## **Belgium**

Belgian interest in Canadian studies found expression during the year in requests for documentation, exchange of professors between Toronto and Antwerp, and professorial visits from the Universities of Montreal and British Columbia. At the request of the University of Liège, a University of Ottawa professor took part in a seminar on psychiatric methodology and documentation. A member of the staff of the University of Montreal made a study of Canadian material in Belgian university libraries. In addition, a delegation of education officials from the Atlantic Provinces visited Belgium to study the organization of education, and Belgian specialists came to Canada to learn about the teaching of visual and theatre arts. Young Belgians came to Canada and young Canadians went to Belgium under the terms of the intergovernmental specialization and research scholarship program.

## **Britain**

The growing British interest in Canadian studies was reflected in the appointment in 1977 of a full-time academic relations officer to the Canadian High Commission in London. Professor Allan Cairns, a political scientist from the University of British Columbia, became the third occupant of the Chair of Canadian Studies at the Centre of Canadian Studies, University of Edinburgh. At the University of Sussex in Brighton, the Visiting Canadian Studies Fellow was Professor Peter Neary, a historian from the University of Western Ontario. The British Association of Canadian Studies received assistance for seminars and for publication of a Bulletin of Canadian Studies.

John Moldenhauer, Head of Acquisitions at the Library of the University of Guelph, toured several British universities to study Canadian holdings in British libraries and to advise British librarians on obtaining Canadian materials.

## Federal Republic of Germany

During 1976, the first year of the program in the Federal Republic of Germany, a number of universities expressed interest in studies about Canada. In 1977, this interest was encouraged by the provision of Canadian books, bibliographies and learned journals to 22 universities, by lecture tours of Canadian academics and by a number of regional seminars on Canadian topics.

A colloquium on Canadian studies in Germany, attended by over 60 academics representing 21 German universities, was held at the Theodor Heuss Akademie in Gummersbach in February, and a Co-ordinating Committee for Canadian Studies in the Federal Republic was elected and given the task of preparing the way for the creation of an Association for Canadian Studies. Plans were also made to establish several major resource facilities for Canadian studies at some of the existing centres of interest. Also under study were proposals on academic exchanges with the Federal Republic, in some of which faculty members and students already studying Canadian topics at their respective universities would be involved.

## **France**

Academic relations with France have generally consisted of university exchanges and co-operation at other teaching levels. These exchanges have taken the form of visits, missions, lectures, conferences, joint projects, teaching, gifts of books and study and research trips. The aim of the Canadian program of studies recently set up in France has been to establish a network of communication among teachers and students in institutions of higher learning by drawing the attention of academic circles to the originality and quality of Canadian intellectual activity, particularly in the social sciences and humanities.

During the past year, several Canadian and French universities took part in exchanges. In addition, the Association française d'études canadiennes organized seminars in Paris on the historiography of New France and on literature and ethnic diversity. A third seminar, on ideology and politics, took place at York University.