

In the last forty years the Carnegie Corporation, and the Rockefeller Foundation have spent in Canada nearly twenty million dollars. This money has been expended with wisdom to help us to strengthen our cultural and scholarly life, to enable us to have the equipment we need as a nation. These great bodies have indeed helped us to live fuller lives as Canadians. The broad benevolence of our neighbours has also opened wide the doors of American Universities to Canadian students, and through scholarships has given them access to specialized institutions of all kinds. All these are freely placed at our disposal. I wonder whether many of us realize the extent of our dependence on our friends. Whether we should have done more of these things for ourselves and should not have relied so heavily on the generosity of others is a different matter. (One important Canadian body in the field of scholarship today derives all its funds from the United States.)

A final word about the inquiry: it is abundantly clear that the departments of Canadian life which we have reviewed have not suffered in the past from over nourishment. No appraisal of our cultural progress can leave us complacent or even content. There are a good many reasons for this state of affairs. I have mentioned some of them, vast distances, a dispersed population, easy dependence on a near and generous neighbour; there is also our relative youth as a nation and our preoccupation with pioneering tasks. But whatever the causes, it must be apparent that we have arrears to make up.

Well, gentlemen, I have spoken to you about certain of the concepts which underlay our task and about certain of the problems which our inquiry revealed. Now, what of our recommendations? These proposals stem, of course, partly from the assumptions which were made and, to a more important degree, from the evidence with which our fellow-citizens have so generously and honestly provided us. It will be apparent to you that what we have tried to do depends upon our conviction that the enduring things in the life of a nation cannot be weighed or measured, that these unseen elements are not only essential in themselves but must exist as a prelude to national action in any form. We remarked in our report that when Mr. Churchill in 1940 called the British people to their supreme effort, he invoked the common traditions of his fellow-countrymen, and based his appeal on the origins from which had come their character and way of life. In the spiritual heritage of Great Britain was found the quickening force to meet the brute facts of that hour of danger. Nothing could have been more "practical" than such an appeal to thought and emotion. My point, of course, is that what really gives a people its character and its confidence lies among the intangibles; and, in the words of a recent writer, the culture - that difficult and misleading word - of a nation consists in the assumptions, the judgments, the tastes and the habits of its citizens. These must depend, if I may repeat, upon the quality of what people listen to and read and discuss and consider important, so that in peace or in time of danger a man may know clearly what he cherishes or what he is defending. The British people knew in 1940.

What then have we proposed? It has seemed clear to us that two things are needed to produce in Canada a reasonable balance between the attention we pay to physical accomplishments and to the other less concrete but, you