

The monuments themselves are not the things that make the people great: it is what is done with the monuments. I never was much of a television fan until an enforced illness last winter kept me in bed a great deal. I cannot say that I have become by any means a television addict, but I did watch it a good deal, because I could not concentrate and I could not read. I was deeply impressed by the variety of talent which has been developed among our young people, a talent which never would have found adequate expression if it had not been for that vehicle. Television has aided considerably the development of the arts we talked about this afternoon. There is a deep reservoir, a capacity in our people, that we will never plumb. We must give them the incentive and the opportunity to take advantage of what we can do in this country.

I say the same thing about the National Library. It is fine to have all the books in the world, but books are not made to be put on library shelves: books are made to be used, to be read, to be digested. It is likewise in regard to museums and the archives.

Long before the Massey Commission, of which our colleague Senator MacKenzie was a member, made the point about the importance of the arts and sciences in Canada, Canadians themselves, privately and in public, groups like the Little Theatre movement and many other organizations, realized that there was a potential that should be used to the national advantage and the development of the individual. All these things have made great contributions.

I agree, too, with Senator Grosart that the problem of distinguishing between the right to do these things and the undue exercise of licence can lead to problems and trouble. I remember that in the old textbook on rhetoric, which Senator Choquette and I at least used—I think Genung was the author—he gave an example of what was meant by antithesis in a speech; the example used was the puritans opposed bear baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear but because it gave pleasure to the spectators. We have come a long way since that kind of puritanism or that kind of thinking has prevailed almost anywhere in the world.

I am pleased, too, to hear talk about the contribution that has been made and is continuing to be made in an increasing volume by the various ethnic groups in this country. Those of us who have been in some foreign countries and have observed the local customs in Britain, in Scotland, in Ireland, in the

Mediterranean countries, even in the Far East—and we have representatives of almost all of these people here—know that in an institution of this kind there an opportunity is provided for them to add to our own cultural enrichment.

I am going to say something that may be rather practical. On June 24 last I was at my camp in the evening and I turned on the television. There was a western program on one of the English channels and there was a play that did not look very interesting to me on another channel. But on the French channel they were photographing the St. Jean Baptiste parade in Montreal. I have watched the Tournament of Roses parade on New Year's Day, which is televised live from California; I have seen the Grey Cup parade, which is televised live from wherever it may happen to be held; but I challenge anyone to say that the St. Jean Baptiste parade program, which I watched for perhaps an hour or more, failed to equal and indeed surpass either of the other two programs I mentioned.

What I regretted was that our own national television network did not carry that program with English commentators, to show what was going on in Montreal, one of our great metropolitan centres. It was a very impressive performance. It had not only all the best features of a good parade, but it had the very imaginative features of pointing up many of the historical things which have happened in the Province of Quebec, which was celebrating its national day.

By way of local reference, may I say I was particularly impressed by one float, at the head of which was a banner bearing the name of one of the former leaders of this house, the honourable Senator Dandurand, portraying his distinguished career, not only in public life in this country but as President of the League of Nations and in other international spheres. To me the showing of a program like that in English Canada would have given a lift to everybody who saw it. Now there are opportunities for this with other ethnic groups. To bring the Calgary Stampede to Ottawa on television and to bring the mountains of Vancouver to Toronto might do those cities a lot of good.

Honourable senators, I am most grateful to the honourable senators who have participated in this debate and I hope that this project will measure up to the high expectations we all have for it.

Motion agreed to and bill read second time.