

been said on the motion for second reading of the bill. We should be allowed a day or two.

**Hon. Mr. Horner:** Honourable senators, I live within a few miles of two Indian reservations, and I can go a little further in commenting on the effect of the provisions of the bill than did the honourable senator who explained it.

Many Indians who never considered themselves of pure descent were faced with the threat of banishment from their reserve. Some of the reserves have become quite valuable property, by reason of the discovery of oil, and the threat of banishment of these Indians caused considerable difficulty. They appealed to the court for assistance, because there was considerable ill feeling on the reserve.

As has already been said, this bill could be referred to a committee, but we would not get any more information there than we now have. It is a simple and straightforward bill to implement the direction of the court that those Indians who are recognized and are in the band shall not be removed from the register.

I think this is one of the simplest bills that have come before the Senate in my time. It satisfies the Indians, and one can see that there is some urgency attached to it. There is drilling for oil on some reserves, and passage of the bill would prevent quarrelling among the Indians. I fail to understand what necessity there is for holding the third reading of this bill over for another day.

**Hon. Mr. Farris:** Honourable senators, I am beginning to think there must be a necessity. I have been in this house almost as long as has my honourable friend who has just spoken, and I do not recall any occasion, whether the rules had been suspended or not, when the ordinary rule of allowing at least one day to intervene between the second and the third readings of a bill was not followed, except when there was some vital reason for it.

**Hon. Mr. Aseltine:** I have no objection to the order for third reading going over to the next sitting.

**The Hon. the Speaker:** Third reading stands.

## EDUCATION

### APPOINTMENT OF ROYAL COMMISSION BY ALBERTA GOVERNMENT

On the order for resuming the adjourned debate on the inquiry of Honourable Mr. Cameron drawing the attention of the Senate to

—the necessity for Canada to mobilize and expand the educational resources of the nation

with a view to maintaining and strengthening her position as a member of the world community.

**Hon. W. Ross Macdonald:** Honourable senators, the order which has just been called has been standing on our Order Paper for a number of days, and, as it may not be proceeded with further this session, may I be permitted to refer to a relevant matter of much importance?

I was very pleased to read in the press that a six-member Royal Commission, headed by the Honourable Senator Donald Cameron, has been appointed by the Government of Alberta to study elementary and secondary education in that province. When the honourable senator's inquiry on education was initiated in the Senate it was received with mixed feelings. Some honourable members thought the matter should not be discussed here, while others felt strongly that it should. It was discussed, and we had some excellent speeches on it.

I regard it as a compliment to not only Senator Cameron, but to this house, that he has been chosen by the Province of Alberta to head this important Royal Commission. The other members of the commission are: Mrs. Wilma Hansen, of Calgary, past president of the Alberta Federation of Home and School Associations; Mrs. W. C. Taylor, of Wainwright, Alberta, past president of the Farm Women's Union of Alberta; Professor G. L. Mowat, of the University of Alberta; Norman W. Douglas of Calgary, and John S. Cormack, an Edmonton lawyer. I mention these names so that the house will realize the importance which the province of Alberta attaches to this problem of education.

The specific matters which the commission will study are:

- (1) The curricular program of the several school levels.
- (2) The attainment of school pupils and the procedure governing their classification and promotion.
- (3) The extent to which various special services are desirable and necessary and the nature of those services which should be adopted as integral parts of the educational system of the province.
- (4) Types of school organization.
- (5) Physical facilities.
- (6) The quality and supply of teachers.
- (7) Relationship of the education system to the requirements of industry and the modern community.
- (8) The economics of education.

Honourable senators will recall that many of the subjects which the commission will study were discussed in this house.

I bring the appointment of this commission to the notice of the house because, as I have said, I feel that it is a compliment to not only one of our senators but also to the Senate.

**Hon. Senators:** Hear, hear.