

any secret information or give documents out to the public or anyone. And there were no provisos, as there are when in law exceptions are made and provided for. There were no provisos or exceptions to the effect that if he felt hurt or injured he would be able to divulge information. This is a straight-forward oath; it is a clear one; he took it, and he broke it.

**Hon. Mr. Brunt:** He took it without reservation, he said.

**Hon. Mr. Choquette:** This is what Mr. Pickersgill said with respect to the true qualities of a good civil servant:

First of all there is the constant and unflinching realization that he is a servant and not the master of the public. The second is that there should be a proper appreciation of the limits of the public servant's responsibility. Under our system of responsible parliamentary government, public servants are not expected to take the responsibility for the policies they carry out. That is the responsibility of the politician. Our senior civil servants owe loyal and zealous service to their political chief so long as he enjoys the confidence of Parliament. I think that is a principle which is acceptable. If they cannot give such service, even when they disagree with the policy they are not entitled to feel they are doing their whole duty.

Then, as far as civil servants are concerned, these words might be used, I think, to define their responsibility: one way to put it is that civil servants, like children, should be seen and not heard.

**Hon. Mr. Crerar:** May I ask my question again?

**Hon. Mr. Choquette:** Yes.

**Hon. Mr. Crerar:** Does the honourable senator say that Mr. Coyne was a civil servant in the sense that Mr. Pickersgill meant when discussing the question?

**Hon. Mr. Choquette:** I would say that he is not a civil servant in the strict sense of the word. But I am taking him to his oath, and I am dealing with his oath as such.

**Hon. Mr. Crerar:** You are quibbling.

**Hon. Mr. Choquette:** I don't care if he was called a civil servant, or the highest official in one of our most important institutions in Canada, I say that an honourable man, as he is supposed to be, should not have broken that oath.

**Hon. Mr. Crerar:** And I say you are quibbling.

**Hon. Mr. Choquette:** I am dealing with a man who took a solemn oath and deliberately broke it.

What has Mr. Coyne been doing? Again, I think the most succinct explanation was given in an editorial which appeared in the *Windsor Star*. It reads:

Whether or not a person agrees with the economics of James E. Coyne, the outgoing Governor of the Bank of Canada is now questioning the supremacy of Parliament.

Oliver Cromwell did that in England in 1649 and in 1653 he became the Lord Protector, which was just a fancy name for dictator.

The commonwealth lasted from 1649 to 1660. Then the people were fed up with dictators and the monarchy was restored.

Mr. Coyne defies the Parliament. In so doing he has revealed things that went on. Ordinarily, it is doubtful if these so-called secrets ever would have been told publicly.

If Mr. Coyne is greater than Parliament, then he becomes a dictator. Whether or not Canadians agree with Mr. Coyne's theory, are they ready to do away with Parliament?

Furthermore, on July 7 Mr. Martin said in the House of Commons:

Parliament is supreme, supreme over every emanation of the Crown, supreme over the Governor of the Bank of Canada. Parliament's word is final. There is no dispute about that.

But here we have a civil servant who has challenged the supremacy of Parliament. What did the committee do, again on partisan lines? It bowed to the will of a public servant who is challenging the Government. It fell into the trap that this public servant set up when he said he was not challenging Parliament, but was challenging the Government. Here I would like to quote Mr. Mackenzie King, who said on June 17, 1936, as reported at page 3807 of the House of Commons *Hansard* of that year:

...the last word is not with the governor of the bank but with the Governor in Council, which is the cabinet, which represents the House of Commons, and which in turn represents the people of this country.

I pointed out that what was necessary was that no institution, and least of all a great banking institution, should ever be created in this country with any such power, or be so constituted that it could be a force to oppose the will of the Government of the day.