

Mr. McILRAITH: They were contributors under the Superannuation Act for their whole period of employment except when they were loaned to the British Pension Commission, but they have not been allowed to take up those 7 years?

The WITNESS: Generally speaking, if they are on leave of absence without pay—for instance, we lend people to the United Nations—this Act provides that they can pick up those years, but they have to pay double for it.

*By Mr. Richard:*

Q. This Act would help them to pick up those 7 years?—A. But if they had resigned—leave of absence may be a rather loose way of putting it—I do not know what the arrangements were.

Q. They were on leave of absence nominally. The whole thing was: That there was a pension fund for the British employees of the British Pensions Commission, but it did not apply to the Canadian employees. The Government of Canada requested those permanent employees of the service to go over to the British Pensions Commission. This matter has stood for all those years, and I cannot understand why it would not come under "Special cases".

The CHAIRMAN: I wonder if Mr. Gullock would like to look into that case.

The WITNESS: Yes, perhaps Mr. Gullock would look into the case.

*By Mr. McIlraith:*

Q. I am not sure whether this is the place to discuss this question, but is there any provision or authority under the Act for permitting employees to count as prior pensionable service, services in a university as professor and so on? Is there any authority for such an arrangement being made with the universities?—A. Yes, if they come from any employment in any university.

Q. Yes?—A. Where there is an approved pension plan, of which those men were members.

Q. Yes?—A. Then, upon coming into the civil service, they may elect to pay up for that period of service. The fund of course has to get 12 per cent, and they will use whatever they get back from the university fund to pay part of this service, and they can elect to pay for any additional part of their university service. They can count service with any employer who had an approved pension scheme.

*By the Chairman:*

Q. An approved scheme under the Act?—A. It is approved under this Act and approved once for all.

*By Mr. McIlraith:*

Q. Carrying that one step farther, what about scientific personnel in the federal government employ and under the Superannuation Act who go to the universities. What about them. How do they transfer their rights to an approved scheme?—A. This Act does not provide for any reciprocal agreement with employers other than governments and Crown agencies. In the case of a scientific person in the federal employ, let us say he has 10 or 12 years' service and then he goes to university. When he leaves here he has two options, one is to take his contributions back, and the other and invariably more favourable step is to leave them with the government and take a deferred pension at 60. Normally if he goes to the university at say 40 years of age, he starts to build up a pension under the university pension scheme, and at the age of 60 or 65 he will be receiving both the federal pension and on top of that a university pension which he has earned there. The difference between that and the provincial government is that if we have a reciprocal agreement