

Thanks to a compromise, Messrs Gérin-Lajoie and Morin were able to sign with the French authorities the understanding of February 27, 1965, ratified by an exchange of letters between Ottawa and Paris. This understanding provides for exchanges of research specialists, of university professors and normal school teachers, of students, and of specialists in physical education and adult education. This understanding should help in no small way to broaden the scope of the professions and trades in Quebec, thus contributing to Canada's industrial and cultural progress.

We should also notice:

a special programme of the Quebec Ministry of Education in 1964, involving an expenditure of about \$500,000 to facilitate training periods in French industry for Quebec engineers and technicians (about 100 young people, I am told, have already been placed);

an exchange of civil servants (January 1964) between Quebec-Ottawa and Paris (ten Canadians are now attending the National School of Administration, and French civil servants will soon make a tour of Canada).

Do these arrangements between Quebec and Paris imply that Ottawa is prepared to give up the idea of relations with France in these fields? Some would wish it so; they claim that it is impossible for French-speaking and English-speaking people to get along in Canada, while upbraiding the federal authority for not making bilingualism effective to a greater extent. Consciously or not, they would like to compel the French Government to arbitrate our constitutional conflicts. It would appear that the French authorities have sensed the danger of this situation, judging by the number and the importance of the conventions between Paris and Ottawa:

an agreement between French Radio-Television and the French section of the CBC (June 1963) for the exchange of programmes and for joint production;

an agreement on motion-picture production (October 1963), calling for the free exchange of films and joint production;

a programme of exchange (1964) with France, Belgium and Switzerland, involving a Canadian expenditure of \$250,000 a year (three studios have already been reserved in the Cité universitaire des arts in Paris, a Canadian troupe took part in the University Drama Festival in Nancy, 30 scholarships have been granted to European students);

efforts of the National Research Council to call attention of French research students to its post-graduate fellowships of \$6,000 (14 applications have been received this year, compared with two or three in previous years; and three have been accepted);