

Questions

equipment. It seems to me that we are now making a change in the system which has been followed up to now. There has been the recommendation that the debates in this house as well as in committees be electronically recorded, but it seems to me that this will only be successful if the proper people are trained. Electronic equipment has been operating in some committees but has been controlled by people who do not know how to use it. It appears to me that this is very ineffectual, and that it retards the extension of the operation considerably. There are no doubt many hon. members who can remember being in committees when the man operating the switches has not turned on the right microphone and the squeals are more easily heard than the voices. Therefore we must have trained personnel, and this is a matter the house has not given much consideration to in the past.

I only hope that when we use this equipment, operators with a high degree of integrity are employed; because electronic records can be changed, and that is one of the reasons they have not been accepted in the past. I suggest that the committee give consideration to the establishment of a branch with properly trained personnel to operate this equipment so that it will prove satisfactory, and so that we will be able to extend it into some other fields. I hope this is done immediately so that we are not again faced with having half trained people operating highly complicated equipment.

[Translation]

Mr. Guy Marcoux (Quebec-Montmorency): Mr. Speaker, a few words only to say that our group also holds translators and interpreters in great respect. However, we think it is normal, especially in the capital of the country and in our parliament, that members be able to speak in their mother tongue and be interpreted, or at least to have their speech recorded as delivered in the reports. That is the reason why a proposal was made for a tape-recording system.

In the same way that the federal government found, to its surprise, that the Quebec pension plan was a considered and well-thought-out plan, I feel it might be profitable to consult the Quebec government concerning the system it uses to report the official debates. We are told that it works very well. This is another field where we could advantageously follow the pattern set by the province of Quebec.

[Text]

Mr. Speaker: Is it the pleasure of the house to adopt the said motion?

Motion agreed to.

DEFENCE—CONCURRENCE IN FIRST REPORT OF
SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Mr. D. G. Hahn (Broadview) presented the first report of the special committee on defence and moved that the report be concurred in.

Motion agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS PRIVATE BILLS—SECOND REPORT
OF STANDING COMMITTEE

[Translation]

Mr. Gérard Loiselle (St. Ann) presented the second report, in French and in English, of the standing committee on miscellaneous private bills.

[Text]

QUESTIONS

(Questions answered orally are indicated by an asterisk.)

“OOKPIK”—CATALOGUE IDENTIFICATION

Question No. 503—Mr. Fisher:

1. With regard to the Ookpik toy design, what is the exact bibliographical identity of the catalogue in which the officials of the Department of Trade and Commerce found it?

2. Who is the publisher of this catalogue?

3. Was trade and commerce shown a model or replica, other than the catalogue design, before it had an Ookpik made up and, if so, when and by whom?

Answer: 1. Canadian Eskimo Fine Crafts, issued under the authority of the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, by the queen's printer and controller of stationery, Ottawa, in 1963 as item Cat. R2-2463.

2. The queen's printer on behalf of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

3. No. On request, the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources had an Ookpik made up for use by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

REQUEST FOR GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES

Question No. 539—Mr. Orlikow:

Is the government giving consideration to the requests of the Canadian universities foundation made in their brief to the Prime Minister in May 1963 “that the parliament of Canada enact legislation authorizing expenditure of \$300 million for matching capital grants to universities and colleges for projects on which commitments are made between July 1, 1963 and June 30, 1966;” and “that the federal grant for each approved capital