

The government examined this matter and concluded that the scope and functions of the National Museum should be broadened in order to strengthen our national life. As a result, two Museums will be created in the near future. One will be called the "Canadian Museum of Natural History". It will take over and expand research into the natural sciences and the natural science exhibitions of the existing Museum. The second one - to be called in English the "Canadian Museum of Human History" and in French, "Le Musée de l'Homme du Canada" - will portray the development, history and activities of man in the Canadian environment. This Museum will also embrace the National War Museum. Both new Museums will have a challenging role; it will be to portray the natural and human resources of the whole Canadian nation as it develops and moves forward. The public will be able to see these portrayals in central museums and by exhibits travelling across the country; in this way our people may get a better understanding of the factors which affect materially and spiritually the development of every sector of the nation.

The Royal Commission also recommended that annual grants be offered to support the work of the universities on the basis of the population of each of the provinces and, within each province, to each university in proportion to the student enrolment. These grants were provided by Parliament in 1951 and each year since on the basis of 50 cents per capita.

I have already explained why the federal government had the right to offer such assistance. I feel that it is not only its right but its duty to do so. It is now widely known that all Canadian universities are going through financial difficulties which prevent their adequate development. They need new accommodation and new facilities very badly, and university teachers are not adequately paid for their most valuable services. Moreover, our universities can rightly claim that they render essential services to the nation as a whole and to the Canadian government in particular. As the Massey Commission pointed out, the universities are now the recruiting grounds for a great number of positions in the federal civil service and in the commissioned ranks of the armed forces.

Rather than providing financial assistance to universities, the federal government could, as some people might suggest, set up its own colleges to train future public servants. Some other countries have done so, and we in Canada already have service colleges which provide personnel for the commissioned ranks of the armed forces.

The setting up of colleges would undoubtedly cost the government, and therefore the Canadian taxpayers more money than would the provision of reasonable assistance to universities for their services. Moreover, that course would be undesirable for another more serious reason. If we want to preserve our democratic way of life, and if we want to prevent the public service from becoming a bureaucracy, it is essential that the public servant should be drawn from and well integrated into the community in order that he may understand and appreciate its human problem in the light of his own experience. He should really feel that he is the same kind of a Canadian as those whose community affairs he is helping to manage. He would not be well fitted for that role if he were to be isolated from the community and from the other students of his generation during the period of his training.