

Now, broadly speaking, those several parts of the 1924 Act were designed to take care of different classes of employees who had come in under different Acts from the period back to 1898—and I confess I am not old enough to remember all that went on in those days—but the various sections were applied to certain classes of civil servants who did or did not elect under various Acts going back to 1898, and so on. There are, of course, still a few employees—we have employees who have been with us for 45 years or more—who are affected by those Acts.

Mr. BALCOM: Mr. Chairman, will it be proper to ask my question now? I am referring to a group of employees of the D.V.A. who prior to 1924—

The CHAIRMAN: We agreed to leave that over to when we will have all the delegations here on that point.

Mr. BALCOM: Then you are not going to deal with that point now?

The CHAIRMAN: I thought we would take the entire meeting on Wednesday evening for that one point. Tomorrow night at 8.30 we will have the Legion and the D.S.C.R. and everyone interested in that point here, and it will only have to be done once.

Mr. QUELCH: Will that cover civil servants who were contributing to the Retirement Fund, having entered the service about 1912 and who elected, say, about ten years ago to come into the general Superannuation Fund, and all the money which was accumulated to their credit was transferred to that fund and they came under the ten-year average basis instead of the five-year average basis?

The CHAIRMAN: You can ask questions on that, now, Mr. Quelch. We were on that two or three times tonight and it has been pretty well indicated that if their contract was terminated they lost their five-year privilege, but only with respect to their future employment.

Mr. QUELCH: But there is no termination here.

The WITNESS: As I recall it, the old Act was called the Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement Act. That was prior to 1924 and there was a scheme there where you could go under the retirement section rather than the superannuation section. In 1924 these persons could elect to come under the new Act, and a considerable number did not. In 1927 they were given a new option and a great many did, and if they did, they came under the five-year average. Then the election period closed down. There was a good deal of discussion during the next 15 to 18 years, many claiming that had they known of the benefits they would have elected; various people claimed they did not understand the benefits, so in 1944-45 the period of election was reopened, but only on the basis of coming in under the ten-year average like all the other civil servants.

The CHAIRMAN: Any further questions on Mr. Taylor's presentation?

Mr. RICHARD: You mean under the whole thing?

The CHAIRMAN: I mean under his presentation which we had this morning, Mr. Taylor's general presentation. As we come to certain sections of the Act, of course, we will deal with them.

By Mr. Richard:

Q. Under the Retirement Fund, I think Mr. Taylor could indicate to me whether I am clear about this, that prevailing rates employees will be entitled to come into the fund when designated by order in council. Is that right?—
A. Yes. That power remains with the Governor in Council. The minister said in the second reading speech that he had instructed us to give careful thought to various possible schemes for providing for some measure of pension or retirement privileges for prevailing rates people on a much broader front.