

- (c) Discovery of talent by national competitions in music and the other arts.
- (d) National prizes and scholarships for the study of fine and applied arts; and maintenance and tuition of music students.

6. *Immediate Re-establishment*

- (a) *Re-establishment in the Applied Arts.*—The absorption of much man- and woman-power released from factories, and other war services, could be accelerated by action to make the home and studio crafts economically secure by:—
 - (1) Government loan or subsidies to small art industries and craft co-operatives.
 - (2) The enlargement, within the existing educational system, of facilities for advanced craft training. This could be done by arrangement with provincial departments of education, as is now done in regard to vocational training generally.
- (b) *Re-establishment in Community Service.*—The re-establishment of service personnel in undertakings to provide services for the community centres.
(See Arts and Letters Club Brief.)

7. *Promotion*

- (a) *National Information.*—Public information services for the enlightening of the people about cultural matters, the arousing of interest in Canadian achievement and the stimulation of effort. An information bureau, as suggested in the brief submitted by the music committee would cover all the arts in this essential service.
The use of popular slogans as, for instance, the Swedish "Art in everyday things" and the British "The best for the most" is recommended as a means of rallying general interest in the arts.
- (b) *Foreign Relations.*—National art should be used as an ambassador of goodwill.

The United States, through its Committees for Cultural Relations, a branch of the State Department, is active on the foreign field.

Great Britain, through the British Council, a branch of the Foreign Office, is using cultural relations as part of its diplomacy. For this the British parliament voted eight million pounds in 1943.

The Soviet nations, through their embassies, through Councils for Friendship and through special missions, are seeking to establish world-wide cultural goodwill.

Canada, as a nation, has no policy in such matters. The few exhibitions and specially planned broadcasts that issue from this country are far from adequate. We receive more than we give. (We do commend, however, the efforts of the National Gallery for many years along these lines.)

If it be within the powers of the Special Committee on Reconstruction, it is urged that they recommend not only an extension of exhibitions, concerts, and gifts of major works of art to other countries, but a definite policy of projecting the Canadian personality abroad by every possible method. This should be begun now.

Conclusion

The associations participating in this brief, aware as they are, that the primary concern of the Reconstruction Committee is the consideration of employment in the post-war years, are of the opinion that in initiating projects, whether as a result of proposals offered herein, or any others, the department of reconstruction should consider their cultural and permanent value to the country.