

of city life. In the arts, a number of ballet, opera and visual arts exchanges have been initiated involving prominent artists and arts organizations. There have been several exchanges involving municipal officials on subjects as diverse as engineering, municipal government, town planning and transportation systems. Finally, many excellent displays on Toronto have been organized in Amsterdam, and Toronto has conducted many similar displays on Amsterdam at City Hall and the Canadian National Exhibition. Without doubt, twinning represents an excellent and exciting way to enable people to get to know each other better as well as to learn more about each other's cultural values and traditions.

PRIVATE SECTOR COMPONENT

As important as the public sector has become in recent years in promoting cultural relations between Canada and other countries as well as contributing to Canada's evolving framework for international cultural relations, the large majority of these relations are still channelled through the private sector component of this framework. For each sector of culture, thousands of individuals - scientists, recreational leaders, craftsmen, young people, filmmakers, publishers, radio and television specialists, athletes and architects - and performing, exhibiting and competing organizations in the arts, education, science, the crafts, sports, recreation, the mass media, the environment, youth affairs and multiculturalism travel to and from Canada in order to participate in a prolific panorama of cultural activities. In addition, in each of these sectors, there are numerous professional associations and service organizations actively involved in maintaining international links with their counterparts abroad. To illustrate this, let us examine the structural characteristics of three sectors of culture - namely education, the arts and multiculturalism - in a little detail, keeping in mind that what is true for them in particular is true for all sectors in general as far as their contribution to Canada's emerging framework for cultural relations with other countries is concerned.

In the educational sector of culture, relations between Canada and other countries vary tremendously. The bulk of these relations is accounted for by students who are going abroad or coming to Canada to undertake various study programs. Such relations are no longer limited to institutions of higher learning - such as universities, community colleges, collèges d'enseignements général et professionnels and other institutions of advanced learning - but include numerous relations at the elementary and secondary school levels of the educational spectrum as well. Each year, numerous exchanges of all types of students, teachers, instructors and professors take place between Canada and other countries for purposes of study, advanced research, teaching, consultation, presentation of scholarly papers and attendance at meetings and conferences. Many of these exchanges take place as a result of the various links that are forming between Canadian and foreign educational institutions. For example, a recent study on Canadian International Links in the Social Sciences and the Humanities, which was carried out by the Social Science Research Council of Canada in 1975 for the Department of External Affairs, discovered that there were 826 links between 285 educational units of higher learning in Canada and similar units abroad. Since the response rate for the study was 60%, it is likely that there are well over 1000 such links in total. Finally, there is the whole area of exchanges involving delegations. Each year, thousands of educational officials travel to or from Canada to participate in conferences, seminars and pedagogical deliberations in order to learn more about the way in which