

do not require a knowledge of French, in which the French-Canadian is usually more proficient; (3) the French-Canadians often have little interest in administrative work or they lack background and experience in positions of authority; (4) the French Canadians of the professional classes often have no desire to leave their work and environment in the Province of Quebec to accept office in Ottawa. (According to Minister of External Affairs St. Laurent, "The French-speaking Canadians very often prefer living in Montreal, Quebec City, Three Rivers or Sherbrooke in the traditions of the province than living in Ottawa". (Toronto Evening Telegram, June 4, 1947, p.21); and (5) French-Canadians who are qualified for the higher administrative posts are in particular demand in private industry, which offers them special inducements." (1)

At the end of the Second War, by 1945, there was the additional factor that, as preference of Civil Service employment was given to veterans, the intake of new personnel happened to be larger among English-speaking Canadians who had had military service than among French-Canadian veterans.

Nevertheless, the Department maintained a careful balance, and, proportional to the employed population of Canada as a whole, was not perhaps unduly discriminatory. In due course (1947), the position of Associate Under-Secretary was created, and filled by a French-Canadian, (Laurent Beaudry), just as in 1925, Jean Desy had become

(1) Taylor Cole: Canadian Bureaucracy, p.92.