

Q. How many of those Civil servants are located in Ottawa?—A. Ottawa has some 6,500 permanents with the temporary, part time and seasonal employees, about 10,000 in all. The Ottawa Civil Service Association represents the clerical, administrative, and executive employees; it represents all classes of employees in the Civil Service. It looks after matters of general interest in the service, and endeavours to be of service to its members in every way possible. In Ottawa we have the Professional Institute, devoted chiefly to the interests of professional men in the service. The Civil Service Association includes many of the Professional Institute and many of the Haleyon Club members.

The Civil Service Association at Ottawa have always been treated with the greatest respect by the Government, or by any government that may have been in power. They have always made reasonable representations, which have been given due consideration. The Civil Service Association has no fault to find with the Civil Service Commission. I believe, within the last three years, I have never heard one remark, even by the most radical member of our executive, against the Civil Service Commission, and I am sure if there was anything of that spirit it would be expressed at our meetings.

I do not think there is any other question in regard to the Civil Service Association in Ottawa that I need mention. It was organized in 1908, to obtain superannuation chiefly, but since that time it has endeavoured to assist in all matters appertaining to the general Civil Service.

Perhaps I might deal briefly with the Whitley Councils, and I might, in making a few remarks about those Councils add something in regard to the industrial phases of the system. I do not know whether it is out of order or not, but I find that a committee was appointed in England to study the whole industrial question. Councils were provided, which have appeared to be quite feasible and workable. At the same time, this Committee made a decided pronouncement in opposition to the Whitley system in England. At the outset it might appear strange that the Civil Service organizations have not made any request before this date for Civil Service Councils, that is, a pronounced request. They have been asking for Civil Service councils for some years, and we have considered the various announcements made by the Prime Minister and Members of Parliament encouraging the Civil Service to advance along that line. There are two reasons for that. The first is that Civil Service organizations in Canada are treated exceptionally well. When they have had any representations to make to the Government, they have no fault to find with the way in which they were received, although action might sometimes seem to be slow. Another feature in the case is that when Councils are mentioned the name of Whitley is associated with them. Rumours have reached this side that the Whitley system has not been the success it is reported to be, and the Civil Service would prefer to remain aloof from such a subject. In support of the statement I have made or inferred, that the Whitley system has not been a success perhaps in industry—I am not so particular about that—but in the Civil Service in Great Britain, certain facts are available, and with emphasis I would express first the view after discussing these matters with Civil Servants that they are not in favour of the Whitley Councils, but of Civil Service Councils. The second is that the Civil Service Association of Ottawa, are not in favour of Whitley Councils, and I believe, as far as I can learn that the other associations in Ottawa have no great love for or do not wish to sponsor the idea of Whitley Councils in the service. The third fact I would submit in support of what I am saying is a quotation from *The Quill*, the official organ of the Society of Civil Servants in Great Britain, published in January, 1928. The statement is made in regard to the Whitley Councils. I do not believe that association would make a statement which perhaps did not reflect to a great

[Mr. W. J. Callaghan.]