

thought he was 28, to be honest about it, but they had to get the cut in somewhere.

Hon. Mr. Choquette: The newspapermen got the front page.

Hon. Mr. Croll: What is most important is that we are living in a world of bilingualism and biculturalism. We have spent millions of dollars on the Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, in a desire to keep the country united—and yet it seems this linguistic duality has not reached the Senate. Listen to this—the Senate, being presented on television, and not one word of French. This is the kind of presentation some people are looking for to belittle the Senate. I am not much sold on these things, as you can gather from what I have already said.

Hon. Mr. Choquette: In all fairness, Senator Croll, there had been some French. Senator Desruisseaux spoke in French, and some of the French had been given on that program. The Leader of this party had been shown here as the Leader, French-speaking, and he was not even seen on the program. That was a première to Senator Davey and others who hand-picked the people who were going to be shown and seen on that program. It is as plain as that.

Hon. Mr. Croll: Your apologies are very nice in this chamber, but thousands of people saw the program and did not get your explanation. I did not know anything about it.

Hon. Mr. Choquette: Well, I am giving it to you now.

Hon. Mr. Croll: I am not interested in that. I saw what I saw.

Hon. Mr. Thorvaldson: You ought to be interested in it. The fact of the matter is that there was ample French on that program, but it was cut. It was not cut here. We saw to it that there was plenty of French in that program, but it was cut by the television people or by Senator Davey.

Hon. Mr. Croll: That is so much nonsense. You know that when it came up here, I was not in favour of it to begin with. I did not raise any objection, but I said then that you would have no control over it. You remember that—and you did not have any control over it. But you were so anxious to get publicity any way at all that it was a miserable catastrophe.

Hon. Mr. Thorvaldson: Don't refer to me as "you".

Hon. Mr. Croll: You take the responsibility.

Hon. Mr. Thorvaldson: Don't say "you" to me, my friend. All I am saying is that there was ample French and that it was cut by the television people.

Hon. Mr. Croll: And all I am saying is that when it was shown to the public it had no French in it, and that is a true statement.

Now, I was saying that the Senate changes from time to time. I think it all began about ten years ago when we started into our investigatory functions. I am going to take a few minutes to go through some of them.

One of the first undertakings that we took by way of special committee was Manpower and Employment in 1960. That was a most thorough study, the first of its kind. We had as our director Dr. John J. Deutsch. Subsequently he became head of the Economic Council and then President of Queen's University. At that time we heard the ablest people in the whole of Canada. This inquiry continued for weeks and months. It was really hard work. We sat from November 1960 until June 1961. Subsequently, there was formed the Department of Manpower. My authority for saying that the basis of that department was this report is that both Jean Marchand, the Minister of the department, and the Leader of the Senate, Senator Martin, have said so. Senator Martin said so here just a few days ago.

The Senate Committee on Land Use in Canada started in 1957 and lasted through about four Parliaments, its report coming in 1963. It, too, made a very thorough study, coming out with a complete report. The Minister of Agriculture in the Conservative Government, Mr. Alvin Hamilton, and Mr. Maurice Sauve, the Minister in the following Government, are my authorities for saying that that was the basis upon which ARDA was finally established.

We then began in 1963 a report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Aging. That sat through three Parliaments and gave birth to a new concept. There had not been any new social aspects for some years. Mr. Beveridge was the last man to come forth with a new idea in social security. This committee reported then on the guaranteed income, which was accepted by the Senate and by the House.

It is very interesting to note that 735,965 people draw a guaranteed income in this country—some in part, some in whole.