

operation and maintenance of parks, parkways and grounds adjoining government buildings at Ottawa are included in the Supply estimates of the Public Works Minister. However, the control exercised by the Commission and the Governor in Council does not apply to interior alterations in a building.

Parliament has given the Governor in Council further administrative powers over the Parliament Hill lands in the Government Property Traffic Act, R.S. ch. 324, as amended by Acts 1960-61, ch. 34. By this act, Parliament authorizes the Governor in Council to make the necessary regulations for the control of traffic "upon any lands belonging to or occupied by Her Majesty in right of Canada". The Governor in Council is empowered to authorize "officers" to enforce the regulations which, by the statute, carry quasi-criminal sanctions. Under the R.C.M. Police Act, Acts 1959, ch. 54, the Governor in Council may require the R.C.M.P. to perform such duties and functions in such places within or outside Canada as the Governor in Council prescribes. The force is controlled and managed by the R.C.M.P. Commissioner who is under the direction of the Minister of Justice. Thus, the Governor in Council may require the R.C.M.P. to assume duties, as well as those of traffic, control, on the Hill; and thus the Minister of Justice is responsible for the execution of these duties to the Governor in Council and Parliament.

The final power over the control and management of the Parliament Hill lands and buildings is financial. All monies expended upon these lands and buildings are, of course, voted by the House of Commons in the annual Supply Bill. The specific votes covering such expenditures are in different departmental estimates: Legislation, Public Works, R.C.M. Police. In the 1961-62 Estimates, two Legislation votes indicated a degree of control in the respective Senate and House of Commons votes for the Protective Services. At present these Protective Services operate solely within the Centre Block Building. In the Public Works Estimates there are votes under two main headings: "Public Buildings Construction and Services" and "National Capital Commission". Under the R.C.M. Police Estimates, the expenditures on police service for Parliament Hill are included under "Headquarters Administration and National Police Service—Operation and Maintenance." There are two statutes of Parliament which distribute authority generally and specifically over expenditures on Parliament Hill and its buildings. One is the Financial Administration Act, R.S., ch. 116, as amended, and the other is the House of Commons Act, R.S., ch. 143. By section 5 of the F.A. Act, the Treasury Board

acts as a committee of the Privy Council on all matters relating to "finance, revenues, estimates, expenditures and financial commitments . . ." Sections 15 to 18 of the House of Commons Act provide for the Speaker to prepare estimates for the House of Commons, for the approval of these estimates by the Minister of Finance, and for the administration of the expenditure of these estimates, as so approved, by a Committee composed of the Speaker and four members of the Privy Council who are also members of the House. These four Privy Councillors are appointed by the Governor in Council.

The Library of Parliament is in a unique position as to its ownership and the trust on which it is held, its physical occupation of a portion of the Parliament Buildings, and its control and management.

Parliament, by the Library of Parliament Act, R.S. 166, as amended by Acts 1955, ch. 35, provides that the title to the books and other effects now or hereafter in the joint possession of the Senate and Commons are vested in Her Majesty for the use of both Houses of Parliament—not public purposes generally. Parliament requires that the Library "shall be kept in a suitable portion of the Parliament Buildings appropriated for the purpose." This is the first reference to the Parliament buildings, as such, either in the singular or plural, in any statute herein cited. It will also be noted that no authority is specifically charged with appropriating Library space. Section 3 provides that the direction and control of the Library and of its officers and servants "is" vested in the Senate Speaker and the Commons Speaker assisted, during each session, by a joint Parliamentary Committee. (The English statute version gives the singular verb "is" to "direction and control" as though those the words had one meaning; the French version has "sont confies" and thereby giving separate but equal value to each power). Section 4 provides that the Speakers, assisted by the joint committee, may make orders and regulations for the government of the Library and for the proper expenditure of moneys voted by Parliament for the purchase of books and other effects to be deposited therein subject to the approval of the two Houses of Parliament.

The relationship of the Reading Room of the Commons to the Library—and therefore to Parliament, the two Speakers, and the House Internal Economy Committee—is difficult to define. Prior to June, 1954, the Reading Room was an adjunct of the Commons and its control and direction entrusted to the Commons' Speaker: its estimates were included in the Speaker's estimates and so were subject to approval by the Minister of Finance and their expenditure, when voted,