

technologies they really need. Within the limits of the practicable, this is an area in which each could learn from the other. Arbitrary application of scientific techniques, whether for profit or as a measure of development policy, can have harmful long-term effects in developing areas such as those found in many parts of Latin America; research into real needs and selective introduction of methods suitable to the social and physical environment is essential if excessive exploitation, on the one hand, or undue regimentation, on the other, are to be avoided. Canada has similar problems; therefore, we might find a closer relationship with Latin American in this field to be helpful. At the same time, if the International Development Research Centre gives attention to Latin America, it may be of assistance to Latin American governments.

There are already a great many Latin American students in Canadian schools and perhaps 500 in Canadian universities; almost all of them are privately financed, although occasionally the host university pays all or part of the costs and the National Research Council sometimes arranges post-doctoral fellowships for Latin American scientists. At the same time, the Canada Council and, sometimes, the NRC disburse funds to send Canadian students and research workers to continue their studies in Latin America in such fields as biology, geology and archaeology; approximately 25 such students go forward in a typical year. From time to time there are also *ad hoc* exchange arrangements between Canadian and Latin American universities or *ad hoc* appointments at the post-doctoral level. These various exchanges cover both the humanities and the sciences, with the emphasis increasingly on the latter. In this field it is most often the social sciences which interest Canadian researchers, while the Latin Americans show an increasing desire to pursue studies in the physical or practical disciplines. In future, maximum results could be obtained from minimum expenditures by using resources to assist certain Canadian universities in developing closer relations with Latin American universities of their choice.

There are already artistic exchanges between Canada and some Latin American countries. These are the result either of private ventures or of official sponsorship. The works of Latin American artists are sometimes shown in Canadian galleries, while Canadian paintings and sculptures are regularly exhibited at the São Paulo Biennial in Brazil. Canadians occasionally hear Latin American concert artists or see Latin American revues, while Latin Americans have opportunities to see travelling exhibits of Canadiana. In 1967 Mexico and some other Latin American countries made a major contribution to the cultural side of Expo, and in 1968 Canada participated fully in cultural activities organized in connection with the