

uated from Canadian universities and gone in for post-graduate work, and have come directly to the department. On the other hand, others have been engaged in some form of civilian occupation before taking the examination.

Q. But by and large, they come directly from school?—A. They may come directly from school, but they must be 23 years of age or above.

The CHAIRMAN: In your question, Mr. Graydon, did you fear that only privileged classes will get those positions? You mentioned farmers, but there are workers and craftsmen and so on, and it embraces quite a field, when we get into that discussion.

Mr. GRAYDON: My only point was that year in and year out the top students of many universities move into the Department of External Affairs. Now, I do not care whether it be agriculture or what it is, but if you get lopsided on the question of higher education in any line, you are likely to run into trouble. I think I can say that, because I am a graduate of a university myself, so it is not a question of bearing a prejudice against that type of person. But I do think that you do not always get a monopoly of common sense, good judgment, and shrewd diplomacy from those who come out of universities. I am looking at one right now.

Mr. MACDOUGALL: No, two.

Mr. GRAYDON: No, just one.

Mr. STICK: The legal profession.

Mr. GRAYDON: But I do think there is a point, whether I have made it very clear or not; and if I were going to pick out some good, shrewd people to deal with important problems in another country, representing Canada, I think I would not have them, perhaps, all university graduates in the doing of it because it seems to me there is no way of training people, sometimes, in common sense and good judgment and soundness in approach. I do not want it to be regarded as an attack on university people because that obviously would be unfair to the people that we have in our diplomatic service. But I do think we ought to have people in our diplomatic service besides those who are post-graduates of universities across Canada. I would like to see the Department of External Affairs a little better balanced up with practical, sound, common sense people along with common sense people from universities, if you like; but it does seem to me to make for soundness that there should be a balance in that respect, especially in the case of a new department, it is the natural thing that you should try to pick up the top level students from university, with high honours, and bring them into the department. I have no objection to that but I do think there should be a lot of practical people as well, because I think such people are badly needed in diplomacy today. I have attended five United Nations General Assemblies and I want to tell you this: You have got to have a balance, in my opinion, between parliamentarians and people who are technical experts in diplomacy. I think that would make for a strong team. I think the Canadian Delegation generally has recognized that fact and so have the United States. That is their approach, and if it applies in United Nations circles, it ought to apply in diplomacy generally. I have no doubt that some of those embassies across the world are manned entirely by technical people. Whether that is right or not, I do not know. I think you have got to have something more than technically manned posts. That is my point. I am not questioning it, but I do think there should be a warning and a caution given to the department that it should not want to go lopsided one way or the other. Important as it is to have brilliant people in this department—and we have got a lot of brilliant ones—I think it is important to have practical people as well.

Mr. KIRK: Is the type you speak of interested? I do believe the type you get by taking university graduates is one of the best you can get. Going back