

is vital in any inquiry of this character, and that fruitful attempts can be made to solve it, is evident from the data assembled on this point by the British survey of modern studies in 1918. The question may be viewed as having various facets, illustrated as follows:

(1) National values.

- (a) The relative value of the various modern languages to the people of Canada for national culture and for the national services, e.g. diplomatic, consular, military, etc. and for foreign trade.
- (b) The value of modern language study for the development of a better international understanding.

(2) Regional Values.

The relative values of the modern languages for the different sections of Canada.

(3) Vocational values.

The value of the modern languages as tools for business and for professional and scientific studies, e.g. the requirements for advanced degrees.

(4) Cultural and Social values.

The value of a knowledge of the modern languages as an instrument of social and artistic intercourse.

C

ORGANIZATION AND CONTROL

The following recommendations outline a general plan under which the study might be undertaken. On the assumption that the Carnegie Corporation supports it financially, the arrangement we present seeks to provide for the initiation of the survey under a directing group of experts, with associated advisors, all bearing responsibility to an educational body of national standing, and for the progress of the study under the direction of this expert group.

I

General Supervision.

It is recommended that the enterprise be carried on under the auspices of the Conference of Canadian Universities.

II

Committee on Direction and Control

It is recommended that a central organization be effected by the appointment of a modern language committee as provided elsewhere in the proceedings of the first conference.