

In selecting persons for employment in the service of the Canadian Government, these standards which we have ordained for the Secretariat of the United Nations are, in effect, the ones we apply. In doing so, we have sought to secure not only the highest standards of efficiency and competence but also the highest standards of integrity.

Because we have, with surprisingly few exceptions, found for our service, people who possess this quality of integrity, we are confident that they are capable of withstanding the temptations to which people in positions of official trust are peculiarly subject.

These temptations are numerous enough, I know. The temptation to active disloyalty is not, I think, the most common or the most difficult.

There is the temptation to wish to appear to one's friends and associates as the possessor of state secrets. There is the temptation to appear as a good fellow to newspapermen by giving them information which one hasn't any right to pass on.

There are certain weaknesses of character which make people especially susceptible to these temptations. One man, after a few drinks or a little flattery, may say more than he ever intended to say or should say; another man may not be scrupulous enough in his choice of friends and acquaintances; another man may do things or have done things may make it possible for those who wish to get information from him to blackmail him.

What we seek - and what we find - in our government service are people whose integrity is sufficient to make it possible for them not only to do their jobs well, but also to resist such temptations as arise out of those jobs. I am glad to say that, so far as my experience carries me (and that is now a very considerable experience) Canada has been remarkably successful in attracting to its service men and women who display this essential characteristic in marked degree.

If the dangerous times in which we live, on the one hand, call for the highest expression of integrity amongst our public servants, they also impose on employers in general and government in particular equally heavy obligations. These obligations are twofold. In the first place, we must take every precaution to make certain of the loyalty of those who serve us.

The danger which communist imperialism presents to our national existence and our free institutions is a very real one. In facing it - and in trying to remove it - government, in its relations with its citizens, has at times to take exceptional action. The citizen in his turn in his relations with his government has to recognize the nature and gravity of the menace and may, in certain circumstances, have to accept restraints which would be intolerable if that menace did not exist.

The danger which must be met has many manifestations. We know how the brilliant and constructive intellectual in the field of natural science can occasionally be a fool or a knave or both in the field of social science. We know that harm to freedom can be done by a magnificent but perverted mental equipment which is allowed to do its nefarious work under the banner of freedom and tolerance. The very quality of a man's genius may make him all the greater menace to society. Against that menace the state is entitled to take - indeed must take - every precaution, and no one of us has any right to complain if we may