

matter involving careful consideration and study. I shall in my remarks, therefore, try to make them as brief as possible consistent with an explanation of the purpose of this bill.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, section 14 of the Copyright Act, as at present drawn, contains provisions whereby a compulsory licence for the issue of copies of a work may be ordered by the minister. The minister who has charge of this Act, of course, is the Secretary of State, and in his discretionary powers, and subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions, he has the right to permit a licence to be granted to a person to publish works where the author has failed to supply the reasonable demands of the Canadian market, or where he has not printed the works for use in Canada.

*By the Chairman:*

Q. Who are you representing?—A. I should have stated that before, but I am representing, Mr. Chairman, a group of non-tariff fire insurance companies licensed to do business in Canada.

J. A. MANN, K.C.: Is it not non-board companies, but non-tariff companies? Non-board companies may be tariff companies, but are not members of the Canadian Underwriters Association. Is that not correct?

Mr. MARTIN: I think we have to accept his explanation of the companies he represents.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you think the names of the companies represented should be placed on the record?

Mr. MACDONALD: Does he represent a class?

The WITNESS: It is a class, yes, of non-tariff companies or non-board companies who are interested in this bill.

The CHAIRMAN: I think we will put the names of the companies he represents on the record.

The WITNESS: Canadian Mercantile Insurance, Commerce Mutual Insurance, Canadian National Insurance, Sterling Insurance Company, Union Fire, Accident and General Insurance Company, Economical Mutual, Waterloo Mutual, Perth Mutual, Gore District Mutual, Stanstead and Sherbrooke, New York Fire, Merchants and Manufacturers, American Equitable, Canadian Alliance, Sussex Fire, Fonciere Fire, Wawanesa Mutual.

I was saying that section 14 of the Copyright Act, providing for compulsory licence when the reasonable demands of the Canadian market have not been met, was inserted in the Copyright Act in 1921 by parliament; and in 1923 by sub-section 8 of section 16 of the Act, these compulsory licence features were limited only to the situation where it was a Canadian author. In other words, compulsory licences are entirely a domestic matter, and, therefore, we do not run into any international complications resulting from our own inventions. This is a Canadian matter for the Canadian parliament to deal with.

The purpose of the present bill, as Mr. Martin said a moment ago, is to enlarge upon these powers which parliament gave to the Secretary of State, or to the minister, in 1921. Heretofore, of course, the situation has not really arisen because any author has been only too happy to meet the demands of the Canadian market for his work.

The present bill arises out of an application which was made on the 28th of April, 1938, to the Secretary of State asking him to grant a compulsory licence in connection with certain fire insurance plans and maps.

Before dealing with that I want to endorse emphatically every word said by Mr. Martin a moment ago, that it is not the intention of the sponsors of the present bill, in any manner, shape or form, to interfere with any artistic or literary works, as such.

[Mr. W. B. Scott, K.C.]