

no provision was made—when he entered the service. He did so with the clear view that there was no pension in sight at all.

I do share the view of the Prime Minister that payments should be made by our ministers if they so desire, and if they do not so desire, then they should be without pension from the state. I am inclined to think that the same principle should be extended to our judges and that we should increase their compensation. I have expressed that view on more than one occasion. We provide pensions for our judges, making it conditional upon certain things happening. It seems to me it would be better if we also provided that the state itself should furnish ministers with an annuity if they paid for it and desired to so provide for, and that this should be part of the contract of service when they enter their employment, and if they did not desire to make a contribution from their monthly cheque to the superannuation fund, then we would have no trouble such as we sometimes have in connection with matters arising out of judicial services.

There is just one matter here that is worthy of very careful consideration. If we select persons who have not been in the service and appoint them to positions of ministers, usually it will be found that their tenure of office is not long. For instance had the course been followed which the minister expected, namely, had he in 1930 been removed from office, or recalled—and it will be remembered that the Minister of Justice made some observations regarding that matter three years ago. Then one realizes how difficult the whole problem is, of providing for retiring allowances for ministers. We appoint untrained, unskilled persons—persons untrained and unskilled in matters connected with departmental work—men who have not been councillors or second in command—usually they enter the diplomatic service of the country at an age past thirty or forty years. It would not seem to me, therefore, possible to provide for such cases by any contributions to a superannuation fund. In the very nature of things they would not expect to remain in office, they would not want to remain in office longer than eight or ten years, or whatever length of time the government that appointed them might remain in office. In my judgment it would be unfair to expect the state to provide them with pensions because their very selection for the post in question involves their being willing to accept it without pension or expectation of pension. That was so in this case, because the office to which the present minister was

appointed was the office which had been held for many years by Mr. Fabre, and Sir Charles Tupper held a similar position in London for a number of years. No question of pension as such ever arose, because the office of high commissioner, both in London and in Paris, was regarded as a political one. It was never suggested that the late Lord Strathcona was in any sense qualifying for a pension during his term of service.

The difficulty that arises is also very real if you take the question of appointments within the service itself. In Great Britain it is firmly established; pension is provided for. A man who enters the foreign service of his country knows just what he may expect. He rises from one post to another, and when the time comes for retirement he knows he will receive a definite pension. The limits are prescribed and he knows just where he is, just as much as does the civil servant in the treasury department or any other branch of the public service. As I think the Prime Minister knows, this question has engaged the attention of the permanent officers of the department, and I believe I am within the facts when I state that the view is that all persons connected with the service should make contributions if they expect to receive pensions. I think that is not an unfair statement of the general view held by the permanent officials in this as well as other countries.

I do think the amount is at least \$1,000 beyond what it should be, having regard to the conditions to which I refer. It was after much consideration, and with no desire to be niggardly with public money, but with a sense of real responsibility, that the late government concluded that \$4,000 was an ample proposal, having regard to the services rendered and to the fact that after all it is what the hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre has said, namely the determination by the government of the day of the sum they think adequate. It bears no relation to anything but the government's view as to what is an adequate payment having regard to the services rendered and the extent of those services.

This might be the appropriate place to speak about a matter that is engaging a good deal of public attention, that is, the question of his successor. It is quite clear on the part of everybody that Mr. Roy, having reached the age of seventy, will retire. Nothing could be more fatal to the maintenance of our institutions on a sound basis than what you hear, for instance, in travelling over