

considered that a system of Canadian Government scholarships was essential and complained that his past recommendations to this effect had gone unacknowledged by the Department. He noted the growing astonishment of the French cultural authorities at the lack of reciprocity in Canada for the scholarships made available to Canadian students by France.

12) Echange de professeurs.

Although there had been some private exchanges of professors between Canadian and French universities, Mr. Beaulieu recommended that the Department encourage such exchanges, including financial help, or, if this were not possible, to ascertain if the Province of Québec might be able to help.

13) Etudiants canadiens en France.

This concerned a phenomenon not unique to France but of a much greater order of magnitude in France than elsewhere. The very large body of Canadian students and the difficulties (cultural, administrative, academic, even food) for them in the French academic milieu had called for a great deal of advice and assistance from the Embassy, which must be provided.

14) Artistes et écrivains canadiens à Paris.

Recognizing that the Embassy could not fill the role of impresario, it was nonetheless necessary to provide advice and facilitative services for Canadian artists and writers in France. Mr. Beaulieu asked that the Department send