

to explain their values and their ideals, and to advance the cause of learning.

I might be an idealist, but personally I believe in the philosophy that the world operates on ideas. The ideas circulating in our universities, schools and scientific research institutions are what shape society and give it direction. To neglect the intellectual and spiritual development of man would in my mind be a very serious mistake.

As you know, the government of which I am a member places great emphasis on economic viability. Having said this, I can also confidently affirm that this same government will not regard culture, education and science from a facts-and-figures viewpoint. You cannot place a numerical value on a book, a painting or a philosophical discussion.

I feel that the development of economics and contemporary management principles in public administration is a step forward. At the same time, I wish to point out that these disciplines are there to serve us, not for us to serve them.

This is a point that I emphasize, since I feel that principles of management are there to help us give concrete form to our values, not to eradicate from our lives everything that is spiritual and cannot be quantified. Our companies and our public administrations always have a few of those woeful types who are always attacking the cultural institutions in the name of what they feel is sound economics. These people do not have the ear of the government. I really hope they got the message of the last budget, which increased the amounts available for culture by \$75 million, even though the emphasis was on budgetary restraint.

II - THE SOFIA CONFERENCE

Tonight I also wish to report to you on the latest General Conference, in Sofia. Your Commission contributed in an exemplary way towards preparing and achieving the objectives that we set at the conference. At this point I would like to pay special tribute to Ambassador Clark, Mrs Thomson and Mrs Rabinovitch for the remarkable job they did.

We went to Sofia with two main concerns. First, we knew that to weaken the international multilateral system would be detrimental to Canada's interests. Second, the problems of Unesco were such that we and others had to seriously question whether we should remain in it. Unesco absolutely had to adopt some reforms and learn to remain within its terms of reference in implementing its programs.

The Sofia Conference met with our approval on all these