

officials in China and Japan with about half the normal load of duties to allow them to undertake intensive language training. It would probably be advantageous to maintain standardized arrangements (i.e. long-term contracts with tutors or schools) to keep up the momentum of this scheme. The Committee also believes that businesses operating in these areas would soon reap a considerable return from a similar programme of half-duty postings (although business trainees in Chinese would almost certainly have to be based in Hong Kong rather than in China proper). The Committee recommends that the government as soon as possible establish regular, in-area intensive language training arrangements for both Japanese and Chinese and offer a number of places in these facilities to business representatives and provincial officials.

17. Another general measure to up-grade overall Canadian capabilities in these languages would be to utilize more effectively the skills derived from the diverse national origins of Canadians. Even at the time of the 1961 census there were nearly 60,000 Canadians of Chinese origin and almost 30,000 of Japanese origin. Even in the second and third generations of residence considerable language skills remain. Both the government and business sectors concerned with these areas should be acutely aware of these substantial pools of language skills and cultural background.

Centres for Asian and Pacific Studies

18. Closely related to training in Pacific languages is the need for more study in depth of all aspects of the great civilizations of the region. A number of universities have developed local pools of expertise, * and in 1969 the scholars concerned established a national society of Asian Studies. In the Policy Paper the Government announced its intention to "appoint a small committee to examine, in consultation with the provinces and university authorities, ways by which it might make some contribution to strengthening teaching, library, research and publication facilities, with emphasis on contemporary Japan and China". There appears not to have been any subsequent action on this front.

19. The Committee considers it essential that there be more national cooperation, in order to better utilize existing resources and strengthen those where deficiencies exist. There should be in Canada several well-stocked university libraries on Pacific affairs. As a first step, it would seem advisable for the universities concerned to agree on different areas of specialization in their library holdings on Pacific affairs. This would reduce unnecessary duplication and permit the building of truly excellent collections on a national scale at an acceptable cost. Once specializations have been agreed upon, an up-to-date national inventory and inter-library loan facilities would allow all regions to draw on these specialized collections. Once agreements are made for the rationalization of national library holding on Pacific affairs, the Committee recommends that the Government

* The national capability in the fields of international and area studies has been analyzed in a survey commissioned by the Department of External Affairs and the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. This report, by Arthur R. Kilgour, is entitled "Resources for the Study of International Relations in Canadian Universities" published in 1969; updated December, 1970.