

moral values. And it seems to me that it is precisely these elements which, by inclination and tradition, institutions like United College are best qualified to impart.

In the second place, Universities and Colleges may do much to reinforce our Civil Service by keeping before their students the idea and the ideal of direct service of the state. In recent years the relationship between those in the Public Service responsible for recruitment and the faculties and students of our Universities has become much closer and more satisfactory than it used to be. This is all to the good. When I was an undergraduate I cannot remember a single one of my contemporaries who had in any way before him as a possible career - the Canadian Public Service. I do recall one or two had been attracted by the opportunities available under the British Colonial Office. But of the Civil Service of Canada we knew less than little and cared less than that.

The Civil Service of the United Kingdom has long been a model to the world largely because of the prestige which it enjoys in British Universities. For generations the Treasury, the "Home Civil" and the Foreign Office have had their pick from among the best University graduates. We in Canada are making progress in this direction. It is important that we should continue to do so, until the entry each year into the professional service of their country of a suitable proportion of the best of their graduates becomes an integral part of Canadian University tradition, from Victoria to St. John's.

The part which the Universities have played and continue to play in the scientific activities of government in Canada is better known and more widely understood. Through the National Research Council, and more recently through the Defence Research Board, as well as through the scientific branches and divisions of various departments in Ottawa, the Universities have a direct partnership with government. The scientific achievements of Canada during the last war and since would have been quite impossible without this intimate and workmanlike regime of continuing co-operation and mutual aid in fundamental and applied research. Reviewing this field in relation to present needs, the Massey Commissioners observed "our very safety depends upon this work of vital national importance".

There are other ways in which the Universities can and do contribute to the proper conduct of the business of government to the Public Service. More and more frequently, for example, members of academic staffs are borrowed by government departments for special duties, not only in times of emergency but quite customarily now as a matter of normal practice. My own Department is heavily indebted to the academic profession for work of this character. In some instances, I am afraid we have rejoined by purloining professors for our regular service. Their contribution has been a notable one. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine how the Department of External Affairs would have been able to meet the demands of the war and post war years had we not been able to call upon the Universities for skilled and devoted reinforcements from their teaching staffs.

You will not now be in doubt concerning my view of the relationship between the Universities and the Public Service.