

went to other parts of Canada and took their high place, on the bench, in the Senate, and in diplomatic circles. I repeat, we were indeed proud of the Turgeon name and the Turgeon family in the Province of New Brunswick.

May I say to the honourable Leader of the Government, who mentioned the fact that these two distinguished senators belonged to his party, that we extend our sympathy to that party. Its members have suffered a great loss, as indeed has Canada, in the passing of these men.

Hon. Salter A. Hayden: Honourable senators, may I add a few words to what has been said in expressing our sense of loss in the death of Senator Campbell and Senator Turgeon.

Senator Campbell was appointed to the Senate in 1943. I have known him for all the years I have been in professional life. He was at law school when I was there, although not in the same year; and over the years afterwards, in politics, in professional life, in business, we were almost daily in communication. A great sense of camaraderie existed between us, and that, of course, increased substantially when he came to the Senate. Thus, when Senator Campbell passed away, as you will appreciate, my feeling of loss was very strong. I had been talking to him some seven or eight days before he died, and in the course of the discussion we talked about the plans for the next session of Parliament, although I believe he knew, as I knew, that time for him was running out quickly, that he might not be able to attend another session. Therefore, I have a real sense of personal loss.

There is also the loss which we feel as senators: his presence, his judgment, his ability are no longer available to us. Then there is the great loss suffered by his family, his widow and his children.

The other day I went back and read again the *Hansard* report of the committee meetings in December of last year on the income tax amendments. The statements made and the questions asked by Senator Campbell in the course of that study stand out for their clarity of thought and expression and forcefulness, and nowhere in them do you find even a whisper of surrender to this fatal illness which he had and which I am sure he knew he had. He knew even then there was not much longer to go, yet he carried on.

I remember the late senator expressing his philosophy to me—I think it was only in December of last year—when he said, “You know, if you waited until you felt 100 per cent well all the time before undertaking things you would never get them done. So I just carry on to the fullest extent that I can, as though there was no ailment of any kind

bothering me, and that is the way I hope I can continue until the final bell rings.” That was typical of Peter Campbell.

Reference has been made to the income tax study which took a period of about two years after the close of the last war. Senator Campbell was the one who introduced that resolution in the Senate; he was a most active, alert and conscientious member of that committee, and contributed much to its success. As you know, its report produced a complete revision of the approach to the whole question of income tax in this country, which was much needed after the war.

I should like also to refer for a moment to the fact that following the war, when many regulations and orders in council were being passed into legislation, Senator Campbell was one of the many senators who took a very strong position with respect to the carrying into statute law the restraints on the economic freedom and the operation of business such as had been found necessary to give full play to during the war years. So every piece of legislation that came before us during the several years following the end of the war was closely scrutinized, and Senator Campbell was devoted in his attention to these measures, to see to it that only a minimum of restraint was perpetuated in the legislation that was introduced in those days to give statutory effect to what had formerly been orders in council and regulations.

I believe I can say of Senator Campbell that his concern in all legislation was for the national interest. His thinking in support or in opposition to proposed legislation was dictated by an independence of judgment; his political affiliations did not colour or abridge his judgment and its application to legislation that came before us. In the practice of his profession he achieved a high standing; in business his judgment was much sought after; yet, he found time for public service in many directions.

I close my reference to the late Senator Campbell by saying that many of us have lost a very dear friend, the Senate has lost a most able member, and the country is poorer because of his passing.

May I say a few words about Senator Gray Turgeon. He was appointed to the Senate in 1947, and senators who were appointed subsequently did not see the Gray Turgeon we saw in the early years that he was in the Senate. This was before he suffered impairment of health. He took part in the debates, he was active in committee work, he attended United Nations meetings.

The late senator spoke on many occasions in the Senate, and I went back recently to read some of what he had said. Throughout it all one could see that he was an excellent