

D Council. In return, most countries to which these scholarships are offered reciprocate with awards to Canadian students to study in their countries in a variety of disciplines. As indicated earlier, these reciprocal awards are administered on behalf of the Department by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. The duration, conditions and value of these awards varies in accordance with the particular countries offering the awards and the specific arrangements governing the awards. Anyone who doubts the valuable investment these scholarships represent need only reflect on the American experience in this field. A recent study revealed that since the inception of their scholarship program in 1938, many of the scholarship students are 14 presidents or chancellors, 23 prime ministers or premiers and 251 cabinet members, as well as numerous university rectors, labour leaders, politicians, statesmen, civil servants, corporate executives, educational leaders and so on.

The scholarship program, which provides opportunities for post-graduate study for students, is complemented by a major program of academic exchanges, which provides opportunities for study, teaching and research by full-time academics. The purpose of this program is to promote cooperation between Canadian and foreign universities. For instance, from time to time, delegations of Canadian academics are assembled by mutual agreement with other countries to engage in study exchanges in each other's country, as happened recently in the case of the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China. While some speaking engagements take place on these exchanges, the real object of them is to provide learning experiences and links with foreign educators and educational systems. In most cases, the exporting country is responsible for the international travel costs of its nationals, while the importing country is responsible for internal travel and living expenses.

Departmental assistance is by no means limited to Canadian professors lecturing and studying abroad. Under the "foreign professor program," assistance is also provided by the Department to Canadian universities wishing to bring eminent professors to Canada to teach courses of at least four weeks in duration. This program is complemented by the "bilateral exchange of professors program", whereby Canadian professors are exchanged bilaterally with foreign professors in countries which have priority interest to Canada. Moreover, under the Canada-France Cultural Agreement and the General Exchanges Agreement with the U.S.S.R., scholars and researchers at the post-doctoral level wanting to undertake research work in the social sciences and humanities are also assisted by the Department. Finally, rounding out this impressive program of academic exchanges is a program whereby the Department coordinates participation by Canadian delegations in conferences organized by such international agencies as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Commonwealth Secretariat and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

These programs are not only impressive in terms of their general description. They are also impressive in terms of their numbers and impact. In 1977-78, travel grants from the Department enabled more than 100 Canadian academics to teach at foreign universities or to participate in learned conferences abroad. In addition, more than 60 foreign professors and experts of world stature came to Canada to present courses at institutions of higher learning. More than 30 English-speaking Canadians travelled to France to combine post-graduate studies with the teaching of English, while an equivalent number of French-speaking language assistants came to Canada for similar purposes. The Department also gave assistance