

Information, it is tied into many world computer information systems. It is also a member of numerous international organizations in the scientific and technical fields. Moreover, given its unusual expertise, it is often called upon to assist other countries in designing and developing services. As such, it is involved in many exchanges of scientists and technicians, scientific and technical delegations, and scholarship and fellowship programs designed to prompt greater international interaction in its fields of interest. The Science Council of Canada is a quasi-governmental agency, designed to undertake research and make recommendations on Canada's domestic and international science policies. In recent years, it has been extremely active. Not only has it published a number of reports and scholarly papers on science policy, but also it has been extremely active in advising the Federal Government on future directions in the whole field of scientific research and development - a field that is of increasing concern to the Government of Canada as well as other governments around the world. In the provision of this advice, the Council maintains constant contact with the international scientific community.

In the foreign assistance field, the Canadian International Development Agency is responsible for administering Canada's official program of cooperation with developing countries. In 1978, it had a budget of nearly \$1 billion to devote to these activities, of which half was spent on bilateral programs - including economic, technical and emergency assistance to countries in Asia, Commonwealth and Francophone Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean - and half was spent on multi-lateral assistance and special programs. In the execution of these programs, thousands of Canadians work abroad and thousands of foreign students come to Canada to study. Although the Canadian International Development Agency does not define culture as part of its developmental mandate per se, its work touches on this area all the time, particularly given the impossibility of differentiating between cultural and non-cultural pursuits in many Third World countries.

This by no means exhausts the list of federal institutions engaged in international cultural activities or possessing some legislative authority over Canadian cultural relations abroad. In one form or another, most federal departments and agencies are involved in these relations in some way. By virtue of its concern with exports and sale of Canadian products abroad, the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce is concerned with the promotion, export and sale of such cultural products as books, paintings, craft objects, records and tapes. Given the growing pressure to market Canadian cultural products overseas, this Department is bound to occupy a more and more prominent place in the development of Canada's future cultural relations. The Canadian Film Development Corporation is concerned with the marketing and distribution of Canadian films abroad. The National Library and the National Archives are heavily involved in international activities in their respective fields. Finally, but virtue of its various research activities, the Medical Research Council is involved in numerous international activities of a medical nature, including the exchange of medical delegations with other countries and student scholarships. Obviously, in one way or another, most federal institutions have a contribution to make as well as seminal role to play in the evolution of an effective framework for Canada's international cultural relations. Standing squarely in the middle of this vast assortment of federal institutions is the Department of External Affairs, always conscious of the need to provide coordination and leadership in this intriguing area of Canadian life.