

EDUCATION A FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL CONCERN  
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the English-speaking and French-speaking. That is a major drawback. But in other respects it is already very great and one may expect to see it become greater in all respects.

SPECIALIZATION IN POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

In this situation, it would seem to me that all parts of the country would have a common interest in a greater degree of specialization in postgraduate studies. We are not so big that we can expect to have, in any one discipline, advanced work of the very highest standard going on in several universities at once. I wonder, therefore, whether there could not be a co-operative agreement to establish an institute for advanced studies in, say, economics in Montreal; in, say, physics in Toronto; in public administration in Ottawa; in chemistry in Vancouver; in agriculture in Saskatoon; in political science in Quebec City...One could go on suggesting all kinds of fascinating combinations. I realize that some faculties at some universities would lose something in the process. But I am bound to wonder whether the losses would be comparable to the great gain that there might be for our university life as a whole, and from which all Canada would benefit.

If there were any trend of this kind, then of course the research activities and assistance of the Federal Government could be co-ordinated with it. The National Research Council, Atomic Energy of Canada, the Canada Council...these and others are institutions in which I believe we can take great pride. They have a fine reputation for the equality of their contribution to research and to intellectual advancement. They have also had, I believe, great success in avoiding the dangers of government interference which sometimes cause this type of state activity to be feared.

It seems to me very possible that this type of federal activity could be even more successful, especially in its fertilization of research and advanced study in the universities and in industry, if its expansion could proceed in harmony with institutes of the kind about which I have been speculating.

The responsibility of the Federal Government in this area is, by one means and another, to do all it can to promote and encourage the growth in Canada of the research work on which our industrial progress will increasingly depend. At the points where research and education touch, there is an overlapping involvement of federal and provincial responsibilities, just as there is where responsibility for employment overlaps with responsibility for technical and vocational education. The latter is a case where we have, I think, developed satisfactory forms of federal-provincial co-operation. I hope we can have the same success in the areas of research and advanced studies, an area whose importance has been too little recognized and which should rapidly be made very much more important.

What I have tried to say on co-operation, in relation to education, is essentially what I believe needs to be said, by interested Canadians, in many areas of concern to us all. We are in a period of

re-assessing and re-shaping many of the instruments through which the people of Canada conduct their public affairs. We are responding to the challenge of new conditions. We cannot expect that response always to be smooth and swift. But we must never believe that it cannot be successful. To that end, we need above all, open, fair-minded discussion - an understanding and understandable dialogue in two languages. Those of us who are politicians look to you who are professors for wisdom and enlightenment in the discussion....

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ARTISTIC PLANS FOR CANADA'S CENTENARY

Several projects assisted by the Canada Council will mark the centennial of Confederation. Other obligations have limited the Council to only one centennial project as such, the history of Canadian painting, which the Council has initiated as its contribution to the occasion. The project, for which the Council has already approved more than \$30,000, is under the editorship of J. Russell Harper, former curator of Canadian Art at the National Gallery of Canada, and is undertaken in co-operation with the University of Toronto Press.

Other projects assisted by the Council as part of its regular programmes are also expected, by their timing, to add to the centennial celebrations. They include: the architectural competition for the Fathers of Confederation Memorial Building, now open at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; a survey for the National Centre for the Performing Arts, Ottawa; a survey for a visual arts centre in Hull, Quebec, to complement the Ottawa Centre; the 16-volume Canadian Centenary History series (D.G. Creighton and W.L. Morton); a History of French Canadian Literature (Léopold Lamontagne); a History of Canadian Letters in the English Language (Carl Klinck); a History of Trade Unions in Canada (Eugene Forsey); and a collection of Canadian political cartoons since Confederation (W.C. Werthman).

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REPORT ON FLUORIDATION IN WATER

The report of the 1963 survey of the fluoridation study carried out at Brantford, Ontario, has just been released by the Department of National Health and Welfare. The results of this survey show a beneficial and continued reduction in caries experience in children 16 and 17 years old 17½ years after the introduction of water fluorination in Brantford.

The data indicate that there is essentially no difference in caries-reducing effect between a mechanically-fluoridated water supply and a naturally-fluoridated supply, and that the beneficial effect of water fluorination continues at least until the eighteenth year of life.

The tooth-decay experience of native Brantford children continuously resident in that city was compared with that for Stratford, Ontario, which has naturally-fluoridated water, and Sarnia, Ontario, where there is no fluoride in the water.

No ill effects attributable to the presence of fluoride in the water supply have been observed in Brantford and Stratford.