

have gone before to the mover (Hon. Mr. Bois) and the seconder (Hon. Mr. Smith) of the Address, and to express the hope that the new members who came to the Senate this session have found the same warm welcome that will always be such a pleasant memory to those of us who were appointed last year.

I should like, too, in the beginning, to compliment the Prime Minister and the Government on a number of matters which were dealt with in the Speech from the Throne.

As an educator, the first of these which I was deeply gratified to hear about when I was in India was the establishment of the Canada Council, with a trust fund of \$50 million. This is a gracious and imaginative development and will have far-reaching effects on the cultural growth and development of Canada. There is one word I might have the temerity to say in connection with the appointment of the Council, and I say it as a man who has worked with artists for the last twenty-five years: while I am sure it is desirable that there be a good representation from the arts on the Council, I hope that there will be also a good representation from the business world, for I can think of no more fruitful partnership than that of business and the arts. Too often, acting alone in these matters, neither does as well as do the two working together.

Also, as an educator, I should like to express appreciation of the Government's action or proposals to double the present *per capita* grants to the universities. I can assure you that this will be deeply appreciated. I would also compliment the Government on the establishment of the \$50 million building fund to assist capital developments of universities. It is particularly gratifying to know that this money is earmarked for a program in the humanities. Of course, \$50 million is not sufficient, but it is a good beginning, and if the provinces do equally well a very fine start will be made.

The promise of increased aid for technical education is also a move which can have far-reaching effects in Canada. One of the great gaps in our educational program today is the lack of provision for adequate facilities in the technical education field. If more provision is made for technical education it will relieve to some extent the pressure on the universities.

Honourable senators, at this time I wish to compliment the honourable senator from Kingston (Hon. Mr. Davies) on the plea that he made for more, smaller universities in the course of his address the other day. I predict that within the next ten or fifteen years we shall see quite a development of

the village colleges and junior colleges. These will go a long way in relieving the pressures which are building up on the older and major Canadian universities.

Since I am in a complimentary frame of mind this evening, I also wish to compliment the Government on the proposed establishment of a Senate committee on land use. Perhaps I should say that my speech was prepared before I knew who would be nominated as members of the committee. The formation of that committee is one of those important and fruitful starting points, or growing points, which can have far-reaching effects in the development of this country. I say that as one who served as a member of the Provincial Committee on the Rehabilitation of the Dry Areas and Crop Insurance in Alberta. I might add that I wrote the report of that committee with regard to the dry areas of southern Alberta. That, again, is a subject having far-reaching implications, because the battle for water and for soil conservation is going to be one of the great battles of all time between man and nature.

I also wish to express my compliments to the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, the Honourable Mr. Pickersgill, upon the promptitude with which he acted in meeting the emergency situation created by the flight of refugees from Hungary. I think every Canadian has cause for gratification in the Government's very humane action. However, I would go one step further and say first, that I hope our immigration program will be extended, and, secondly, that a special effort will be made to bring more people from Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands.

Honourable senators, I have read and heard at various times that people have said the Speech from the Throne at the opening of this session did not have much in it. Being a non-political member of Parliament, I do not know what the politician's reaction would be, but the reaction of an educator is that in so far as education in Canada is concerned, the Speech from the Throne was one of the most productive and fruitful ever delivered since Confederation.

The main purpose of my speaking tonight is to present a report to the Senate on the Ninth General Conference of UNESCO, held in New Delhi from November 5 to December 5, 1956.

First, I would like to thank the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Mr. St. Laurent, and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mr. Pearson, for the honour they did me in asking me to be a member of Canada's delegation, and for