July 14, 1966

The Hon. the Speaker: Those in favour of the motion in amendment will please say "Content."

# Some Hon. Senators: Content.

The Hon. the Speaker: Those against the motion in amendment will please say "Non-content."

### Some Hon. Senators: Non-content.

The Hon. the Speaker: In my opinion, the non-contents have it.

And five honourable senators having risen:

The Hon. the Speaker: Call in the senators.

Amendment of Hon. Mr. McCutcheon negatived on the following division:

CONTENTS

Aseltine	Haig
Blois	Irvine
Brooks	Macdonald
Choquette	(Cape Breton)
Fournier	McCutcheon
(Madawaska-	Phillips
Restigouche)	Quart
Grosart	Yuzyk—13

#### NON-CONTENTS

Baird	Hugessen
Basha	Inman
Beaubien	Isnor
(Provencher)	Kinley
Boucher	Lang
Bourget	Langlois
Bourque	Leonard
Burchill	Macdonald
Cameron	(Brantford)
Connolly	MacKenzie
(Ottawa West)	McDonald
Davey	McElman
Denis	McGrand
Deschatelets	McLean
Dessureault	Nichol
Dupuis	Prowse
Fournier (De	Rattenbury
Lanaudière)	Vaillancourt-33
Gouin	

The Hon. the Speaker: I declare the amendment lost.

It is moved by the honourable Senator Connolly (Ottawa West), seconded by the honourable Senator Leonard, that this bill be now read the third time. Is it your pleasure, honourable senators, to adopt the motion? Some Hon. Senators: Carried.

Hon. Mr. McCutcheon: On division.

Motion agreed to and bill read third time and passed, on division.

### NATIONAL ARTS CENTRE BILL

## SECOND READING

Hon. Norman A. MacKenzie moved the second reading of Bill C-194, to establish a corporation for the administration of the National Arts Centre.

He said: Honourable senators, I am pleased that I have the privilege of speaking briefly about Bill C-194, an act to establish a corporation for the administration of the National Arts Centre. I was a member of the Royal Commission, under the chairmanship of the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, which reported on the National Development of the Arts, Letters and Sciences in Canada soon after World War II. I was one of the original members of the Canada Council and served on that council for the full six years that were legally permissible.

During the period since World War II, I have watched with surprise and great satisfaction the way in which all of the fine arts have blossomed and grown and developed across and throughout Canada. The most impressive evidences of this are naturally in our centres of population, Montreal, Toronto Winnipeg and Vancouver, but other centres, too, Halifax, Fredericton, Quebec, London, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria, Saint John and St. John's, are all in their own ways doing exciting things in this whole field.

Even little Charlottetown in the smallest of our provinces has, with the co-operation and support of the federal Government and all of the provincial governments, established, as a permanent and living memorial to the Fathers of Confederation, a remarkable Centre for the Fine Arts, and each year provides for the hundreds of thousands of visitors, most of them Canadians, who go there as tourists, a most exciting and colourful summer Festival of the Fine Arts.

Our peoples have lived in what is now Canada since 1583 when Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession of Newfoundland for the then sovereign of England, the first Queen Elizabeth, but throughout nearly four centuries they and we have been so concerned with developing the physical aspects of Canada and providing for our physical needs