

for Peace River (Mr. Baldwin), the hon. member for Edmonton West (Mr. Lambert) and the hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre (Mr. Knowles), dealt exclusively with the very limited point to which I have referred. Since, according to the submission, the minister's procedural objection could not be raised at that point they obviously did not consider it proper to argue the substance of the minister's arguments. For the moment I will therefore limit my comments to the objection raised by hon. members to the timing of the minister's objection.

In my opinion it was not improper for the President of the Privy Council to seek to question the form of the committee report at the stage he chose to select. In this regard I bring the attention of the house to citation 323 (1) of Beauchesne's fourth edition, where it is stated:

A committee report may be ruled out of order though it has been received by the House, and a motion to concur therein cannot then be entertained.

It seems to me this citation is directly on point and justifies the minister's submission that the procedural points should be considered and should be determined before the motion is put.

This having been said I would suggest that hon. members interested in this extremely complex situation should be given an opportunity to express their views in relation to the substance of the points raised by the President of the Privy Council.

After giving much thought to the complex procedural aspects of the matter I am concerned mostly about three specific points. First, it must be determined whether the sub judice doctrine is applicable here. Hon. members may wish to consult citation 152 (2) of Beauchesne's fourth edition on this point. Second, I am concerned with the form of the committee recommendation. Normally these recommendations propose that parliament or the government take into consideration the advisability of introducing legislation for a specified purpose. One might well wonder whether the form of the present report does not constitute a direction rather than a mere recommendation. A further point is whether the report is within the terms of the committee order of reference.

Of course, there may be other points of procedure that hon. members may want to raise, either in support of or in opposition to the presentation of the motion at this time. Because of the importance and complexity of the matter I would think that hon. members

would want an opportunity to give some thought to the procedural point I have raised and, at their convenience, submit arguments for consideration by the Chair. The hon. house leaders may want to consult one another or with the Chair in this regard. In view of the circumstances I suggest that the motion should stand.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER MARKING FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Right Hon. P. E. Trudeau (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege today to draw to the attention of the house the fact that one of the pioneer intergovernmental organizations, the International Labour Organization, is shortly to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary. The I.L.O. was one of the happier outcomes of world war I. It was established under the League of Nations as part of mankind's attempt to create a form of international order.

[*Translation*]

It is particularly appropriate that we in Canada should recognize this anniversary because of our longstanding association with I.L.O.

Canada has been a member since its outset and during world war II when the organization fled Europe before the Nazi invasion, the Canadian government invited the I.L.O. to come to this country. That invitation was accepted and the organization established its headquarters on the campus of McGill University.

In addition, several distinguished Canadians, some of whom are in the gallery this afternoon, have sat on I.L.O.'s board of directors.

● (2:20 p.m.)

[*English*]

A feature of the International Labour Organization which sets it apart from most bodies of its kind is the tripartite participation of governments, workers and employers. This organization, perhaps more accurately than any other, reflects the needs of that part of the international community which it serves. Partly as a result, the I.L.O. has to its credit an impressive list of accomplishments. It was the first international organization to regard social and economic rights as basic human rights. It was the first international organization to declare, to codify and to