

**SURPLUS WAR ASSETS—DISPOSAL TO
OTHER NATIONS**

Mr. WRIGHT:

1. What quantity of, (a) new war equipment; (b) used war equipment, or supplies have been disposed of by the Canadian government to other nations since V-E day?
2. What quantities of equipment have been delivered to each of these nations to date?
3. Under what terms was this equipment or supplies disposed of?

MOTIONS FOR PAPERS

INCOME TAX—INDIVIDUALS

Mr. WHITE (Hastings-Peterborough):

For a statement showing the number of individual income taxpayers, the amount of net income on which assessments were approved and taxes assessed during each of the fiscal years, 1939 to 1945, inclusive, classified according to income class groups; and the percentage amount which the number of taxpayers in each group, and the amount of taxes assessed against individuals in each group bears to the total number and the total taxes assessed, respectively.

Mr. McCANN: There is no objection to the passing of the motion, but I should like to ask the hon. member in whose name the motion stands if he will accept, as sufficient to meet his needs, the personal income taxes reference book of the dominion-provincial conference. I believe that it contains all the information asked for in his motion.

Mr. WHITE (Hastings-Peterborough): That will be satisfactory.

Motion agreed to.

REDISTRIBUTION

**READJUSTMENT OF REPRESENTATION OF THE
PROVINCES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS**

Mr. FREDERIC DORION (Charlevoix-Saguenay) moved:

Whereas, on July 5, 1943, a resolution was adopted by this house that an Address be presented to His Majesty the King for the purpose of securing an amendment to the British North America Act as follows:

Notwithstanding anything in the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1940, it shall not be necessary that the representation of the provinces in the House of Commons be readjusted, in consequence of the completion of the decennial census taken in the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-one, until the first session of the parliament of Canada commencing after the cessation of hostilities between Canada and the German Reich, the Kingdom of Italy and the Empire of Japan.

This act may be cited as the British North America Act, 1943, and the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1940, the British North America Act, 1907, and this act may be cited together as the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1943.

And whereas the first session of the parliament of Canada following the cessation of hostilities between Canada and the German Reich, the kingdom of Italy and the empire of Japan, is now under way;

Therefore be it resolved,—That, in the opinion of this house, the government should conform to the aforesaid resolution and take into immediate consideration the advisability of proceeding during the present session with representation of the provinces in the House of Commons, pursuant to the provisions of the British North America Act.

He said: Mr. Speaker, in July, 1943, when the house decided to amend our constitution for the postponing of the redistribution, I was one of the few members who opposed that amendment. I believed at the time, and I still believe to-day, that the reasons given in support of that amendment were futile, and that the measure created an injustice to an important part of the Canadian population. That is the reason why, at the beginning of this new parliament, I thought it was my duty to present this resolution.

Before coming to the merits of the resolution itself I should like to emphasize certain ideas which are at the basis of this motion.

We are just out of the most terrible war that humanity has ever experienced. The united nations have fought it to keep in this world the civilization which we have enjoyed in the last centuries, and also to safeguard the democratic system and the responsible government. Everybody knows that democracy is essentially based on government by the representatives of the people. There are to-day in the whole world two great systems of democracy: the British commonwealth of nations and the United States of America.

We in Canada must admit that we enjoy the most perfect system of democracy that has ever been known in the history of the world; and I do not hesitate to declare that every single individual living in this country expects to enjoy, in the full, this freedom for the attainment of which we have suffered in the past.

One of the essential elements of this democratic system is the right of every individual to be represented in the parliament of the nation, and to have, through his representative, the right to make legislation in the interest of the whole community. Therefore, each individual in the country must be placed on the same footing, because he has the same right as any other in regard to representation in the House of Commons. There cannot be two or three different classes in Canada with certain classes having superior rights over others.

In our country this problem presents some peculiarities on account of our system of representation which was adopted in the British