

we will arrange it so that he only gets one pension. We will pay to the province or the province will pay to us if there is a reciprocal agreement between the two bodies.

Q. I just want to clarify this in my own mind.—A. The main value for the man leaving the government service and going to a university is that he can always elect for a deferred pension at the age of 60.

Q. But with the provincial government there is a reciprocal arrangement which applies both to the rights acquired under the provincial fund if it is an approved fund, and any other rights, does it?—A. This bill provides for the negotiation of such reciprocal agreements.

Q. That is what I want to get clear. Is the negotiation right for this reciprocal agreement the same in the case of universities as it is in the case of provincial governments?—A. We have given a good deal of thought as to how far we can go in negotiating reciprocal agreements of this sort, and we felt, at an official level, and the minister agreed, that it was awfully difficult to go beyond provincial organizations, international organizations and agencies of the Crown.

Q. I wanted to get the position of the universities quite clear, because we have this problem with our scientific personnel and I wondered what the difference was as between the authority for a reciprocal agreement with the provinces and with the universities.—A. I presume all the provincial universities are separate corporate bodies and there might be a way of doing it with the provinces but not with McGill or Queen's.

Q. I was thinking of universities other than provincial institutions.—A. It is difficult to draw the line. There are all sorts of good pension schemes, but you cannot draw a line as you go down through the field of private employers.

Q. What is the authority section?—A. Section 28, sir.

Q. There was obscurity in my mind as to the authority to enter into agreements. But I want to make it clear that I think it is an excellent scheme, but I am troubled as to whether the language is wide enough there to give you the authority you might want with respect to universities, because we always have a problem arising with scientific personnel. Perhaps I could leave it at this stage without questioning further, and you could ask some of the men concerned with the legal side to take a look at the point and see if they can go into it.—A. I am quite sure that the bill as it is drawn would not permit reciprocal agreements, certainly with private universities. The minister could not, under this section, negotiate an agreement with Queen's University or McGill or with any other private university.

Q. Would it be fair to ask you to come have a look at that problem for the next day or two bearing in mind the problem of scientific personnel in one or two of the departments.

*By the Chairman:*

Q. I notice, Mr. Taylor, under 2-H pensionable employment is defined as "any employment in respect of which there was an established superannuation or pension fund or plan approved by the Treasury Board". Is there an official list of the plans approved by the Treasury Board. Or is that a list that changes from time to time.—A. There is no list. It originates by particular applications. A man comes to us from the A.B.C. corporation or the X.Y.Z. bank and we examine the case and if we find the pension plan in that organization is satisfactory that plan is then approved, and unless there is some change in the pension plan any other employee who has had service under that plan would receive the same treatment without going back to re-approve the plan.