

and includes a very interesting statement given by Sir Francis Floud; a speech by Lord Stamp which was not included in the report but which the committee was authorized to print, regarding the civil service in British industry; the minutes of the civil service commission, and an index of those minutes; a report on civil servants sixty-five or over; a submission by the professional institute; some data of the treasury board, and data on the personnel of the civil service commission.

I must congratulate the government on having superannuated two people, one of them who was supreme in the civil service commission and without whose recommendation no report of the chief of the organization branch could be considered, no report from any examiner in charge could be considered, and no promotion could be awarded. Those powers were found exorbitant by the last committee.

President Roosevelt in a recent letter to Mr. Justice Reed of the Supreme Court of the United States, who is the head of a committee appointed by the president to study methods of improving government personnel and efficiency of the civil service—I am quoting from the *Times* of Sunday last—after explaining that he was sorry he was away at the time the committee opened its sittings, said:

I should not have asked men with your responsibilities in other fields of government and business to undertake this study if I did not deem it of vital importance to the nation.

The growing complexities of modern government require the development of a trained personnel of men and women of outstanding ability, resourcefulness and breadth of mind willing to devote their lives to the public service.

Upon the development of such a personnel the future of our democracy may in no small measure depend.

That committee includes Attorney General Frank Murphy and Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter.

I do not wish to go further without mentioning that the government should be congratulated upon having superannuated and taken out of the service a man—a high-standing official,—who was guilty of dirty favouritism.

Now with regard to the documentary evidence already mentioned, if some hon. members object to the publication of the oral evidence they cannot object to the publication of the documentary evidence for the perusal of members of the committee and of members of the House of Commons. I wonder whether hon. members of this house realize what is the amount paid to dominion civil servants. According to a report published by the Bureau of Statistics in 1935, in

1931-32 the amount paid to dominion civil servants was \$92,590,000. Of course it was a little less years afterwards. At that time the number of civil servants mentioned in that report was only 44,000. I have been in communication with a very able official of the Department of Finance, Mr. W. C. Ronson, who is assistant deputy minister, and who amongst the people who have foggy minds is one of the few who has a clear mind; he did exceptionally bright work, and I told him that I would commend him to his minister, but is it not much better to commend his work to the house? I obtained some very interesting information from him with regard to the number of civil servants. The total on April 1, 1937, was 57,426. Of them, 40,523 were Canadians, 13,474 from the British Isles, 512 from the British possessions, 451 from the United States, 1,068 from Europe, 95 from elsewhere, and 303 not stated. I wish to draw the attention of the house to the fact that in 1932 there were 44,000 civil servants, and now there are more than 57,000.

Mr. MacNEIL: What is the total payroll?

Mr. POULIOT: I may give it later. A few years ago it was \$92,000,000, but it must be more now.

A very interesting editorial was published by Mr. Charles Lynch, then president of the parliamentary press gallery, in the *Civil Service Review* of September 30, 1938, expressing views which were shared by the officers of the civil service associations. The council of the professional institute met early in February, and according to the *Ottawa Citizen* of February 6, 1939, they said:

Concerning the recommendation for rating of employees by a board of three department officers, doubt was expressed that ratings could be established by anyone other than individuals closely concerned with the work of the employee.

This was suggested to the Civil Service Associations when they appeared before the committee, and they agreed to that; and also Mr. Nelson, the chief examiner of the commission, agreed with it. In the *Legionary* of January, 1938, I read that Major Bowler, who represented the Canadian Legion before the committee, and was accompanied by Mr. J. C. G. Herwig, assistant general secretary of the dominion command,—

—received an extremely courteous hearing from the chairman, Mr. J. F. Pouliot (Lib., Temiscouata), and the members of the committee, several of whom are themselves ex-service men and fully familiar with the problem.

During the recess I asked some questions of the chairman of the civil service commission. He has answered some of them, but