

DOCUMENTS TABLED

Hon. John J. Connolly tabled:

Consolidated Index and Table of Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, for the period January 1, 1955 to September 30, 1964. (English and French texts).

Statements showing Classification of Loans and Deposit Liabilities in Canadian Currency of the Chartered Banks of Canada as at September 30, 1964, pursuant to section 119(1) of the Bank Act, chapter 48, Statutes of 1953-54. (English and French texts).

Report on the Quinquennial Actuarial Examination on the state of the Superannuation Account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund as at December 31, 1962, pursuant to Part I of the Public Service Superannuation Act, section 33, chapter 47, Statutes of Canada, 1952-53. (English and French texts).

Report on the Quinquennial Actuarial Examination on the state of the Regular Forces Death Benefit Account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund as at December 31, 1960, pursuant to Part II of the Public Service Superannuation Act, section 43, chapter 64, Statutes of Canada, 1953-54. (English and French texts).

Report on the Quinquennial Actuarial Examination on the state of the Public Service Death Benefit Account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund as at December 31, 1962, pursuant to Part II of the Public Service Superannuation Act, section 48, chapter 64, Statutes of Canada, 1953-54. (English and French texts).

Canada Pension Plan Actuarial Report, dated November 6, 1964. (English text).

Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, of Wednesday, November 11, 1964, pursuant to section 7 of the Regulations Act, chapter 235, R.S.C., 1952. (English and French texts).

Communiqué issued following a meeting of military experts to consider the technical aspects of United Nations peace-keeping operations, held at Ottawa, November 2-6, 1964. (English and French texts).

MONUMENTS ON PARLIAMENT HILL

INQUIRY RE SUGGESTED UNVEILING

On the Order for Notices of Inquiries:

Hon. Jean-François Pouliot: Honourable senators, the question that I am about to ask is not for an immediate answer. I shall be satisfied if I receive an answer next week.

I referred to the subject matter of my question earlier in the session. It is a public matter, and is known by all. My inquiry concerns the Baldwin-Lafontaine monument on this hill, which has been standing, exposed to all the elements—rain, snow, hail, wind and storm—for 50 years. This year is the 100th anniversary of the death of Louis Hippolyte Lafontaine, who was a prime minister of Canada and a chief justice of King's Bench in the Province of Quebec.

My question is this: Will that monument be unveiled by a person of note—the Governor General, or the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, or the Speaker of the Senate, or the Speaker of the House of Commons—before the end of the centennial year of the death of Lafontaine? If the Government waits until 1965 to unveil that monument, people will ask, why have they waited so long to do something that should have been done 50 years ago?

REPUBLIC OF CHILE

REPORT ON INAUGURATION OF
PRESIDENT

On the Orders of the Day:

Hon. John J. Connolly: Honourable senators, before the Orders of the Day are called, and in view of the fact that at the time of the last sitting of the Senate I was not present, perhaps I should take this occasion to explain my absence. As honourable senators know, I have been in South America, representing the Government of Canada at two functions.

My first mission was in Chile. In the September elections the Christian Democrats of that country won a rather overwhelming victory, and Eduardo Frei assumed office as president of the Republic of Chile on November 3. It is fair to say, I think, that generally throughout the Americas, and generally too in the Western world, President Frei's victory is regarded as most significant.

The election was orderly. It was thoroughly democratic, and the transition from the old to the new regime was carried out with dignity and smoothness.

President Frei received some 56 per cent of the popular vote. In this election the vote of women was counted separately, and it was overwhelmingly on the side of Frei.

Frei's chief opponent in the election was Allende, the leader of the Socialist-Marxist coalition. The principles upon which Frei's party are founded are democratic, and while they are basically Christian they have no denominational slant or aspect. They are opposed on the left to extreme socialism and communism, both of which are factors in the