

## CANADA-JAPAN MINISTERIAL MEETING

On April 21, on his return from Tokyo, where he had led the Canadian delegation to the fifth meeting of the Canada-Japan Ministerial Committee, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, tabled in the House of Commons the joint communiqué issued at the close of the meeting and reported as follows on the activities of the previous week:

...This Ministerial Committee is not a negotiating body but rather a means whereby ministers from the two countries can, from time to time, exchange views on the full range of bilateral relations between Canada and Japan as well as on the international situation. The fact that Japan is Canada's third largest trading partner, now competing for second place, is in itself sufficient reason for periodic and high-level discussions between Canadian ministers and their Japanese counterparts. The need for and the utility of these meetings is enhanced by the increasingly close co-operation between Canada and Japan in political and other fields, both bilaterally and in all the major international organizations to which we both belong. Most of all, however, the meetings form an important part of Canada's role as a Pacific as well as an Atlantic country and they also reflect the growing Canadian activities throughout the Pacific area.

I have taken part in three meetings of this Committee in different capacities and, in my view, the one just completed is the most useful to date, in large part due to the increasing easiness of discussions over a broad range of subjects. This is not to suggest that we found a complete identity of

views with the Japanese. We did not, and where we differed, we both made clear where our differences lay. On bilateral matters, for example...the Canadian ministers spoke with some vigour about certain Japanese trade restrictions which are causing difficulties for some Canadian exports. But one advantage of these meetings is to enable ministers to speak directly with their Japanese opposite numbers on matters which are of great concern to Canada.

### EXPO 70

In addition to expressing my satisfaction over the quality of the discussions, both formal and informal, which we held with our Japanese colleagues, I should like to express our thanks for the warm and generous hospitality offered by our hosts. We were able to visit certain areas outside the capital and to get some impression of the cultural and industrial aspects of Japan. We visited the site of Expo 70 at Osaka and saw the Canadian pavilion, its outward structure now almost completed, and the pavilions of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec. The extent of Canadian participation in this world exhibition, and the fact that our visit coincided with a tour of Japan by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, are, I believe, further indications of the broadening and deepening of our relations. It is of interest that a special newspaper supplement marking the visit was issued on the day our meetings began. The relation between Canada and Japan is, I am convinced, a relation which contains great mutual benefits and which in itself makes some contribution to stability and economic development in Asia and the Pacific region.

### GIFT OF BOOKS TO GREENLAND

A library in Greenland, which was rebuilt recently after destruction by fire last year, will receive copies of "all available publications of the National Museums of Canada".

In a ceremony last month in Ottawa, almost 500 publications were presented by Dr. W.E. Taylor, Jr., Director of the National Museum of Man, to the Danish Ambassador to Canada, His Excellency Arne Bogh Andersen.

The Greenland Provincial Library at Godthaab, which had held irreplaceable rare books and manuscripts, was a total loss following a fire in February 1968.

Dr. A.W.F. Banfield, Director of the National Museum of Natural Sciences, and Dr. Taylor both stressed the close relations between Greenland and Canada.

"Our former chief botanist, Dr. A.W. Porsild, was a Greenlander," said Dr. Banfield, "and extremely well known in his field."

Dr. Taylor noted the heavy loss for Greenland

in the burning of their library. "Our contribution is a gesture of aid," he said, "because we are aware of the close scholarly and research bonds that exist between us in the North."

The Canadian publications presented to the library include all phases of work on archaeology, ethnology, folklore, botany, zoology, and palaeontology in the National Museum of Natural Sciences and the National Museum of Man.

The collection of books that was destroyed at the Greenland Provincial Library at Godthaab had been reorganized and enlarged in the past 10 years. It had been a vital factor in the expansion of educational and cultural resources throughout Greenland.

### PREFAB SCHOOLS FOR CARIBBEAN

The Canadian International Development Agency is in the process of designing a standard primary-school building suitable for the Caribbean to help the island's expanding educational programmes. About 20 such schools will be built this year.