

at a university. Men electing to enter the technical branches of the active forces and having the required qualifications will be taken on strength at the end of their third academic year and will be sent to the universities to obtain the degree most closely related to the work of their service.

All cadets from both colleges will do practical work with their services during the summer months on exactly the same terms as the students doing summer work under the C.O.T.C., U.N.T.D. or Flying Cadet Plans.

In this way we believe it should be impossible for a cleavage to develop between the officer products of the Service Colleges and those of the universities. There should be a healthy emulation between them. They should learn to know and like each other. The products of the two groups of institution, the Service Colleges and the universities, should march in the ranks of the active forces and reserves in step and in harmony with each other.

Moreover, the fact that both groups, those from the universities and those from the Service Colleges, will be trained with active force personnel at one or other of the Corps schools and Service establishments across the country will have the advantage of mixing up men of every race and class and part of Canada. The advantage of this was particularly emphasized at Valcartier where I saw active and reserve officers and cadets and men of both languages instructing and learning in two languages throughout the period of their summer training. It was one of the best possible demonstrations of the partnership of the two races.

Since my appointment I have emphasized the importance of a knowledge of both English and French to all Canadians, but particularly those in the armed forces. Obviously an officer possessing both languages has an advantage in exercising leadership and command, in getting along with his fellows in peace or war, in access to additional knowledge and in work as liaison officers, military attachés and the like. Accordingly, French and English are both compulsory subjects at both colleges for the first three years. That, however, is not enough. I urge staffs and cadets to see to it that by one means or another they learn to speak both languages fluently before the end of their course.

In all the work at the Service Colleges we shall set high standards. The only thing more expensive than education is ignorance. We want to have nothing second rate about our armed forces. They cannot be large and so they must be good, and how good they are will depend on the quality of their officers. The quality of the generals of the future, the success or failure of our armies, should they ever have to be used, depend on the quality of the young men I see before me today and on the training that they receive here and in the services afterwards. You may remember the saying attributed to Wellington, "I don't know any bad regiments: I only know bad commanding officers."

Having visited virtually every naval, military and air establishment across Canada during the past eighteen months, I want to tell you that I have been impressed with the quality of the officers and men in the forces today.

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