asian studies and to further public knowledge and understanding of Asia in Canada.

By virtue of geography, history and present interest, Canada is a Pacific power. In the Pacific, as elsewhere, Canada is not a great power, not a prime mover. At the present time it does not appear to be in the Canadian interest to seek to participate in the various multilateral or bilateral security agreements in the Pacific. However much Canada has in common with the United States, the Canadian outlook is often fundamentally different, reflecting a different historical evolution, different capacities in the international power spectrum, and different interests. For Canada, as for many of the smaller nations of the Pacific, the problem for the future will be to define constructive policies and interrelationships realistically tied to individual national capacities, yet effectively aimed at common Pacific objectives. The real challenges and opportunities of the seventies are to be found in the search for imaginative solutions.

Constraints and Special Opportunities

The search for security, for a new and stable balance of power, and the manifold challenges of economic growth and cultural expression seem to be emerging as the dominant and interdependent themes in the Pacific world for the coming decade. The force of circumstances has demanded a Canadian reaction to both emerging themes.

Although Canada's influence in the Pacific is not that of a great power, its interest in developments there is considerable. Canada is bound to be affected by the consequences of major disturbances in the area such as