

geography seminar in Paris on water-control in the St. Lawrence River basin.

As a result of the interest shown by the University of Grenoble III, a Canadian professor, Claude Racine, became the first person appointed to the chair of *francophone* studies at that university. The University of Bordeaux continued to develop its Canadian studies teaching program and to expand its library holdings in this field. These and other activities, including the March 1976 organizational seminar, are evidence that the University of Bordeaux is becoming one of the main European centres for Canadian studies.

Italy

In 1976, the program in Italy was primarily the identification of Italian academics and universities with an existing or potential interest in Canadian studies.

During this process, a substantial number of Canadian books and learned journals were donated to those universities that expressed interest in introducing Canadian content into their curricula. In the near future, several of these universities will offer their first courses in a variety of Canadian studies disciplines. Preparations have also begun for a number of regional seminars on Canadian topics.

Japan

Prime Minister Trudeau formally inaugurated the Canadian studies program during his visit in October. During the visit, Prime Minister Miki and Mr. Trudeau expressed their satisfaction with the progress that had been made in the promotion of Canadian studies in Japan and Japanese studies in Canada, and in academic exchanges between the two countries. Already in its first year of operation in Japan, the Canadian studies program encompasses several universities in the Tokyo and Kyoto areas. Professor H. Vivian Nelles, the first visiting professor of Canadian studies to be sent to Japan under the program in 1976, is offering courses in Canadian history at Tsukuba, Keio and International Christian Universities. In 1976-77, Kyoto and Doshisa

Universities played host to Professor Toyomasa Fusé, a Canadian sociologist. In order to ensure that resource material on Canada was available in Japanese universities, library support — including books and learned journals and translation into Japanese of some basic Canadian texts — was provided by the Department. With an eye to developing expertise in Canadian studies among the Japanese academic community, Japanese scholars were brought to Canada under the program to conduct research.

Cultural affairs

Cultural relations are an increasingly important means of bringing about understanding between nations and awareness of the values they share. The programs of cultural and academic relations with other countries underwritten by the Department of External Affairs are designed to support foreign-policy aims by concentrating cultural activities in those countries that are of primary concern — political, economic and social — to Canada. Such programs also serve the needs of the Canadian artistic and academic communities by publicizing Canadian achievements abroad and providing more and better opportunities for Canadians to work and study professionally in other countries. These programs involve exchanges of persons, tours by performing companies, art exhibitions, book donations, special events such as "Canada Weeks" and representation at international competitions and festivals. Such activities are administered by Canadian embassies, high commissions and consulates-general, particular responsibility devolving upon the Canadian cultural centres in Paris, Brussels and London and upon cultural-affairs officers in Bonn, Mexico, New York, Peking, Rome, Tokyo and Washington.

Cultural agreements and programs

Cultural agreements were made in 1976 with Mexico (January 25) and with Japan (October 21). These instruments were signed during visits to the two countries by Prime Minister Trudeau. Canada has similar agreements with Brazil (1944), Italy (1954), France