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No. 1

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Thursday, 16th February, 1950

The Senate met this day at half-past eleven of the clock in the forenoon, being the Second session of the Twenty-first Parliament of Canada, as summoned by Proclamation.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Baird,	Euler,	Hugessen,	Paquet,
Barbour,	Fafard,	Hurtubise,	Petten,
Beauregard,	Ferland,	Kinley,	Pirie,
Bishop,	Fogo,	Lambert,	Reid,
Bouchard,	Fraser,	Leger,	Robertson,
Bouffard,	Gershaw,	MacKinnon,	Roebuck,
Buchanan,	Gladstone,	MacLennan,	Stambaugh,
Burke,	Godbout,	Marcotte,	Stevenson,
Campbell,	Golding,	McDonald,	Taylor,
Comeau,	Gouin,	McGuire,	Turgeon,
Davis,	Grant,	McIntyre,	Vaillancourt,
Doone,	Hayden,	McKeen,	Veniot,
Duff,	Horner,	McLean,	Vien,
Dupuis,	Howard,	Moraud,	Wilson,
Emmerson,			Wood.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that he had received a communication from the Secretary to the Governor General, as follows:—

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY, CANADA

OTTAWA, 23rd January, 1950.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General will arrive at the main entrance of the Houses of Parliament at 3 p.m. on Thursday, February, 16th, and when it has been signified that all is in readiness, will proceed to the Senate Chamber to open the Second Session of the Twenty-first Parliament of Canada.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. F. G. LETSON,

Secretary to the Governor General.

The Honourable
The Speaker of the Senate,
Ottawa.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that the Clerk had received a certificate from the Honourable the Secretary of State of Canada showing that Vincent P. Burke, Esquire, has been summoned to the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that there was a Senator without, waiting to be introduced.

The Honourable Vincent P. Burke was introduced between the Honourable Senator Robertson and the Honourable Senator Baird, and having presented His Majesty's Writ of Summons, it was read by the Clerk, as follows:—

CANADA

ALEXANDER OF TUNIS

[L.S.]

GEORGE THE SIXTH, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith.

To our Trusty and Well-beloved Vincent P. Burke, Esquire, of the City of St. John's, in the Province of Newfoundland, Commander of Our Most Excellent Order of the British Empire,

GREETING:

Know you, that as well for the especial trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of Canada concern, We have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of Canada; and we do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purposes aforesaid, in the Senate of Canada at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Canada convoked and holden; and this you are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin, Harold Rupert Leofric George, Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross, Field Marshal in Our Army, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, Canada, this twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty and in the fourteenth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

F. GORDON BRADLEY,
Secretary of State of Canada.

Ordered, That the same be placed upon the Journals.

The Honourable Senator Burke came to the Table and took and subscribed the Oath prescribed by law, which was administered by the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed for that purpose, and took his seat as a Member of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that the Honourable Senator Burke had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required of him by *The British North America Act, 1867*, in the presence of the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed to receive and witness the same.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That the Senate do now adjourn until half-past two o'clock this afternoon.

SECOND SITTING

Pursuant to Order, the Senate resumed at half-past two o'clock.

The Senate adjourned during pleasure.

After a while, His Excellency the Governor General having come, and being seated on the Throne,—

The Honourable the Speaker commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that,—

It is His Excellency the Governor General's pleasure that they attend him immediately in the Senate Chamber.

The House of Commons being come,

His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to open the Session by a Gracious Speech to both Houses, as follows:—

Honourable Members of the Senate:

Members of the House of Commons:

The conference with representatives of the provincial governments forecast in my speech closing your last session was held in January. This conference marked a promising beginning in working out a satisfactory procedure for making within Canada whatever amendments to the constitution may from time to time be required. Agreement was reached on certain general principles and a continuing committee was established to further the work of the conference.

The governments of all the provinces have also been invited to participate in a general conference between the federal and provincial governments early next autumn to consider other matters of mutual concern. The several provincial authorities have been asked to make suggestions as to the principal topics they will wish to have discussed at this conference.

In the meantime negotiations are proceeding with the provincial governments for the implementation of the legislation adopted at your last session respecting housing, a transcontinental highway and forest conservation.

The National Health Programme has been extended to the Province of Newfoundland and further satisfactory progress has been made, in co-operation with the provinces generally, in the development of more adequate health facilities and services.

In the international sphere, our country continues to give full support to the Charter of the United Nations. A Canadian delegation is now attending a session of the Economic and Social Council to which Canada was elected at the last session of the General Assembly.

The recent conference in Ceylon of the Foreign Ministers of the nations of the Commonwealth demonstrated that there is a continuing and substantial community of outlook among the nations of the Commonwealth both in the East and the West in their approach to current problems of foreign affairs.

The measures for the preservation of peace and the restoration and maintenance of prosperity contemplated by the North Atlantic Treaty are being devised and applied as expeditiously as circumstances permit. The whole-hearted co-operation of all the signatories to the Treaty is encouraging evidence of their determination to deter aggression by a combination of actual and potential strength calculated to remove the possibility of successful aggression.

The cold war nevertheless still continues and imposes on all the free nations heavy burdens for the provision of defence forces and modern armaments. Preparedness to meet any sudden onslaught is essential and the means must be provided. But the free nations also face a test of endurance, and our staying power could be endangered by attempting to achieve complete preparedness at the expense of our adaptability to new developments in weapons and techniques of warfare or the efficiency of our social and industrial systems.

In the development of Canada's defence forces, constant attention is being given to the best use of our resources, to the encouragement of joint research and experimental development and to the co-ordination of Canadian efforts with those of the other signatories of the North Atlantic Treaty.

The measure to consolidate existing legislation respecting our defence forces and to provide for a purely Canadian disciplinary code to be made applicable to all the forces will be re-introduced.

Employment and prosperity remain at a high level in Canada. The prospects are good for continued private investment in construction and capital development throughout the present year. The demand for consumer goods of all kinds continues to be strong. However, seasonal and local factors have given rise to a significant amount of temporary regional unemployment during the past few months and the security provisions established under unemployment insurance legislation have been called upon to meet the first important test since they were brought into effect.

Although a high proportion of persons temporarily unemployed are actually in receipt of Unemployment Insurance benefits, you will be asked to give consideration to a Bill to widen the scope and extend the benefits of Unemployment Insurance.

Circumstances outside Canada have been responsible for some downward adjustment in the price of farm products. Measures have already been taken to reduce the impact of these adjustments. In order to provide authority for continuing price support to that end for the primary products of our farms and fisheries, you will be asked to amend the Agricultural Products Act, the Agricultural Prices Support Act and the Fisheries Prices Support Act.

Within the past year, the International Wheat Agreement has been brought into operation. In view of Canada's participation in that Agreement and the recent decision to market coarse grains through the Canadian Wheat Board, you will also be asked to consider a measure to renew the existing powers of the Board.

During the past year Canadian exports were maintained at close to record levels, but continued difficulties arising out of the world-wide dollar shortage have resulted recently in reduced purchases of a number of our export products.

Canadian representatives continue to participate actively in co-ordinated international efforts to bring about improvement in the underlying conditions of world trade. The government is also pursuing policies designed to develop new markets for our products and to assist overseas customers to increase Canadian earnings. My Ministers will continue their efforts to secure reductions in trade barriers. To this end preparations are actively under way for further multilateral trade negotiations later in the present year.

While prevailing exchange difficulties will require continued readjustments, we have reason to expect that our export trade as a whole will remain at a high level during the present year.

You will be asked to give consideration to the legislation required to implement the policy concerning the control and the orderly decontrol of rents announced by the government during your last session.

A measure will be introduced to amend the Canada Shipping Act to incorporate changes suggested by the Safety of Life at Sea Convention of 1948 and to define duties of Canadian Consuls and conditions of registration in Canada of Canadian ships.

You will be asked to consider a Bill for the revision of the Indian Act.

A Bill will be submitted to substitute a uniform and systematic procedure for existing legislation concerning publication and tabling in Parliament of regulations and orders made by the Governor in Council or Ministers or other agents of the Crown in the exercise of powers conferred by statute.

Bills will be introduced to implement the policies announced at the last session respecting prize money; the inclusion of veterans of British and allied forces within the scope of the War Veterans Allowance Act; and grants to municipalities in which there is an exceptional concentration of federal property.

Other measures requiring your consideration will include Bills to amend the Militia Pension Act; the Criminal Code; the Government Annuities Act; the Post Office Act; the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act; the Currency Act; the Trust Companies Act; the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932; the Foreign Insurance Companies Act, 1932; the Customs Act; the Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Act; and the Northwest Territories Power Commission Act.

Members of the House of Commons:

You will be asked to make provision for all essential services for the next fiscal year.

Honourable Members of the Senate:

Members of the House of Commons:

I pray that Divine Providence may bless your deliberations.

The commons withdrew.

His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to retire.

The Senate was resumed.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, for the Honourable Senator Robertson, presented to the Senate a Bill intituled: "An Act relating to Railways."

The said Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that a copy of the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General had been left in his hands.

The same was read by The Honourable the Speaker.

On motion it was—

Ordered, That the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General be taken into consideration on Tuesday, next.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Hugessen, for the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That all the Senators present during the Session be appointed a Committee to consider the Orders and Customs of the Senate and Privileges of Parliament, and that the said Committee have leave to meet in the Senate Chamber when and as often as they please.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate Report of the Librarians of Parliament.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIANS FOR 1949

(2nd Report)

(2nd Session, 21st Parliament)

To the Honourable the Speaker of the Senate,

The Joint Librarians of Parliament have the honour to submit their second report for the year 1949.

The Supplementary Catalogue of books donated, purchased, deposited under the Copyright Act, and obtained through inter-governmental exchange of documents during the course of the year, is in the hands of the printers and will be distributed as soon as completed.

On December 15, 1949, Mr. Joseph Tarte, Chief Reference Clerk, was retired on superannuation. Mr. Tarte has done honourable and useful service in the Library of Parliament for twenty-eight years.

The new province of Newfoundland is providing us with their current documents.

During the recess every effort has been made to relieve the congestion which prevails in the Library. Much space has been saved by buying the micro-film editions of twenty-three daily newspapers. Many thousands of volumes not considered important to Parliament have been transferred to a room kindly lent to us by the Supreme Court. These measures, however, can only ease the situation temporarily. In addition to the 5,000 or 6,000 books added yearly to the Library the growth of documents has become a very serious problem. From the United Nations alone we have received 41,000 documents in the last four years. It might be well for the Joint Committee on the Library to consider whether the Library should remain a depository Library of the United Nations for (1) all their publications, in which case an average of 10,000 documents will be added to the collection every year; or (2) only their printed Reports and Indexes, in which case all requests for mimeographed reports would be referred to the Department of External Affairs which maintains a complete file.

In their report for 1903 the Librarians used these words:

The Librarians beg to again invite the attention of the Government and of both Houses of Parliament to the necessity which has arisen of providing additional space for the growing wants of the Library. As can be seen by all sorts of shelving placed on the floor of the Library and at every possible space, efforts are constantly being made to find new temporary accommodation for the books. The congested state of all the shelves in every section is a source of trouble and delay when a book is required to be found at short notice and the evil is growing worse each day.

Since that report was made there have passed forty-seven years of desperate struggling for space, of yielding up study rooms, wash rooms, and nearly all office rooms. Temporary accommodation has been given and taken away. The Librarians ask that some space be provided for the storage of material which, while not strictly necessary to a parliamentary library, would be acceptable to the proposed National Library when it is ready to begin its collection.

Respectfully submitted,

FELIX DESROCHERS,

F. A. HARDY,

Joint Librarians.

Library of Parliament,
Ottawa, February 16, 1950.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Hugessen, for the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns to-day, it do stand adjourned until Tuesday, next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 21st February, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 21st February, 1950

16th February—Consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the second Session of the Twenty-first Parliament of Canada—(*Honourable Senator Robertson.*)

No. 2

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 21st February, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Crerar,	Gouin,	McGuire,
Aylesworth	David,	Grant,	McIntyre,
(Sir Allen),	Davis,	Haig,	McKeen,
Baird,	Doone,	Horner,	Moraud,
Barbour,	Duff,	Howard,	Paquet,
Beaubien,	Duffus,	Howden,	Petten,
Beauregard,	Dupuis,	Hurtubise,	Reid,
Bishop,	DuTremblay,	King,	Robertson,
Bouffard,	Emmerson,	Kinley,	Roebuck,
Bourque,	Fafard,	Lambert,	Ross,
Buchanan,	Ferland,	Leger,	Stambaugh,
Burchill,	Fogo,	Lesage,	Stevenson,
Burke,	Gershaw,	MacKinnon,	Taylor,
Calder,	Gladstone,	MacLennan,	Turgeon,
Campbell,	Godbout,	Marcotte,	Veniot,
Comeau,	Golding,	McDonald,	Wilson,
			Wood.

PRAYERS.

The following petitions were presented:—

By the Honourable Senator Bouffard:

Of Canadian Pacific Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing the said Company to purchase from The Shawinigan Water and Power Company one thousand five hundred shares of the capital stock of The Shawinigan Falls Terminal Railway Company.

By the Honourable Senator Crerar:

Of United Grain Growers Limited; praying for the passing of an Act increasing its capital stock; authorizing the Company to convert unissued Class "B" (Membership) shares into Class "A" shares, and for other purposes.

By the Honourable Senator Roebuck:

Of Wladimir Kossar, of St. Boniface, Manitoba, William Hultay, of Toronto, Ontario, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Ukrainian National Federation".

By the Honourable Senator Turgeon:

Of John Joseph Connolly, of Ottawa, Ontario, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Alberta Natural Gas Company".

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:—

Orders and Regulations for the Royal Canadian Navy, published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period December 5, 1949 to February 18, 1950, inclusive, passed under Section 40 of the Naval Service Act.

Orders and Regulations for the Canadian Army, published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period December 5, 1949 to February 18, 1950, inclusive, passed under Section 141 of the Militia Act.

Orders and Regulations for the Royal Canadian Air Force, published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period December 5, 1949 to February 11, 1950, inclusive, passed under Section 16, sub-section 2 of the Royal Canadian Air Force Act.

Statement showing persons allowed temporary entry to Canada during the period September 1, 1949, to December 31, 1949, under the authority of Section 4 of the Immigration Act.

Report of loans made during the calendar year 1949 under Section 94B of the Indian Act, as required by sub-section 2 of that Section.

Annual Report of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1949. (English and French).

Regulations made under the Department of Veterans Affairs Act.

Regulations made under the Veterans' Land Act, 1942.

Annual statement for the fiscal year 1948-49, as required by Section 19 of The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act. (English and French).

Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1949, as required by Section 8, Chapter 189, R.S.C. (French).

Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1949, as required by Section 37, Chapter 162, R.S.C. (English and French).

Annual report of the Civil Service Commission for the year ended December 31, 1948. (French).

Ordinances for the Yukon Territory passed by the Governor in Council under Section 32, Chapter 215, R.S.C.

Charts showing the Branches of the Service included in each of the following new Departments:—Department of Mines and Technical Surveys; Department of Citizenship and Immigration and Department of Resources and Development.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That, pursuant to Rule 77, the following Senators, to wit: the Honourable Senators Aseltine, Buchanan, Gouin, Haig, Howard, Lambert, McDonald, Moraud and the mover be appointed a Committee of Selection to nominate Senators to serve on the several Standing Committees during the present session; and to report with all convenient speed the names of the Senators so nominated.

The Honourable Senator Golding moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot:—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General to offer the humble thanks of this House to His Excellency for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament, namely:

To His Excellency Field Marshal The Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 22nd February, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 22nd February, 1950

21st February.—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament.—(*Honourable Senator Haig*).

No. 3

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

 Wednesday, 22nd February, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Doone,	Howard,	Moraud,
Aylesworth	Duff,	Howden,	Nicol,
(Sir Allen),	Duffus,	Hugessen,	Paquet,
Baird,	Dupuis,	Hurtubise,	Petten,
Barbour,	DuTremblay,	King,	Pirie,
Beaubien,	Emmerson,	Kinley,	Quinn,
Beauregard,	Fafard,	Lacasse,	Reid,
Bishop,	Ferland,	Lambert,	Robertson,
Bouffard,	Fogo,	Leger,	Roebuck,
Bourque,	Gershaw,	Lesage,	Ross,
Burchill,	Gladstone,	MacKinnon,	Stambaugh,
Burke,	Godbout,	MacLennan,	Stevenson,
Calder,	Golding,	Marcotte,	Taylor,
Comeau,	Gouin,	McDonald,	Turgeon,
Crerar,	Grant,	McGuire,	Veniot,
David,	Haig,	McIntyre,	Wilson,
Davis,	Horner,	McKeen,	Wood.

PRAYERS.

The following petition was presented:—

By the Honourable Senator Bouffard:

Of The Limitholders' Mutual Insurance Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time during which the Minister of Finance may grant the Company a certificate of registry.

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:—

Report of the Department of National Health and Welfare for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1949. (English and French).

Order in Council P.C. 6536, dated December 29, 1949—Regulations concerning Water for Drinking and Culinary purposes on certain Air, Land and Water vehicles. (English and French).

The Honourable Senator Robertson presented to the Senate a Bill (B), intituled: "An Act respecting Grants of Public Lands".

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Monday, next.

The Honourable Senator Robertson presented to the Senate a Bill (C), intituled: "An Act respecting Crown Lands in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories".

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Monday, next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament, and the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot,

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General to offer the humble thanks of this House to His Excellency for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament, namely:

To His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 23rd February, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 23rd February, 1950

21st February,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament.—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

For Monday, 27th February, 1950

No. 1.

22nd February,—Second Reading of Bill (B), intituled: "An Act respecting Grants of Public Lands."—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

22nd February,—Second Reading of Bill (C), intituled: "An Act respecting Crown Lands in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories."—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 4

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA

Thursday, 23rd February, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Doone,	Howard,	Moraud,
Baird,	Duff,	Howden,	Nicol,
Barbour,	Duffus,	Hurtubise,	Paquet,
Beaubien,	Dupuis,	King,	Petten,
Beauregard,	Emmerson,	Kinley,	Pirie,
Bishop,	Fafard,	Lacasse,	Quinn,
Bouffard,	Ferland,	Lambert,	Reid,
Bourque,	Fogo,	Leger,	Robertson,
Buchanan,	Gershaw,	Lesage,	Roebuck,
Burchill,	Gladstone,	MacKinnon,	Ross,
Burke,	Godbout,	MacLennan,	Stambaugh,
Calder,	Golding,	Marcotte,	Stevenson,
Campbell,	Gouin,	McDonald,	Taylor,
Comeau,	Grant,	McGuire,	Turgeon,
Crerar,	Haig,	McIntyre,	Veniot,
David,	Horner,	McKeen,	Wilson,
Davis,			Wood.

PRAYERS.

The following petition was presented:—

By the Honourable Senator Turgeon:

Of The Canadian Red Cross Society; praying for the passing of an Act increasing the limit of the annual value of the real estate which the Society may hold; modifying the provisions with respect to the Central Council and the Executive Committee; and permitting the Society to exercise its corporate powers under the name of "La Société Canadienne de la Croix-Rouge".

The following petitions were read and received:—

Of Canadian Pacific Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing the said Company to purchase from The Shawinigan Water and Power Company one thousand five hundred shares of the capital stock of The Shawinigan Falls Terminal Railway Company.

Of United Grain Growers Limited; praying for the passing of an Act increasing its capital stock; authorizing the Company to convert unissued Class "B" (Membership) shares into Class "A" shares, and for other purposes.

Of John Joseph Connolly, of Ottawa, Ontario, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Alberta Natural Gas Company".

Of Wladimir Kossar, of St. Boniface, Manitoba, William Hultay, of Toronto, Ontario, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Ukrainian National Federation".

The Honourable Senator Buchanan, from the Committee of Selection appointed to nominate Senators to serve on the several Standing Committees for the present Session, presented the following Report:—

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THURSDAY, 23rd February, 1950.

The Committee of Selection appointed to nominate Senators to serve on the several Standing Committees for the present Session, have the honour to report herewith the following list of Senators selected by them to serve on each of the following Standing Committees, namely:—

Joint Committee on the Library

The Honourable the Speaker, the Honourable Senators Aseltine, Aylesworth, Sir Allen, Blais, David, Fallis, Gershaw, Gouin, Jones, Lambert, Leger, MacLennan, McDonald, Reid, Vien and Wilson—(16)

Joint Committee on Printing

The Honourable Senators Barbour, Beaubien, Blais, Bouffard, Burke, Comeau, Davies, Dennis, Euler, Fallis, Lacasse, Mullins, Nicol, Paquet, Stambaugh, Stevenson, Turgeon, and Wood—(18)

Joint Committee on the Restaurant

The Honourable the Speaker, the Honourable Senators Beaubien, Doone, Fallis, Haig, Howard and McLean—(7)

Standing Orders

The Honourable Senators Beaubien, Bishop, Bouchard, Duff, DuTremblay, Godbout, Hayden, Horner, Howden, Hurtubise, Jones, McLean and Wood—(13)

Banking and Commerce

The Honourable Senators Aseltine, Baird, Beaubien, Bouffard, Buchanan, Burchill, Campbell, Crerar, Daigle, David, Davies, Dessureault, Euler, Fallis, Farris, Fogo, Gershaw, Gouin, Haig, Hardy, Hayden, Horner, Howard, Howden, Hugessen, Jones, King, Kinley, Lambert, Leger, MacLennan, Marcotte, McDonald, McGuire, McIntyre, McKeen, McLean, Moraud, Nicol, Paterson, Quinn, Raymond, Robertson, Roebuck, Taylor, Vaillancourt, Vien and Wilson—(48)

Transport and Communications

The Honourable Senators Aseltine, Beaubien, Bishop, Blais, Campbell, Daigle, Davis, Dennis, Dessureault, Duff, Duffus, Emmerson, Euler, Fafard, Farris, Gershaw, Gouin, Grant, Haig, Hardy, Hayden, Horner, Howard, Hugessen, Hushion, Jones, Kinley, Lacasse, Lambert, Leger, Lesage, MacKinnon, MacLennan, Marcotte, McGuire, McKeen, Moraud, Paterson, Petten, Quinn, Raymond, Reid, Robertson, Stevenson, Veniot, Vien and Wood—(47)

Miscellaneous Private Bills

The Honourable Senators Baird, Beaubien, Bouffard, David, Duff, Duffus, Dupuis, Euler, Fafard, Fallis, Farris, Ferland, Godbout, Hayden, Horner, Howard, Howden, Hugessen, Hushion, Lambert, Leger, MacLennan, McDonald, McIntyre, Nicol, Paquet, Quinn, Reid, Roebuck, Stambaugh and Taylor—(31)

Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts

The Honourable Senators Aseltine, Ballantyne, Beaubien, Beauregard (*Speaker*), Campbell, Doone, Fafard, Fallis, Gouin, Haig, Hayden, Horner, Howard, King, Lambert, MacLennan, Marcotte, McLean, Moraud, Paterson, Quinn, Robertson, Vien and Wilson—(24)

External Relations

The Honourable Senators Aylesworth, *Sir Allen*, Beaubien, Buchanan, Burchill, Burke, Calder, Crerar, David, Dennis, Doone, Fafard, Farquhar, Farris, Gladstone, Godbout, Gouin, Haig, Hardy, Hayden, Howard, Hugessen, Lambert, Leger, Marcotte, McGuire, McIntyre, McLean, Nicol, Robertson, Taylor, Turgeon, Vaillancourt, Veniot and Vien—(34)

Finance

The Honourable Senators Aseltine, Ballantyne, Barbour, Bouchard, Bouffard, Buchanan, Burchill, Calder, Campbell, Crerar, Davies, Duff, DuTremblay, Fafard, Farquhar, Farris, Ferland, Fogo, Golding, Haig, Hayden, Howard, Howden, Hugessen, Hurtubise, Hushion, King, Lacasse, Lambert, Leger, Lesage, McDonald, McIntyre, McKeen, McLean, Moraud, Paterson, Petten, Pirie, Robertson, Roebuck, Ross, Taylor, Turgeon, Vaillancourt, Veniot and Vien—(47)

Tourist Traffic

The Honourable Senators Baird, Beaubien, Bishop, Bouchard, Bouffard, Buchanan, Crerar, Daigle, Davies, Dennis, Duffus, Dupuis, DuTremblay, Gershaw, Gladstone, Horner, King, McDonald, McLean, Moraud, Pirie, Roebuck and Ross—(23).

Debates and Reporting

The Honourable Senators Aseltine, Bishop, DuTremblay, Fallis, Ferland, Grant, Lacasse and Lesage—(8).

Natural Resources

The Honourable Senators Aseltine, Barbour, Beaubien, Bouffard, Burchill, Comeau, Crerar, Davies, Dessureault, Duffus, Dupuis, Farquhar, Ferland, Fraser, Haig, Hayden, Horner, Hurtubise, Jones, Kinley, Lesage, MacKinnon, McDonald, McIntyre, McKeen, McLean, Nicol, Paterson, Petten, Pirie, Raymond, Robertson, Ross, Stambaugh, Stevenson, Taylor, Turgeon, Vaillancourt and Wood—(39).

Immigration and Labour

The Honourable Senators Aseltine, Blais, Bouchard, Bourque, Buchanan, Burchill, Burke, Calder, Campbell, Crerar, David, Davis, Dupuis, Euler, Ferland, Fogo, Haig, Hardy, Horner, Hushion, Lesage, MacKinnon, McDonald, McIntyre, Pirie, Robertson, Roebuck, Taylor, Turgeon, Vaillancourt, Veniot, Wilson and Wood—(33).

Canadian Trade Relations

The Honourable Senators Baird, Ballantyne, Bishop, Blais, Buchanan, Burchill, Campbell, Crerar, Daigle, Davies, Dennis, Dessureault, Duffus, Euler, Fogo, Fraser, Gouin, Haig, Howard, Hushion, Jones, Kinley, MacKinnon, MacLennan, McDonald, McKeen, McLean, Moraud, Nicol, Paterson, Pirie, Robertson, Turgeon and Vaillancourt—(34).

Public Health and Welfare

The Honourable Senators Blais, Bouchard, Burchill, Burke, Comeau, David, Davis, Dupuis, Fallis, Farris, Ferland, Gershaw, Gladstone, Golding, Grant, Haig, Howden, Hurtubise, Jones, Lacasse, Leger, Lesage, McGuire, McIntyre, Paquet, Robertson, Roebuck, Stambaugh, Veniot and Wilson—(30).

Civil Service Administration

The Honourable Senators Aseltine, Bishop, Bouchard, Calder, Davies, Doone, Dupuis, Emmerson, Fafard, Gouin, Hurtubise, Kinley, Marcotte, Pirie, Quinn, Roebuck, Taylor, Turgeon and Wilson—(19).

Public Buildings and Grounds

The Honourable Senators Barbour, Dessureault, Fafard, Fallis, Haig, Lambert, Lesage, McGuire, Paterson, Quinn, Robertson and Wilson—(12).

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. BUCHANAN,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Report was adopted.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That the Senators mentioned in the Report of the Committee of Selection as having been chosen to serve on the several Standing Committees during the present Session, be and they are hereby appointed to form part of and constitute the several Committees with which their respective names

appear in said Report, to inquire into and report upon such matters as may be referred to them from time to time, and that the Committee on Standing Orders be authorized to send for persons, papers and records whenever required; and also that the Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts have power, without special reference by the Senate, to consider any matter affecting the internal economy of the Senate, and such Committee shall report the result of such consideration to the Senate for action.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Clerks at the Table, to inform that House that the Honourable the Speaker, the Honourable Senators Aseltine, Aylesworth, *Sir Allen*, Blais, David, Fallis, Gershaw, Gouin, Jones, Lambert, Leger, MacLennan, McDonald, Reid, Vien and Wilson, have been appointed a Committee to assist the Honourable the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of the Senate are concerned, and to act on behalf of the Senate as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the said Library.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered,—That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Clerks at the Table, to inform that House that the Honourable Senators Barbour, Beaubien, Blais, Bouffard, Burke, Comeau, Davies, Dennis, Euler, Fallis, Lacasse, Mullins, Nicol, Paquet, Stambaugh, Stevenson, Turgeon and Wood, have been appointed a Committee to superintend the printing of the Senate during the present Session, and to act on behalf of the Senate as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered,—That a Message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Clerks at the Table, to inform that House that the Honourable the Speaker, the Honourable Senators Beaubien, Doone, Fallis, Haig, Howard and McLean have been appointed a Committee to assist the Honourable the Speaker in the direction of the Restaurant of Parliament, so far as the interests of the Senate are concerned, and to act on behalf of the Senate as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the said Restaurant.

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:—

Copy of Order in Council P.C. 6126 of December 13, 1949: approving "The Unemployment Insurance Commission Regulations, 1949", passed under the provisions of The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, and revoking "The Unemployment Insurance Commission Regulations of 1948", Section 98(1), Chapter 44, Statutes of Canada, 1940, as amended. (English and French editions).

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament, and the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot,

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General to offer the humble thanks of this House to His Excellency for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament, namely:

To His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns to-day, it do stand adjourned until Monday, next, at eight o'clock in the evening.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Monday, 27th February, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Monday, 27th February, 1950

No. 1.

22nd February,—Second Reading of Bill (B), intituled: “An Act respecting Grants of Public Lands.”—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

22nd February,—Second Reading of Bill (C), intituled: “An Act respecting Crown Lands in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories.”—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 3.

23rd February,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament.—(*Honourable Senator Gershaw*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Monday, February 27</i>		
262	Organization of Committees.....	11.00 a.m.

No. 5

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA

Monday, 27th February, 1950

8 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Davis,	Howden,	Paterson,
Baird,	Doone,	Hurtubise,	Petten,
Barbour,	Duff,	King,	Pirie,
Beaubien,	Duffus,	Kinley,	Quinn,
Beauregard,	Dupuis,	Lacasse,	Reid,
Bouffard,	Emmerson,	Leger,	Robertson,
Bourque,	Fafard,	Lesage,	Roebuck,
Buchanan,	Fogo,	MacKinnon,	Ross,
Burchill,	Gershaw,	MacLennan,	Stambaugh,
Burke,	Gladstone,	Marcotte,	Stevenson,
Calder,	Godbout,	McDonald,	Turgeon,
Campbell,	Grant,	McIntyre,	Vaillancourt,
Comeau,	Horner,	McLean,	Veniot,
Crerar,	Howard,	Paquet,	Wilson,
			Wood.

PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the Senate laid upon the Table the first Report of the Acting Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:—

MONDAY, February 27, 1950.

Pursuant to Rule 111, section 2, the Acting Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his first Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following Petitions and finds that the requirements of the 107th Rule have been complied with in all material respects, namely:—

Of Canadian Pacific Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing the said Company to purchase from The Shawinigan Water and Power Company one thousand five hundred shares of the capital stock of The Shawinigan Falls Terminal Railway Company.

Of Wladimir Kossar, of St. Boniface, Manitoba, William Hultay, of Toronto, Ontario, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Ukrainian National Federation".

Of John Joseph Connolly, of Ottawa, Ontario, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Alberta Natural Gas Company".

Respectfully submitted.

H. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (8), intituled: "An Act to amend The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the Bill be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The following petition was read and received:

Of The Limitholders' Mutual Insurance Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time during which the Minister of Finance may grant the Company a certificate of registry.

The Honourable Senator Buchanan, from the Committee of Selection appointed to nominate Senators to serve on the several Standing Committees for the present Session, presented the following Report:—

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

MONDAY, 27th February, 1950.

The Committee of Selection appointed to nominate Senators to serve on the several Standing Committees for the present Session, have the honour to report herewith the following list of Senators selected by them to serve on the Standing Committee on Divorce, namely:—

The Honourable Senators Asetline, Campbell, Euler, Farris, Fogo, Gershaw, Golding, Horner, Howard, Howden, Hugessen, Kinley, Roebuck, Ross and Stevenson—(15).

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. BUCHANAN,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Lacasse, from the Standing Committee on Debates and Reporting, presented their first Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

MONDAY, 27th February, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Debates and Reporting beg leave to make their first Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to three (3) Members.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GUSTAVE LACASSE,
Chairman.

The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Paterson, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their first Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

MONDAY, 27th February, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts beg leave to make their first Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to seven (7) Members.

All which is respectfully submitted.

N. M. PATERSON,
Chairman.

The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Fafard, from the Standing Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, presented their first Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

MONDAY, 27th February, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds beg leave to make their first Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to five (5) Members.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. FERNAND FAFARD,
Chairman.

The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Buchanan, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented their first Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

MONDAY, 27th February, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce beg leave to make their first Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to nine (9) Members.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. BUCHANAN,
Acting Chairman.

The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Buchanan, from the Standing Committee on Tourist Traffic, presented their first Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

MONDAY, 27th February, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Tourist Traffic beg leave to make their first Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to seven (7) Members.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. BUCHANAN,
Chairman.

The said Report was adopted.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered,—That the Senators mentioned in the Report of the Committee of Selection as having been chosen to serve on the Standing Committee on Divorce during the present Session, be and they are hereby appointed to form part of and constitute the said Committee to inquire into and report upon such matters as may be referred to them from time to time.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That the Rules of the Senate be amended by striking out paragraph 9 of Rule 78 and substituting therefor the following:—

“9. The Committee on Divorce, composed of not less than nine senators and not more than twenty senators.”

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:—

Copy of the Estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951.

Copy of Order in Council P.C. 474, approved February 23, 1950: amending the Coverage and Benefit Regulations passed under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, as amended, to include certain persons employed in the lumbering and logging industry.

List of apportionments and adjustments of indebtedness made during the period September 1, 1949 to January 31, 1950, under An Act respecting Certain Debts Due the Crown, Chapter 51 of the Statutes of Canada, 1926-27.

Ordinances made by the Commissioner in Council of the Northwest Territories during the period September 22, 1949, to February 2, 1950, as required by Section 13 of the Northwest Territories Act, Chapter 142, R.S.C. 1927.

Copy of regulations established by Order in Council P.C. 5989, dated November 24, 1949, under the provisions of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, Chapter 16, S.C. 1932-1933.

Statement of liquor permits issued during the period January 1, 1949, to December 31, 1949, under Section 93 of the Northwest Territories Act, Chapter 142, R.S.C., 1927.

Copy of the Niagara Diversion Treaty.

Copy of Regulations made by the Governor in Council, together with every order similarly made authorizing the sale of any land or the granting of any interest therein as required by Section 75 of the Dominion Lands Act, Chapter 113, R.S. 1927.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard presented to the Senate a Bill (D), intituled: “An Act respecting the purchase by Canadian Pacific Railway Company of shares of the capital stock of The Shawinigan Falls Terminal Railway Company”.

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Wednesday, next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the Bill (B), intituled: "An Act respecting Grants of Public Lands", be now read a second time.

After debate,

The said Bill was read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the Bill (C), intituled: "An Act respecting Crown Lands in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories", be now read a second time.

After debate,

The said Bill was read the second time and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament, and the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot,

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General to offer the humble thanks of this House to His Excellency for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament, namely:

To His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 28th February, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 28th February, 1950

23rd February,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament.—(*Honourable Senator Reid*).

For Wednesday, 1st March, 1950

27th February,—Second Reading of Bill (D), intituled: "An Act respecting the purchase by Canadian Pacific Railway Company of shares of the capital stock of The Shawinigan Falls Terminal Railway Company."—(*Honourable Senator Bouffard*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Tuesday, February 28</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Banking and Commerce.....	11.00 a.m.

No. 6

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 28th February, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Davis,	Horner,	Paquet,
Baird,	Dennis,	Howard,	Paterson,
Barbour,	Doone,	Howden,	Pirie,
Beaubien,	Duff,	Hurtubise,	Quinn,
Beauregard,	Duffus,	King,	Reid,
Bishop,	Dupuis,	Kinley,	Robertson,
Bouffard,	Emmerson,	Lacasse,	Roebuck,
Bourque,	Fafard,	Leger,	Ross,
Buchanan,	Farquhar,	Lesage,	Stambaugh,
Burchill,	Ferland,	MacKinnon,	Stevenson,
Burke,	Fogo,	MacLennan,	Taylor,
Calder,	Gershaw,	Marcotte,	Turgeon,
Campbell,	Gladstone,	McDonald,	Vaillancourt,
Comeau,	Godbout,	McIntyre,	Veniot,
Crerar,	Gouin,	McLean,	Wilson,
David,	Grant,	Moraud,	Wood.

PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the Senate laid upon the Table the second Report of the Acting Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:—

TUESDAY, 28th February, 1950.

Pursuant to Rule 111, section 2, the Acting Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his second Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petition and finds that the requirements of the 107th Rule have been complied with in all material respects, namely:—

Of The Limitholders' Mutual Insurance Company; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time during which the Minister of Finance may grant the Company a certificate of registry.

Respectfully submitted.

H. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

The following petitions were severally presented:—

By the Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

Of John Elliot Cumming, of Hull, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Dorian Graham Cumming, of South Hull, Quebec.

Of Betty Borman Archambault, of Highbury, England praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Guy Victor Archambault, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Phyllis Anne England McNab, of Herne Bay, England; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Robert McNab, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Roland Gour, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie-Louise Mouffe Gour.

Of Marie-Anne Alice Lalonde Campey, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Albert William Richard Campey.

Of Robert Cohen, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Grace Veronica Gibbons Cohen.

Of Ethel Bell Lifshitz, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Louis Lifshitz.

Of Patricia Galley Mulvey, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Gerard Edmund Mulvey.

Of Mabel Pearl Speirs Lazor, of Outremont, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Maurice Lazor.

Of Velma Elizabeth Buchanan Lowson, of Verdun, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Melford Lowson, of Westmount, Quebec.

Of Marie Yvonne Bouchard O'Rourke, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Wilson O'Rourke, of St. Norbert, Quebec.

Of Hattie May Dawson Wood, of Mille Isles, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Henry George Wood, of Lachute, Quebec.

Of Catherine C. Goodrow Rogers, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Emmett Rogers.

Of Dorothy Margaret May Harris McCormick, of Verdun, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Edward Charles Thomas McCormick, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Vivian Pearl McCrea Gunning, of St. Eustache, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with William Arthur Gunning.

Of Alison Hamilton Brown Weldon, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Richard Dale Weldon.

Of Olivia Mary Tipping Morris, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Rene Morris, of Rimouski, Quebec.

Of Mary Thomson Cadieux, of Edinburgh, Scotland; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Adelard Cadieux, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of David Walker Mitchell, of Dorval, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Josephine Johnston Mitchell.

Of Olive Marguerite Cann Nichol, of Westmount, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with David Maxwell Nichol, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Mavis Barker Billingham, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with James Walter Billingham.

Of Ada Freedman Mendelsohn, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Myron Mendelsohn.

Of Edith Mary Stone Ryan, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Owen Ryan.

Of Adele Kuznetz Paquette, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Joseph Henri Jacques Adrien Hubert Paquette.

Of Ethel Lerner Baker, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Robert Baker.

Of Audrey Brenda Holmes Burnett, of Hampstead, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with John Edward Burnett, of Montreal West, Quebec.

Of Albert Gedeon Martin, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie Angeline Helene Laurette Martin.

Of Elisabeth Mavis Cann Jousse, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Eugene Theophile Jousse, of Lachine, Quebec.

Of Harry Goldbloom, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Sarah Gold Goldbloom, of Los Angeles, California, United States of America.

Of Cora Elizabeth Jamieson Southam, of Hampstead, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with William Gordon Southam, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Pearl Greenspan Abramovitz, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Louis Albert Abramovitz.

Of Norah Burke Fradette, of Verdun, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Roland Pierre Fradette.

Of Patricia Ruth Segal Wener, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Benjamin Wener.

Of Esther Spector Gelfand, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Mervin Gelfand.

Of Sadye Gasn Blinder, of Belmar, of the State of New Jersey, United States of America; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Charles Lewis Blinder, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Rose Anna Levesque Kirkland, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Gaston Kirkland, of Lachine, Quebec.

Of Albert George, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Jeannette Marcelle Vincent George, of Sorel, Quebec.

Of Therese Michel Paquette, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Eloi Paquette.

Of George Bruce Lancaster, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Margaret Doreen Leblanc Lancaster, of Toronto, Ontario.

Of Reuben Robert Shapiro, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Etty Millie Bennett Shapiro.

Of Kathleen Veronica Thompson Davidson, of Outremont, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with David Samson Davidson, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Miriam Roberta Weir Caryer, of Virginia Beach, state of Virginia, United States of America; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Alfred Bruce Caryer, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Samuel Kupchik, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Freda Baumholtz Kupchik.

Of Clifford Willis Collins, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Jane Rebecca Niles Collins.

Of Veronica Pearl Faulkner MacKenzie, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Alexander Gilbert MacKenzie.

Of Marie Lucille Giselle Roy Veilleux, of Beauceville, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Adrien Veilleux.

Of Beatrice Norma Sabbath Finestone, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Bernard Finestone.

Of Sylvia Singer Mephram, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Clarence Mephram.

Of Margaret May Tuck Reicker, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with George Leonard Reicker.

Of Florence Druckman Oliver, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Avrum Mortimer Oliver.

Of Laurette Amyot McGroarty, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with James McGroarty.

Of Margaret Elizabeth Taylor Clarke, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Noel Whitfoot Clarke, of Quebec, P.Q.

Of Leslie William McNally, of Greenfield Park, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Janet Binnie Nairn McNally, of Outremont, Quebec.

Of Doris Joan Guest Rigg, of Lachine, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with James Rigg, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Elizabeth Hampshier Atyon Reilley, of Brantwood, Mounttown Park, Dun Laoghaire, Ireland; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Herschell Edward Reilley, of St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

Of Jessie Ferguson Deans McKenzie, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Andrew McKenzie.

Of Gertrude Toulch Standard, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Martin Louis Standard.

Of Laura Kathleen Potter Stewart, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with John McLeod Stewart.

Of Barney Flegal, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Ruth Marie Isabelle Leonora Miller Flegal.

Of David Allan Ferguson, of Verdun, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Mary Agnes Gallagher Ferguson.

Of Effie Irene Collier Newman, of Toronto, Ontario; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with William Thomas Newman, of Verdun, Quebec.

Of Marie Josepha Henderickx De Grauwe, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Leo De Grauwe.

Of Sigrid Denston Day, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with John Percival Day.

Of Ethel May Alice Turnbull Colligan, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with James Michael Colligan.

Of William Gordon Cascadden, of Lennoxville, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie Blanche Germaine Seguin Cascadden, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Joseph Arthur Winsorlow Brisebois, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Betty Liddell Brisebois.

Of Sybil Elliott Karr Boulanger, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Michael Ernest Boulanger.

Of Annie Swales Barber, of Verdun, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Kenneth Charles Barber, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Ermenegildo Agnoli, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Teresa Favero Agnoli, of Val Di Cadore, Italy.

Of Betty Margaret Slinn Metivier, of Northampton, England; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Rodolphe Gerald Metivier, of Cowansville, Quebec.

Of Petro Mykietiuk, otherwise known as Pete Mykytiuk, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Sofia Ostofzczuk Mykietiuk, otherwise known as Sofia Ostofzczuk Mykytiuk, of New York, state of New York, United States of America.

Of Reginald E. Martin, of Greenfield Park, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Willie Metia Davis Martin, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Maida Maria Howard Martin, of Quebec, P.Q.; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Joseph Sylvester Martin.

Of Martha Jean Brooks Markell, of Verdun, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Morley Bruce Markell.

Of Joseph Edgar Louis-Seize, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie Adrienne Lea Alice Hogue Louise-Seize, otherwise known as Marie Adrienne Lea Alice Jean Marie Louis-Seize.

Of Joseph Albert Levert, of Cowansville, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie Cecile Lanctot Levert, of Adamsville, Quebec.

Of Romuald Joseph Jean Lamoureux, otherwise known as Romuald Joseph Jean Larue, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Sally Hurst Lamoureux.

Of Betty Benditsky Kursner Kobernick, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with George Kobernick.

Of Dorothea Joan Lawrence Gamble, of Toronto, Ontario; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Burton Alderson Gamble, of Westmount, Quebec.

Of Diwerke Bakker Mulders, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Jan Mulders, of Dorval, Quebec.

Of Nancy Doria Evan-Wong Meade, of Toronto, Ontario; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Cecil Francis Meade, of Coaticook, Quebec.

Of Lemam Makinson, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Grace Britannia Fisher Makinson.

Of Doris Mary Thompson Lummis, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Wallace Ernest Lummis.

Of Roma Leduc, of St. Lambert, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie Jeanne Latour Leduc, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Robert Kashower, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Margaret Irene McLaren Kashower, of Dorval, Quebec.

Of Victor Heuten, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Gertrude D. Becker Heuten, of Windsor, Ontario.

Of Alfred Beatty Harris, of Verdun, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marjorie Rose Clark Harris, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Dora Eleanor Chalmers Grisley, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Norman Grisley, of Lachine, Quebec.

Of Valia Rikoff Grenier, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Theodore Grenier.

Of Allan Gowans, of Ville St. Pierre, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Evelyn Ruth Elliott Gowans, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Mary Kaybridge Goulbourn, of Toronto, Ontario; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Thomas Godfrey Goulbourn, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Daisy Muriel Smallcombe Devaney, of St. Laurent, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Henry Leo Devaney, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Agnes Mary Binnie Bullock, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Theodore Lafleur Bullock, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Mabel Kearley Budgell, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Gordon Ronald Budgell, of Bishop's Falls, Newfoundland.

Of Geraldine Estelle Leduc Brunet, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Armand Jules Brunet.

Of Belva Rubin Bercusson, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Joseph Bercusson.

Of Phyllis Lilian Buck Beatty, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Melvin Vernon Beatty.

Of Blanche Irene Aurore Schryer Batryn, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Denis Batryn.

Of Louis Martellino, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Ruby Joyce Freeman Martellino.

Of Andre Henry Durieux, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Helen Kristen Durieux, of Saint George, Bermuda.

Of Pardo Belpulso, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Rose Ruta Belpulso.

Of Ethel Margaret Murphy Watson, of St. John's, Newfoundland; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with John Bryett Watson.

Of Marilyn Ruth Cohen Novak, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Hyman Novak.

Of Peter Nowinski, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Wanda Czerwinski Nowinski.

Of Elaine Ruby Cooper Pierre, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Maurice Clovis Pierre.

Of Sophie Roth Pliss, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Michael Pliss.

Of Gladys Goldstein Shaer, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Harry Shaer.

Of Douglas Barrymore Stone, of Westmount, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Leatrice Lillian Jay Stone, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Charles George Storey, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Elizabeth Hope Griffith Storey, of New York, State of New York, United States of America.

Of Aili Esteri Kankaanpaa Toebben, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Bernhard Toebben.

Of Kathleen Zawitkoska Symianick, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with George Symianick.

Of Mable Veronica Askin Williamson, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Arthur Alfred Williamson, of Montreal North, Quebec.

Of Muriel Alice Mary Westgate, of Eaton, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Clifford Ralph Westgate, of Quebec, P.Q.

Of Martha Inkeri Eerikainen Valkonen, of Westmount, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Vilho Valkonen, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Gladys Harriet Hassall Thom, of Verdun, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Allen George Thom, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Vera Mary Drummond Stafford, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Frederick Stafford, of Verdun, Quebec.

Of Margaret Mahajahla Aitken Schoch, of Chicoutimi, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Peter John Schoch.

Of Helene Eugenie Hortense Holmes Said, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Michel Marcel Said.

Of Harry Rudner, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Dora Raich Rudner.

Of Gertrude Howard McWilliams Rubin, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Louis Rubin.

Of Marie Marthe Provost Roy, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Joseph Paul Emile Bernard Roy.

Of Joan Elizabeth Gray Rodier, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Pierre Taschereau Rodier.

Of Phyllis Martin Payne, of Rusper, Sussex, England; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Frank Payne, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Christine Rachel Nicholson, of Scotstown, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Angus Nichol Nicholson.

Of Joseph Neist, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Mary Simon Neist.

Of Dora Moore Holland Towers, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Ralph Montague Towers.

Of Vittoria Minotti Mastracchio, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Diodato Mastracchio.

Of Ray Goldstein Sadavoy, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Sam Sadavoy.

Of John Wood, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Beatrice Florence Harrison Wood, of Foster, Quebec.

Of Stella Burns Herdman Elder, of Huntingdon, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with John Donald Elder, of Athelstan, Quebec.

Of Barbara Edna Brownrigg Johnson, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Douglas Peter Johnson of Westmount, Quebec.

Of Walter Kerr Dow, of Westmount, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Nellie Giroux Dow, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Dent Harrison, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Ruth Thelma Moore Harrison.

Of Mabel Kathleen Baxter Simons, of La Tuque, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Merrill Gordon Simons.

Of Thora Yvonne Weaver, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Leslie Edward Weaver.

Of Albert Ernest Curtis, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Ethel Minnie Curtis.

Of Fred Marcus, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Lillian Rachel Usden Marcus.

Of Joseph François Xavier Beland, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Medora Marcheterre Beland.

Of Olga Veleky Stepanovitch, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Stephen Stepanovitch.

Of Elizabeth Goodman Goldberg, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Jacob Goldberg.

Of Hazel May Wilkie MacLeod, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Gordon Rae MacLeod, of Longueuil, Quebec.

Of Edwin Dawson, of Verdun, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Lillian Gibbons Dawson, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Jeannine Martineau Masse, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Paul Masse.

Of Mary Kennedy Dunn Anderson, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with John Cunningham Anderson, of Verdun, Quebec.

Of Freda Geraldine Rodgers, of Brampton, Ontario; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Ralph Orion Rodgers, of Asbestos, Quebec.

Of Eric Lacate, of Verdun, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Irene McCool Lacate, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Walter St. Andre Bawn, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with May Erskine Wallace Smart Kent Bawn.

Of Jane Letitia Hardie Ball, of Brownsburg, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Leslie Franklin Ball, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Marjorie Frances Murphy Cozzolino, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with James Thomas Cozzolino.

Of Raymond Saint-Denis, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Fernande Poulin Saint-Denis.

Of Marjorie Blythe Shore Marriott, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Bernard Caswell Marriott.

Of Muriel Elizabeth McCurry Welham, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Herbert John Welham, of Outremont, Quebec.

Of Nora Maria De Montignac Des Jardins, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Albert Earl Des Jardins.

Of Claire Jeanne D'Arc Sagala De Montignac, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Joseph Israel Fernand Arthur De Montignac.

Of Aili Salokannel Martel, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Jean Louis Martel.

Of Amanda Doris Drachler Selton, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Henry Edward Selton.

Of Beatrice Campbell McClay, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Philip Andrew McClay, of Greenfield Park, Quebec.

Of Winnie Florence Clitheroe Duval, of Springfield Park, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Vernon Lawrence Duval.

Of Jacqueline Marie Scully Sirois, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Bernard Denys Sirois.

Of Brandel Avrutick Cutler, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Phillip Cutler.

Of Ethel Kershaw Warren, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Victor Edward Warren.

Of Remenia Bertha Duguay Briggs, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Joseph Briggs.

Of Zina Sarah Fletcher Tannenbaum, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Hyman Tannenbaum.

Of Martin Matthew Waagemans, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Doris Irene Mitchell Waagemans.

Of Rebecca Catherine Pitts Duquette, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with John Romain Duquette.

Of Phyllis Christina McLeod Daly, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Victor Paul Joseph O'Toole Daly.

Of Antoinette Carriere Lepine, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Maximilien Lepine.

Of John Allen Young, of Shawinigan Falls, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Jean Isabel Baker Young, of Windsor, Ontario.

Of Thomas Gordon Williams, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Jennie Louise Sheals Williams.

Of Louis Elizabeth Garner Mitchell, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Donald Mitchell.

Of Charles Omer Bousquet, of Outremont, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie Dorothee Beaudin Bousquet, of St. Lambert, Quebec.

Of Hilda Marie Adeline Bouvier Cardy, of Hampstead, Quebec, praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Vernon Grandison Cardy, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Leah Judith Godfrey Green, of Toronto, Ontario; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Irving Green, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Robert Earl Skinner, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Margaret Mayou Skinner.

Of Phyllis Rochlin Rabinovitch, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with William Rabinovitch.

Of Ruby Gladys Burns Thornhill, of London, England; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Eldridge Seymour Thornhill, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Rita Annie Wylie Morrow, of Montreal South, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Douglas Norman Morrow, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Gladys Eileen Hungate Norman, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with John William Norman.

Of Chasia Berger Wolf, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Osias Wolf.

Of Ann Mitchell Rabinovitch, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Archie Rabinovitch.

Of Ernest Joseph Poirier, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie Georgiana Dolores Lucienne Gauthier Poirier.

Of Anne Halperin Perelmutter, of Rosemount, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Morley Leonard Perelmutter, of Ottawa, Ontario.

Of Lillian Phillips Campeau, of Quebec, P.Q., praying for the passage of an Act to annul her marriage with Leopold Campeau.

Of Maria De Gregoria Zarbatany, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Jimmie Zarbatany.

Of Russell Mowbray Meredith, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Violette De Lisle Meredith, of New York, New York, United States of America.

Of Ernest Beliveau, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Rita Maure Beliveau.

Of Therese Simonne St. Onge Laurier, of Montreal, Quebec, praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Joseph Edouard Gerard-Magella Laurier.

Of Frances Berman Mellor, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Charles Leslie Mellor.

Of Stella Margaret Rollo McKee, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Ronald Aubrey McKee.

The following petition was read and received:—

Of The Canadian Red Cross Society; praying for the passing of an Act increasing the limit of the annual value of the real estate which the Society may hold; modifying the provisions with respect to the Central Council and the Executive Committee; and permitting the Society to exercise its corporate powers under the name of "La Société Canadienne de la Croix-Rouge".

The Honourable Senator Aseltine, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their first Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

TUESDAY, 28th February, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their first Report, as follows:—

1. Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to three (3) Members for all purposes, including the taking of evidence upon oath as to the matters set forth in petitions for Bills of Divorce,

2. Your Committee also recommend that leave be given them to sit during all adjournments of the Senate, and also during sittings of the Senate.

3. Your Committee further recommend that in addition to the election of a Chairman they be empowered to elect at any time a Deputy Chairman, and that the Deputy Chairman so elected have powers equal to those of the Chairman.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their second Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:

TUESDAY, 28th February, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Annie Marion Lesnichuk Krushelniski, otherwise known as Annie Marion Lesnichuk Krush, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, hairdresser, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Charles Peter Krushelniski, otherwise known as Charles Peter Krush.

2. The Committee recommend that a notice of change of name, filed as Exhibit 1 at the hearing and inquiry into the above matter at the last Session of Parliament, be released to the petitioner.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their third Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

TUESDAY, 28th February, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Anna Sandberg Goldbloom, otherwise known as Anna Sandberg Gold, of the city of Montreal, in the province of

Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Joel Goldbloom, otherwise known as George Gold.

2. The Committee recommend that a deed poll with respect to change of name, filed as Exhibit 2 at the hearing and inquiry into the above matter at the last Session of Parliament, be released to the petitioner.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Marcotte, from the Standing Committee on Civil Service Administration, presented their first Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

MONDAY, 27th February, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Civil Service Administration beg leave to make their first Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to seven (7) Members.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR MARCOTTE,
Chairman.

The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (8), intituled: "An Act to amend The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to Report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Bill was then read the third time.
The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (B), intituled: "An Act respecting Grants of Public Lands", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the said Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:—

Orders and Regulations for the Royal Canadian Air Force, published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period February 20 to February 25, 1950, inclusive; under Section 16, Sub-section 2, of the Royal Canadian Air Force Act.

Report of the Department of External Affairs, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1949.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that he had received a Communication from the Assistant Secretary to the Governor General. The same was then read by the Honourable the Speaker, as follows:—

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY, CANADA

OTTAWA, 28th February, 1950.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Right Honourable Thibaudeau Rinfret, Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber to-day, the 28th February, at 5.45 p.m., for the purpose of giving the Royal Assent to a certain Bill.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. F. DELAUTE,

Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The Honourable
The Speaker of the Senate,
Ottawa.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard presented to the Senate a Bill (E), intituled: "An Act respecting The Limitholders' Mutual Insurance Company".

The said Bill was read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament, and the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot,

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General to offer the humble thanks of this House to His Excellency for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament, namely:

To His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned during pleasure.

The Senate resumed.

The Senate adjourned during pleasure.

After a while the Right Honourable Thibaudeau Rinfret, Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, having come and being seated at the foot of the Throne,

The Honourable the Speaker commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that—

“It is the desire of the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General that they attend him immediately in the Senate Chamber.”

The House of Commons being come,

The Clerk read the title of the Bill to be assented to, as follows:—

“An Act to amend The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940.”

To this Bill the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate in the following words:—

“In His Majesty’s name, the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General doth assent to this Bill.”

After which the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General was pleased to retire.

The Commons withdrew.

The Senate resumed.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 1st March, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 1st March, 1950

No. 1.

28th February,—Third Reading of Bill (B), intituled: "An Act respecting Grants of Public Lands."—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

27th February,—Second Reading of Bill (D), intituled: "An Act respecting the purchase by Canadian Pacific Railway Company of shares of the capital stock of The Shawinigan Falls Terminal Railway Company."—(*Honourable Senator Bouffard*).

No. 3.

28th February,—Second Reading of Bill (E), intituled: "An Act respecting The Limitholders' Mutual Insurance Company."—(*Honourable Senator Bouffard*).

No. 4.

28th February,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament.—(*Honourable Senator Beaubien*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	<i>Wednesday, March 1</i>	
262	Organization of Committees.....	11.00 a.m.
	<i>Tuesday, March 14</i>	
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
	<i>Wednesday, March 15</i>	
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
	<i>Thursday, March 16</i>	
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
	<i>Friday, March 17</i>	
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
	<i>Saturday, March 18</i>	
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.

No. 7

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 1st March, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Davis,	Gouin,	Morand,
Baird,	Dennis,	Grant,	Paquet,
Barbour,	Doone,	Horner,	Paterson,
Beaubien,	Duff,	Howard,	Petten,
Beauregard,	Duffus,	Howden,	Pirie,
Bishop,	Dupuis,	Hurtubise,	Quinn,
Blais,	DuTremblay,	King,	Reid,
Bouffard,	Emmerson,	Kinley,	Robertson,
Bourque,	Fafard,	Lacasse,	Roebuck,
Buchanan,	Farquhar,	Leger,	Ross,
Burchill,	Farris,	Lesage,	Stambaugh,
Burke,	Ferland,	MacKinnon,	Stevenson,
Calder,	Fogo,	MacLennan,	Taylor,
Campbell,	Gershaw,	Marcotte,	Turgeon,
Comeau,	Gladstone,	McDonald,	Vaillancourt,
Crerar,	Godbout,	McIntyre,	Veniot,
David,	Golding,	McLean,	Vien,
			Wood.

PRAYERS.

The following petitions were severally presented:—

By the Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

Of Henry William Askew, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Sarah Jamieson Price Askew.

Of Ulderick Cadieux, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Pauline Pepin Cadieux.

Of Rose Slosarczyk Bydlinski, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Kasimir Bydlinski.

Of Eugenia Jean Diakonuk Cuthbertson, of Lachine, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Francis William Cuthbertson, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Marion Leonard Ryan, of Bromptonville, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Anne Swain Ryan, of Sherbrooke, Quebec.

Of Joseph Alfred Sabourin, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Julia Kennedy Ducie Sabourin, of St. Eustache sur le Lac, Quebec.

Of Helen Leck Karaszi, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Leslie Karaszi.

Of Romeo Lefebvre, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Jeanne Leger Lefebvre.

Of Mary White Sheppard, of St. John's, Newfoundland; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Clarence Sheppard.

Of Lillian Soper Pearce Smith, of St. John's, Newfoundland; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Thomas Edwin Smith, of St. John's, Newfoundland.

Of Alice Jean Young Gulliver, of St. John's, Newfoundland; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Pearce Gulliver.

Of Blanche Naomi Greenlees, of Nanaimo, British Columbia; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with William Stephen Greenlees, of Aylmer, Quebec.

The Honourable Senator Buchanan, for the Honourable Senator Wilson, presented the first Report of the Standing Committee on Immigration and Labour.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Immigration and Labour beg leave to make their first Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to seven (7) Members.

All which is respectfully submitted.

CAIRINE R. WILSON,
Chairman.

The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Veniot, from the Standing Committee on Public Health and Welfare, presented their first Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Public Health and Welfare beg leave to make their first Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to seven (7) Members.

All which is respectfully submitted.

C. J. VENIOT,
Chairman.

The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Crerar, from the Standing Committee on Finance, presented their first Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Finance beg leave to make their first Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to nine (9) Members.

All which is respectfully submitted.

T. A. CRERAR,
Chairman.

The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Gouin, from the Standing Committee on External Relations, presented their first Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on External Relations beg leave to make their first Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to seven (7) Members.

All which is respectfully submitted.

L. M. GOUIN,
Chairman.

The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Duff, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their first Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

MONDAY, 27th February, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Standing Orders beg leave to make their first Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to three (3) Members.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM DUFF,
Chairman.

The said Report was adopted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (B), intituled: "An Act respecting Grants of Public Lands", was read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (D), intituled: "An Act respecting the purchase by Canadian Pacific Railway Company of shares of the capital stock of The Shawinigan Falls Terminal Railway Company", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (E), intituled: "An Act respecting The Limitholders' Mutual Insurance Company", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament, and the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot,

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General to offer the humble thanks of this House to His Excellency for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament, namely:

To His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:—

Copy of Regulations made under the Department of Veterans Affairs Act by Orders in Council P.C. 394 and P.C. 395, dated January 25, 1950. (English and French).

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns to-day, it do stand adjourned until Tuesday, the fourteenth day of March, at eight o'clock in the evening.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 14th March, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

MOTION

For Tuesday, 14th March, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Buchanan for the Honourable Senator Wilson:

1st March,—That the Standing Committee on Immigration and Labour be authorized and directed to examine into the Immigration Act (R.S.C. Chapter 93 and amendments) its operation and administration and the circumstances and conditions relating thereto including:—

- (a) the desirability of admitting immigrants to Canada.
- (b) the type of immigrant which should be preferred, including origin, training and other characteristics.
- (c) the availability of such immigrants for admission.
- (d) the facilities, resources and capacity of Canada to absorb, employ and maintain such immigrants, and
- (e) the appropriate terms and conditions of such admission;

And that the said Committee report its findings to this House;

And that the said Committee have power to send for persons, papers and records.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 14th March, 1950

No. 1.

27th February,—Second Reading of Bill (D), intituled: "An Act respecting the purchase by Canadian Pacific Railway Company of shares of the capital stock of The Shawinigan Falls Terminal Railway Company."—(*Honourable Senator Bouffard*).

No. 2.

28th February,—Second Reading of Bill (E), intituled: "An Act respecting The Limitholders' Mutual Insurance Company."—(*Honourable Senator Bouffard*).

No. 3.

1st March,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament.—(*Honourable Senator David*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Tuesday, March 14</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Wednesday, March 15</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Thursday, March 16</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Friday, March 17</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Saturday, March 18</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.

No. 8

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 14th March, 1950

8 p.m.

The Honourable JAMES H. KING, P.C., Speaker *pro tem*.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Duffus,	Haig,	McGuire,
Baird,	Dupuis,	Hayden,	McIntyre,
Barbour,	DuTremblay,	Horner,	McLean,
Beaubien,	Emmerson,	Howden,	Paterson,
Blais,	Euler,	Hugessen,	Quinn,
Bouffard,	Fafard,	Hurtubise,	Reid,
Burchill,	Fallis,	Hushion,	Robertson,
Burke,	Farris,	King,	Roebuck,
Calder,	Fogo,	Kinley,	Ross,
Comeau,	Gershaw,	Lacasse,	Stambaugh,
Crerar,	Gladstone,	Leger,	Stevenson,
David,	Godbout,	MacKinnon,	Taylor,
Davis,	Golding,	MacLennan,	Turgeon,
Dennis,	Gouin,	Marcotte,	Veniot,
Doone,	Grant,	McDonald,	Wilson,
Duff,			Wood.

The Clerk at the Table informed the Senate that the Honourable the Speaker was unavoidably absent.

The Honourable Senator Robertson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, moved:—

That in the absence of the Honourable the Speaker, the Honourable Senator King do preside as Speaker.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the Clerk declared the said motion carried in the affirmative.

Whereupon the Honourable Senator King took the Chair.

PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the Senate laid upon the Table the third Report of the Acting Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:—

TUESDAY, 14th March, 1950.

Pursuant to Rule 111, section 2, the Acting Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his third Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petition and finds that the requirements of the 107th Rule have been complied with in all material respects, namely:—

Of United Grain Growers Limited; praying for the passing of an Act increasing its capital stock; authorizing the Company to convert unissued Class "B" (Membership) shares into Class "A" shares, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

H. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words:—

TUESDAY, 28th February, 1950.

Resolved,—That a Message be sent to the Senate acquainting Their Honours that this House has appointed Mr. Speaker and Messrs. Applewhaite, Beyerstein, Blackmore, Brown (*Essex West*), Carroll, Carter, Casselman, Cleaver, Conacher, Coyle, Dechene, Demers, Eudes, Fauteux, Gingues, Gourd (*Chapleau*), Hansell, Hellyer, Henderson, Higgins, Homuth, Hunter, Jones, Kirk (*Digby-Yarmouth*), Knight, LaCroix, Laing, Leger, MacNaught, McIlraith, Pearkes, Proudfoot, Ratelle, Rochefort, Ross (*Hamilton East*), Rowe, Smith (*York North*), Smith (*Moose Mountain*), Tustin, Valois, White (*Middlesex East*), Whiteside, Winkler, Wood, a Committee to assist His Honour the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament so far as the interests of the House of Commons are concerned, and to act on behalf of the House of Commons as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

ATTEST.

LÉON J. RAYMOND,
Clerk of the House of Commons.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words:—

TUESDAY, 28th February, 1950.

Resolved,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours that this House will unite with them in the formation of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament, and that the following members, viz:—Messrs. Argue, Ashbourne, Bertrand, Beyerstein, Black (*Chateauguay-Huntingdon-Laprairie*), Blackmore, Boivin, Bonnier, Browne (*St. John's West*), Bryce, Cameron, Cardiff, Cauchon, Cavers, Charlton, Cruickshank, Darroch, Decore, Douglas, Fauteux, Ferguson, Ferrie, Follwell, Fontaine, Gagnon, Gingras, Gosselin, Gour (*Russell*), Harkness, Healy, Hetland, Hodgson, Hunter, Knowles, Lapalme, MacLean (*Cape Breton North and Victoria*), Maltais, McDonald (*Parry Sound-Muskoka*), McGregor, McIvor, McLean (*Huron-Perth*), McWilliam, Murray (*Cariboo*), Murray (*Oxford*), Robertson, Shaw, Sinnott, Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), Stanfield, Studer, Tustin, Weaver, Whitman, Wright, will act as members on the part of this House on the said Joint Committee on the Printing of Parliament.

ATTEST.

LÉON J. RAYMOND,
Clerk of the House of Commons.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words:—

TUESDAY, 28th February, 1950.

Resolved,—That a Message be sent to the Senate acquainting Their Honours that this House has appointed Mr. Speaker and Messrs. Breithaupt, Casselman, Cournoyer, Dewar, Ferguson, Gauthier (*Sudbury*), Gour (*Russell*), Hansell, Harkness, Jutras, Lafontaine, Langlois (*Berthier-Maskinongé*), Leger, Lesage, Little, McCulloch, McGregor, Ratelle, Richard (*Ottawa East*), Rochefort, Simmons, Stewart (*Winnipeg North*), Stick, White (*Hastings-Peterborough*), to assist His Honour the Speaker in the direction of the Restaurant so far as the interests of the House of Commons are concerned, and to act on behalf of the House of Commons as members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Restaurant.

ATTEST.

LÉON J. RAYMOND,
Clerk of the House of Commons.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words:—

FRIDAY, 10th March, 1950.

Resolved,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours that the name of Mr. Noseworthy has been substituted for that of Mr. Knowles on the Joint Committee on the Printing of Parliament.

ATTEST.

LÉON J. RAYMOND,
Clerk of the House of Commons.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The following petitions were severally presented:—

By the Honourable the Chairman of the Committee on Divorce.

Of Winnifred Julia Lester Stockless, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with George Milton Lawrence Stockless.

Of Henri Paul Gaudreault, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Victoire Jean Gaudreault.

Of Helen Irene Barney Hutchison, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Walter John Basil Hutchison.

Of Annie Kwait Maislin, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Noah Maislin.

Of Arthur William Goodson, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Christina Campbell Pirret Goodson, of Westmount, Quebec.

Of Sadie Cherin Petruska, otherwise known as Sadie Chernin Prince, of Glace Bay, Nova Scotia; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with David Petruska, otherwise known as David Prince, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Douglas Charles Blair, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Genevieve Aileen Pooley Blair of Sarnia, Ontario.

Of Lera Mary Rombough Kirkey, of Westmount, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Patrick Douglas Kirkey, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Max Gurevitch, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Leah Boudin Gurevitch.

Of Mayo Arthur Perrin Harrigan, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Margaret Newcombe Layton Harrigan, of Great Village, Nova Scotia.

Of Micheline Loranger Major, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Gaetan Major.

Of George Eustorgio Lanzon, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Catherine Steedman Lanzon.

Of Helen Meadows MacNaughton, of Westmount, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Eric Alexander MacNaughton, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Vincent Lemonde, of Drummondville, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Elisa Payelle Lemonde, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Salfeda Busko Williams, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Stanley Ernest Williams.

Of Rodolphe Durand, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Alice Richard Durand.

Of Winnifred Evelyn Thompson Clift, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Richard Vemer Clift.

Of Fanny Abramowitch Mergler, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with William Mergler.

Of Audrey Phyllis Angela Blom Rochfort, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with William Patrick D'Oyly Rochfort.

Of Margaret Violet Creasor McKenna, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Francis James McKenna.

Of Helen Alma Lambert Anderson, of St. Laurent, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Gilbert Brown Anderson, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Dorothy Marguerite Lester McBride, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Thomas Walton McBride.

Of June Hedy Leshynska Thompson, of Outremont, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Maurice Joseph Thompson, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Mary Elizabeth Bernatchez Russell, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with William Joseph John Russell.

Of Paul Edmond Meerte, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Ann Sharko Meerte.

The Honourable Senator Euler, from the Standing Committee on Canadian Trade Relations, presented their first Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Canadian Trade Relations beg leave to make their first Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to seven (7) Members.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. D. EULER,
Chairman.

The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented their first Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk as follows:—

MONDAY, 27th February, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills beg leave to make their first Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to seven (7) Members.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. K. HUGESSEN,
Chairman.

The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Crerar presented to the Senate a Bill (F), intituled: "An Act respecting United Grain Growers Limited".

The said Bill was read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That the said Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck presented to the Senate a Bill (G), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Ukrainian National Federation".

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday, next.

The Honourable Senator Robertson presented to the Senate a Bill (H), intituled: "An Act to provide for the Publication of Statutory Regulations".

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday, next.

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:—

Protocols and Declaration concerning the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of October 30, 1947. Signed at Havana, March 24, 1948. (Treaty Series 1948, No. 12).—English and French.

Exchange of Notes (November 28, 1946 and October 28, 1948) between Canada and the Netherlands constituting an Agreement on the Transfer of Canadian Army Stores and Equipment to the Netherlands Government, the Settlement of Claims resulting from the Presence of Canadian Forces in the Netherlands during the War, and Related Matters. Signed at The Hague. Effective October 28, 1948. (Treaty Series 1948, No. 24).

Exchange of Notes (November 13 and 17, 1948) between Canada and Finland constituting an Agreement concerning Trade Relations between the two Countries. Signed at Ottawa. Effective November 17, 1948. (Treaty Series 1948, No. 25).

Agreement between Canada and the Secretary General of the United Nations concerning the United Nations Appeal for Children. Signed at Lake Success, N.Y., August 27, 1948. Retroactive to December 20, 1947. (Treaty Series 1948, No. 26).

The Annex Protocol of Terms of Accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and the Annex Schedules of Tariff Concessions. Done at Annex, October 10, 1949. (Treaty Series 1949, No. 1).—English and French.

Exchange of Notes (February 15 and 28, 1949) between Canada and Turkey constituting an Agreement concerning the issuance of Temporary Visas. Signed at Ankara. Effective March 30, 1949. (Treaty Series 1949, No. 3).—English and French.

Exchange of Notes (April 12, 1949) between Canada and the United States of America constituting an Agreement regarding the Establishment of a Joint Industrial Mobilization Committee. Signed at Ottawa. Effective April 12, 1949. (Treaty Series 1949, No. 8).—English and French.

Exchange of Notes (May 3 and 9, 1949) between Canada and the Netherlands constituting an Agreement for the Settlement of the Remaining Claims of the Government of Canada against the Government of the Netherlands arising out of World War II. Signed at Ottawa. In force May 9, 1949. (Treaty Series 1949, No. 11).—English and French.

Exchange of Notes (June 4, 1949) between Canada and the United States of America constituting an Understanding relating to Civil Aviation at the Leased Bases in Newfoundland. Signed at Ottawa. Effective June 4, 1949. (Treaty Series 1949, No. 15).

Exchange of Notes (November 18 and 19, 1949) between Canada and Belgium constituting an Agreement regarding Visa Requirements for Non-Immigrant Travellers of the two countries. Signed at Ottawa. Effective December 1, 1949. (Treaty Series 1949, No. 23).—English and French.

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. Lake Success, N.Y. December 9, 1948. Signed by Canada November 28, 1949. (Treaty Series 1949, No. 27).—English and French.

Report of the Canadian Delegation to the Fourth Session of the General Conference of The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which was held at Paris from September 19 to October 5, 1949. (English and French versions).

Copy of Order in Council P.C. 5842, approved November 17, 1949: establishing "The Government Annuities Regulations, 1949" and revoking previous Regulations. (English and French versions).

Copy of Order in Council P.C. 5843, approved November 17, 1949: approving the Table of Rates for Annuity Contracts, the effective dates of which are on or after the 19th day of April, 1948, together with the Table of Rates.

Report of the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada for the year ended December 31, 1949.

Copy of Orders and Regulations for the Canadian Army, published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period February 26, 1950 to March 4, 1950, inclusive, under the provisions of Section 141 of the Militia Act, Chapter 132, R.S.C. 1927, as amended.

Copy of Regulations made under the Department of Veterans Affairs Act by Order in Council P.C. 1266, approved March 10, 1950. (English and French versions).

Copy of Regulations made under The Veterans' Land Act, 1942, by Order in Council P.C. 800, approved February 17, 1950. (English and French versions).

Copy of Orders and Regulations for the Canadian Army, published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period March 6, 1950 to March 11, 1950, inclusive, under the provisions of Section 141 of the Militia Act, Chapter 132, R.S.C. 1927, as amended.

Report by the Civil Service Commission on positions excluded, in whole or in part, from the operation of the Civil Service Act during the calendar year 1949, under authority of Section 59 of the said Act, Chapter 22, R.S.C. 1927.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (D), intituled: "An Act respecting the purchase by Canadian Pacific Railway Company of shares of the capital stock of The Shawinigan Falls Terminal Railway Company", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (E), intituled: "An Act respecting The Limitholders' Mutual Insurance Company", was read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament, and the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot,

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General to offer the humble thanks of this House to His Excellency for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament, namely:

To His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 15th March, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

MOTION

Wednesday, 15th March, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Buchanan for the Honourable Senator Wilson:

1st March,—That the Standing Committee on Immigration and Labour be authorized and directed to examine into the Immigration Act (R.S.C. Chapter 93 and amendments) its operation and administration and the circumstances and conditions relating thereto including:—

- (a) the desirability of admitting immigrants to Canada.
- (b) the type of immigrant which should be preferred, including origin, training and other characteristics.
- (c) the availability of such immigrants for admission.
- (d) the facilities, resources and capacity of Canada to absorb, employ and maintain such immigrants, and
- (e) the appropriate terms and conditions of such admission;

And that the said Committee report its findings to this House;

And that the said Committee have power to send for persons, papers and records.

For Thursday, 16th March, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Roebuck:

14th March—That a Special Committee be appointed to consider and report on the subject of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, what they are and how they may be protected and preserved, and what action, if any, can or should be taken to assure such rights to all persons in Canada, and that for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing, that the Committee give consideration to the following draft articles:

Article 1

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person.

Article 2

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 3

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 4

Everyone has the right to recognition throughout Canada as a person before the law.

Article 5

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the Constitution or by law.

Article 7

- (1) No person shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
- (2) Any person who is arrested or detained shall be promptly informed of the reasons for the arrest or detention and be entitled to a fair hearing within a reasonable time or to release.
- (3) No one shall be denied the right to reasonable bail without just cause.

Article 8

Every person who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall have an effective remedy in the nature of habeas corpus by which the lawfulness of his detention shall be decided speedily by a Court and his release ordered if the detention is not lawful.

Article 9

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 10

(1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 11

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 12

Everyone legally resident in Canada has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the country, and the right to leave and return to Canada.

Article 13

(1) Men and women of adult age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage and during marriage.

(2) Marriages shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and state.

Article 14

(1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 15

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others, and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 16

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 17

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 18

(1) Everyone has the right to take part in the Government of the country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in the country.

(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of Government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine election which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote.

149. Every person is entitled to all the rights and freedoms herein set forth without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

150. Any person whose rights or freedoms as herein set forth have been violated may apply for relief on notice of motion to the Supreme or Superior Court of the Province in which the violation occurred.

151. The above articles shall not be deemed to abridge or exclude any rights or freedoms to which any person is otherwise entitled.

That the said Committee be composed of the Honourable Senators Baird, David, Davies, Doone, Dupuis, Fallis, Gladstone, Gouin, Grant, Haig, Kinley, Petten, Reid, Roebuck, Ross, Turgeon, Vaillancourt and Wood;

That the said Committee shall have authority to send for persons, papers and records.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 15th March, 1950

No. 1.

27th February,—Second Reading of Bill (D), intituled: "An Act respecting the purchase by Canadian Pacific Railway Company of shares of the capital stock of The Shawinigan Falls Terminal Railway Company."—(*Honourable Senator Bouffard*).

No. 2.

14th March,—Second Reading of Bill (F), intituled: "An Act respecting United Grain Growers Limited."—(*Honourable Senator Crerar*).

No. 3.

1st March,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament.—(*Honourable Senator David*).

For Thursday, 16th March, 1950

No. 1.

14th March,—Second Reading of Bill (G), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Ukrainian National Federation."—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 2.

14th March,—Second Reading of Bill (H), intituled: "An Act to provide for the Publication of Statutory Regulations."—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Wednesday, March 15</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Organization of Committees.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Thursday, March 16</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Friday, March 17</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Saturday, March 18</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.

No. 9

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

 Wednesday, 15th March, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable JAMES H. KING, P.C., Speaker *pro tem*.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Dupuis,	Horner,	Paquet,
Baird,	DuTremblay,	Howden,	Paterson,
Barbour,	Emmerson,	Hugessen,	Pirie,
Beaubien,	Euler,	Hurtubise,	Quinn,
Blais,	Fafard,	Hushion,	Reid,
Bouffard,	Fallis,	King,	Robertson,
Burchill,	Farris,	Kinley,	Roebuck,
Burke,	Ferland,	Lacasse,	Ross,
Calder,	Fraser,	Lambert,	Stambaugh,
Comeau,	Gershaw,	Leger,	Stevenson,
Crerar,	Gladstone,	MacKinnon,	Taylor,
David,	Godbout,	MacLennan,	Turgeon,
Davis,	Golding,	Marcotte,	Veniot,
Dennis,	Gouin,	McDonald,	Vien,
Doone,	Grant,	McGuire,	Wilson,
Duff,	Haig,	McIntyre,	Wood.
Duffus,	Hayden,	McLean,	

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their fourth to fourteenth Reports, both inclusive.

The said Reports were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

TUESDAY, 14th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Doris Joan Guest Rigg, of the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, waitress, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with James Rigg, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 14th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Cora Elizabeth Jamieson Southam, of the town of Hampstead, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with William Gordon Southam, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 14th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Audrey Brenda Holmes Burnett, of the town of Hampstead, in the province of Quebec, secretary, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with John Edward Burnett, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. FOGO,
Deputy Chairman.

TUESDAY, 14th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Barbara Edna Brownrigg Johnson, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Douglas Peter Johnson, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 14th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Aili Katriina Salokannel Martel, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, weaver, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Jean Louis Martel, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 14th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Velma Elizabeth Buchanan Lowson, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, secretary, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Melfort Lowson, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. FOGO,
Deputy Chairman.

TUESDAY, 14th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their tenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Gladys Harriet Hassall Thom, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, for an Act to dissolve

her marriage with Allen George Thom, otherwise known as George Allen Thom, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 14th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their eleventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Elisabeth Mavis Cann Jousse, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, radio announcer, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Eugene Theophile Jousse, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. FOGO,
Deputy Chairman.

TUESDAY, 14th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their twelfth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Eric Lacate, of the city of Verdun in the province of Quebec, plumber, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Irene McCool Lacate, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 14th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their thirteenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Dorothy Margaret May Harris McCormick, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, waitress, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Edward Charles Thomas McCormick, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 14th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their fourteenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Sigrid Denston Day, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, student, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with John Percival Day, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. FOGO,
Deputy Chairman.

On motion, it was—

Ordered, That the fourth to the fourteenth Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive, be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, presented their first Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, 15th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Transport and Communications beg leave to make their first Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to nine (9) Members.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. K. HUGESSEN,
Chairman.

The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:—

Copy of the Annual Report of the Custodian of Enemy Property, as required by Section 3 of Chapter 24 of the Statutes of Canada, 1947.

Annual Report of the Department of Transport for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1949.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That the name of the Honourable Senator Reid be added to the list of Senators serving on the Standing Committee on Immigration and Labour.

The Honourable Senator Wilson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien, moved—

That the Standing Committee on Immigration and Labour be authorized and directed to examine into the Immigration Act (R.S.C. Chapter 93 and amendments) its operation and administration and the circumstances and conditions relating thereto including:—

- (a) the desirability of admitting immigrants to Canada.
- (b) the type of immigrant which should be preferred, including origin, training and other characteristics.

- (c) the availability of such immigrants for admission.
- (d) the facilities, resources and capacity of Canada to absorb, employ and maintain such immigrants, and
- (e) the appropriate terms and conditions of such admission;

And that the said Committee report its findings to this House;

And that the said Committee have power to send for persons, papers and records.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (D), intituled: "An Act respecting the purchase by Canadian Pacific Railway Company of shares of the capital stock of The Shawinigan Falls Terminal Railway Company", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (F), intituled: "An Act respecting United Grain Growers Limited", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day; the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament, and the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot,

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General to offer the humble thanks of this House to His Excellency for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament, namely:

To His Excellency Field Marshal The Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 16th March, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

MOTIONS

Thursday, 16th March, 1950

No. 1.

By the Honourable Senator Roebuck:

14th March—That a Special Committee be appointed to consider and report on the subject of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, what they are and how they may be protected and preserved, and what action, if any, can or should be taken to assure such rights to all persons in Canada, and that for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing, that the Committee give consideration to the following draft articles:

Article 1

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person.

Article 2

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 3

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 4

Everyone has the right to recognition throughout Canada as a person before the law.

Article 5

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the Constitution or by law.

Article 7

- (1) No person shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
- (2) Any person who is arrested or detained shall be promptly informed of the reasons for the arrest or detention and be entitled to a fair hearing within a reasonable time or to release.
- (3) No one shall be denied the right to reasonable bail without just cause.

Article 8

Every person who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall have an effective remedy in the nature of habeas corpus by which the lawfulness of his detention shall be decided speedily by a Court and his release ordered if the detention is not lawful.

Article 9

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 10

- (1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.
- (2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 11

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 12

Everyone legally resident in Canada has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the country, and the right to leave and return to Canada.

Article 13

- (1) Men and women of adult age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage and during marriage.
- (2) Marriages shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
- (3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and state.

Article 14

- (1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
- (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 15

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others, and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 16

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 17

- (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
- (2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 18

- (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the Government of the country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
- (2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in the country.
- (3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of Government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine election which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote.

149. Every person is entitled to all the rights and freedoms herein set forth without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

150. Any person whose rights or freedoms as herein set forth have been violated may apply for relief on notice of motion to the Supreme or Superior Court of the Province in which the violation occurred.

151. The above articles shall not be deemed to abridge or exclude any rights or freedoms to which any person is otherwise entitled.

That the said Committee be composed of the Honourable Senators Baird, David, Davies, Doone, Dupuis, Fallis, Gladstone, Gouin, Grant, Haig, Kinley, Petten, Reid, Roebuck, Ross, Turgeon, Vaillancourt and Wood;

That the said Committee shall have authority to send for persons, papers and records.

No. 2.

By the Honourable Senator Robertson:

15th March,—That the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications be authorized to examine the expenditures proposed by the following

votes of the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, in advance of the bills based on the said Estimates reaching the Senate, namely:

Votes 269 to 274 inclusive,
Votes 459 to 527 inclusive,
Votes 557 to 561 inclusive,

And that the said Committee be empowered to send for persons, papers and records.

No. 3.

By the Honourable Senator Robertson:

15th March,—That the Standing Committee on Public Health and Welfare be authorized to examine the expenditures proposed by the following votes of the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, in advance of the bills based on the said Estimates reaching the Senate, namely:

Votes 215 to 258, inclusive,
Votes 528 to 556, inclusive,
Votes 563 and 564,

And that the said Committee be empowered to send for persons, papers and records.

No. 4.

By the Honourable Senator Robertson:

15th March,—That the Standing Committee on Tourist Traffic be authorized to examine the expenditures proposed by the following votes of the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, in advance of the bills based on the said Estimates reaching the Senate, namely:

Votes 358 to 402, inclusive,

And that the said Committee be authorized to send for persons, papers and records.

No. 5.

By the Honourable Senator Robertson:

15th March,—That the Standing Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds be authorized to examine the expenditures proposed by the following votes of the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, the advance of the bills based on the said Estimates reaching the Senate, namely:

Votes 278 to 280 inclusive,

And that the said Committee be empowered to send for persons, papers and records.

No. 6.

By the Honourable Senator Robertson:

15th March,—That the Standing Committee on External Relations be authorized to examine the expenditures proposed by the following votes of the

Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, in advance of the bills based on the said Estimates reaching the Senate, namely:

Votes 64 to 84 inclusive,

And that the said Committee be empowered to send for persons, papers and records.

No. 7.

By the Honourable Senator Robertson:

15th March,—That the Standing Committee on Canadian Trade Relations be authorized to examine the expenditures proposed by the following votes of the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, in advance of the bills based on the said Estimates reaching the Senate, namely:

Votes 423 to 453 inclusive,
Vote 458,

And that the said Committee be empowered to send for persons, papers and records.

No. 8.

By the Honourable Senator Robertson:

15th March,—That the Standing Committee on Immigration and Labour be authorized to examine the expenditures proposed by the following votes of the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, in advance of the bills based on the said Estimates reaching the Senate, namely:

Votes 48 to 62 inclusive,
Votes 150 to 170 inclusive,

And that the said Committee be empowered to send for persons, papers and records.

No. 9.

By the Honourable Senator Robertson:

15th March,—That the Standing Committee on Natural Resources be authorized to examine the expenditures proposed by the following votes of the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, in advance of the bills based on the said Estimates reaching the Senate, namely:

Votes 1 to 45 inclusive,
Votes 183 to 201 inclusive,
Votes 111 to 129 inclusive,

And that the said Committee be empowered to send for persons, papers and records.

No. 10.

By the Honourable Senator Robertson:

15th March,—That the Standing Committee on Finance be authorized to examine the expenditures proposed by the following votes of the Estimates

laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, in advance of the bills based on the said Estimates reaching the Senate, namely:

Votes 259 to 268 inclusive,
Votes 288 to 357 inclusive,
Votes 202 to 214 inclusive,
Vote 562,
Votes 282 to 287 inclusive,

And that the said Committee be empowered to send for persons, papers and records.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 16th March, 1950

No. 1.

27th February,—Second Reading of Bill (D), intituled: "An Act respecting the purchase by Canadian Pacific Railway Company of shares of the capital stock of The Shawinigan Falls Terminal Railway Company."—(*Honourable Senator Bouffard*).

No. 2.

14th March,—Second Reading of Bill (F), intituled: "An Act respecting United Grain Growers Limited."—(*Honourable Senator Crerar*).

No. 3.

14th March,—Second Reading of Bill (G), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Ukrainian National Federation."—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 4.

14th March,—Second Reading of Bill (H), intituled: "An Act to provide for the Publication of Statutory Regulations."—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 5.

15th March,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Wilson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Turgeon:—That the Standing Committee on Immigration and Labour be authorized and directed to examine into the Immigration Act (R.S.C. Chapter 93 and amendments) its operation and administration and the circumstances and conditions relating thereto including:—

- (a) the desirability of admitting immigrants to Canada.
- (b) the type of immigrant which should be preferred, including origin, training and other characteristics.
- (c) the availability of such immigrants for admission.
- (d) the facilities, resources and capacity of Canada to absorb, employ and maintain such immigrants, and
- (e) the appropriate terms and conditions of such admission;

And that the said Committee report its findings to this House;

And that the said Committee have power to send for persons, papers and records.—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 6.

1st March,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament.—(*Honourable Senator Beaubien*).

No. 7.

15th March,—Consideration of the following Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce:—

Report No. 4,—re petition of Doris Joan Guest Rigg;

Report No. 5,—re petition of Cora Elizabeth Jamieson Southam;

Report No. 6,—re petition of Audrey Brenda Holmes Burnett;

Report No. 7,—re petition of Barbara Edna Brownrigg Johnson;

Report No. 8,—re petition of Aili Katriina Salokannel Martel;

Report No. 9,—re petition of Velma Elizabeth Buchanan Lawson;

Report No. 10,—re petition of Gladys Harriet Hassall Thom;

Report No. 11,—re petition of Elisabeth Mavis Cann Jousse;

Report No. 12,—re petition of Eric Lacate;

Report No. 13,—re petition of Dorothy Margaret May Harris McCormick;

Report No. 14,—re petition of Sigrid Denston Day;

—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Thursday, March 16</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Friday, March 17</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Saturday, March 18</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.

No. 10

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

 Thursday, 16th March, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable JAMES H. KING, P.C., Speaker *pro tem.*

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Emmerson,	Horner,	McLean,
Baird,	Euler,	Howden,	Paquet,
Barbour,	Fafard,	Hugessen,	Petten,
Beaubien,	Fallis,	Hurtubise,	Pirie,
Blais,	Farris,	Hushion,	Quinn,
Bouffard,	Ferland,	King,	Reid,
Burchill,	Fogo,	Kinley,	Robertson,
Burke,	Fraser,	Lacasse,	Roebuck,
Calder,	Gershaw,	Lambert,	Ross,
Comeau,	Gladstone,	Leger,	Stambaugh,
Crerar,	Godbout,	MacKinnon,	Stevenson,
David,	Golding,	MacLennan,	Taylor,
Davis,	Gouin,	Marcotte,	Turgeon,
Dennis,	Grant,	McDonald,	Vaillancourt,
Doone,	Haig,	McGuire,	Veniot,
Duff,	Hayden,	McIntyre,	Vien,
Duffus,			Wood.

PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the Senate laid upon the Table the fourth Report of the Acting Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:—

THURSDAY, 16th March, 1950.

Pursuant to Rule 111, section 2, the Acting Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his fourth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petition and finds that the requirements of the 107th Rule have been complied with in all material respects, namely:—

Of The Canadian Red Cross Society; praying for the passing of an Act increasing the limit of the annual value of the real estate which the Society may hold; modifying the provisions with respect to the Central Council and the Executive Committee; and permitting the Society to exercise its corporate powers under the name of "La Societe Canadienne de la Croix-Rouge".

Respectfully submitted.

H. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their fifteenth to twenty-sixth Reports, both inclusive.

The same were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, 15th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their fifteenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Beatrice Campbell McClay, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Philip Andrew McClay, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 15th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their sixteenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Catherine C. Goodrow Rogers, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Emmett Rogers, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 15th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their seven-teenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Miriam Roberta Weir Caryer, of the city of Virginia Beach, in the state of Virginia, one of the United States of America, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Alfred Bruce Caryer, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. de B. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 15th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their eighteenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Marjorie Frances Murphy Cozzolino, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, buyer, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with James Thomas Cozzolino, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. de B. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 15th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their nine-teenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Mary Thomson Cadieux, of the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Joseph Etienne Adelard Olivier Cadieux, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. de B. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 15th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their twentieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Veronica Pearl Faulkner MacKenzie, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Alexander Gilbert MacKenzie, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. de B. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 15th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their twenty-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Elizabeth Hampshier Atyon Reilley, of Brentwood, Mounttown Park, Dun Laoghaire, in the county of Dublin, Ireland, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Herschell Edward Reilley, of the town of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 15th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their twenty-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Sybil Elliott Karr Boulanger, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stewardess, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Michael Ernest Boulanger, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 15th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their twenty-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Mary Kennedy Dunn Anderson, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, check girl, for an Act

to dissolve her marriage with John Cunningham Anderson, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. de B. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 15th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their twenty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Albert Ernest Curtis, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, postal clerk, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Ethel Minnie Curtis, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 15th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their twenty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Annie Swales Barber, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, cashier, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Kenneth Charles Barber, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees paid under Rule 140 be refunded to the petitioner, less the sum of \$75.00.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. de B. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 15th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their twenty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Rebecca Catherine Pitts Duquette, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with John Romain Duquette, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

On motion, it was—

Ordered, That the fifteenth to the twenty-sixth Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive, be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator McDonald, from the Standing Committee on Natural Resources, presented their first Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, 15th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Natural Resources beg leave to make their first Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to nine (9) Members.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. McDONALD,
Chairman.

The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Robertson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen, moved—

That the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications be authorized to examine the expenditures proposed by the following votes of the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, in advance of the bills based on the said Estimates reaching the Senate, namely:

Votes 269 to 274 inclusive,

Votes 459 to 527 inclusive,

Votes 557 to 561 inclusive.

And that the said Committee be empowered to send for persons, papers and records.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative, and—

Ordered accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen, it was—

Ordered, That the Standing Committee on Public Health and Welfare be authorized to examine the expenditures proposed by the following votes of the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, in advance of the bills based on the said Estimates reaching the Senate, namely:

Votes 215 to 258, inclusive,
Votes 528 to 556, inclusive,
Votes 563 and 564,

And that the said Committee be empowered to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen, it was—

Ordered, That the Standing Committee on Tourist Traffic be authorized to examine the expenditures proposed by the following votes of the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, in advance of the bills based on the said Estimates reaching the Senate, namely:

Votes 358 to 402, inclusive,

And that the said Committee be authorized to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen, it was—

Ordered, That the Standing Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds be authorized to examine the expenditures proposed by the following votes of the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, in advance of the bills based on the said Estimates reaching the Senate, namely:

Votes 278 to 280 inclusive,

And that the said Committee be empowered to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen, it was—

Ordered, That the Standing Committee on External Relations be authorized to examine the expenditures proposed by the following votes of the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, in advance of the bills based on the said Estimates reaching the Senate, namely:

Votes 64 to 84 inclusive,

And that the said Committee be empowered to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen, it was—

Ordered, That the Standing Committee on Canadian Trade Relations be authorized to examine the expenditures proposed by the following votes of the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, in advance of the bills based on the said Estimates reaching the Senate, namely:

Votes 423 to 453 inclusive,
Vote 458,

And that the said Committee be empowered to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen, it was—

Ordered, That the Standing Committee on Immigration and Labour be authorized to examine the expenditures proposed by the following votes of the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, in advance of the bills based on the said Estimates reaching the Senate, namely:

Votes 48 to 62 inclusive,
Votes 150 to 170 inclusive,

And that the said Committee be empowered to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen, it was—

Ordered, That the Standing Committee on Natural Resources be authorized to examine the expenditures proposed by the following votes of the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, in advance of the bills based on the said Estimates reaching the Senate, namely:

Votes 1 to 45 inclusive,
Votes 183 to 201 inclusive,
Votes 111 to 129 inclusive,

And that the said Committee be empowered to send for persons, papers and records.

The Honourable Senator Robertson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen, moved—

That the Standing Committee on Finance be authorized to examine the expenditures proposed by the following votes of the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, in advance of the bills based on the said Estimates reaching the Senate, namely:

Votes 259 to 268 inclusive,
Votes 288 to 357 inclusive,
Votes 202 to 214 inclusive,
Vote 562,
Votes 282 to 287 inclusive,

And that the said Committee be empowered to send for persons, papers and records.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative, and—

Ordered accordingly.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (D), intituled: "An Act respecting the purchase by Canadian Pacific Railway Company of shares of the capital stock of The Shawinigan Falls Terminal Railway Company", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (F), intituled: "An Act respecting United Grain Growers Limited", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (G), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Ukrainian National Federation", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Hugessen moved that the Bill (H), intituled: "An Act to provide for the Publication of Statutory Regulations", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative. *

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—
Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Wilson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Turgeon—

That the Standing Committee on Immigration and Labour be authorized and directed to examine into the Immigration Act (R.S.C. Chapter 93 and amendments) its operation and administration and the circumstances and conditions relating thereto including:—

- (a) the desirability of admitting immigrants to Canada.
- (b) the type of immigrant which should be preferred, including origin, training and other characteristics.
- (c) the availability of such immigrants for admission.
- (d) the facilities, resources and capacity of Canada to absorb, employ and maintain such immigrants, and
- (e) the appropriate terms and conditions of such admission;

And that the said Committee report its findings to this House;

And that the said Committee have power to send for persons, papers and records.

After further debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative, and—
Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament, and the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot,

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General to offer the humble thanks of this House to His Excellency for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament, namely:

To His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the fourth to the fourteenth Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive.

The said Reports were, on division, severally adopted.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Friday, 17th March, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

MOTION

By the Honourable Senator Roebuck:

14th March—That a Special Committee be appointed to consider and report on the subject of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, what they are and how they may be protected and preserved, and what action, if any, can or should be taken to assure such rights to all persons in Canada, and that for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing, that the Committee give consideration to the following draft articles:

Article 1

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person.

Article 2

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 3

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 4

Everyone has the right to recognition throughout Canada as a person before the law.

Article 5

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the Constitution or by law.

Article 7

- (1) No person shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
- (2) Any person who is arrested or detained shall be promptly informed of the reasons for the arrest or detention and be entitled to a fair hearing within a reasonable time or to release.
- (3) No one shall be denied the right to reasonable bail without just cause.

Article 8

Every person who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall have an effective remedy in the nature of habeas corpus by which the lawfulness of his detention shall be decided speedily by a Court and his release ordered if the detention is not lawful.

Article 9

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 10

(1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 11

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 12

Everyone legally resident in Canada has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the country, and the right to leave and return to Canada.

Article 13

(1) Men and women of adult age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage and during marriage.

(2) Marriages shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and state.

Article 14

(1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 15

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others, and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 16

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 17

- (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
- (2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 18

(1) Everyone has the right to take part in the Government of the country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in the country.

(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of Government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine election which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote.

149. Every person is entitled to all the rights and freedoms herein set forth without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

150. Any person whose rights or freedoms as herein set forth have been violated may apply for relief on notice of motion to the Supreme or Superior Court of the Province in which the violation occurred.

151. The above articles shall not be deemed to abridge or exclude any rights or freedoms to which any person is otherwise entitled.

That the said Committee be composed of the Honourable Senators Baird, David, Davies, Doone, Dupuis, Fallis, Gladstone, Gouin, Grant, Haig, Kinley, Petten, Reid, Roebuck, Ross, Turgeon, Vaillancourt and Wood;

That the said Committee shall have authority to send for persons, papers and records.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Friday, 17th March, 1950

No. 1.

27th February,—Second Reading of Bill (D), intituled: “An Act respecting the purchase by Canadian Pacific Railway Company of shares of the capital stock of The Shawinigan Falls Terminal Railway Company.”—(*Honourable Senator Bouffard*).

No. 2.

14th March,—Second Reading of Bill (F), intituled: “An Act respecting United Grain Growers Limited.”—(*Honourable Senator Crerar*).

No. 3.

14th March,—Second Reading of Bill (G), intituled: “An Act to incorporate Ukrainian National Federation.”—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 4.

1st March,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament.—(*Honourable Senator Burke*).

No. 5.

16th March—Consideration of the following Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce:—

Report No. 15,—*re* petition of Beatrice Campbell McClay;

Report No. 16,—*re* petition of Catherine C. Goodrow Rogers;

Report No. 17,—*re* petition of Miriam Roberta Weir Caryer;

Report No. 18,—*re* petition of Marjorie Frances Murphy Cozzolino;

Report No. 19,—*re* petition of Mary Thomson Cadieux;

Report No. 20,—*re* petition of Veronica Pearl Faulkner MacKenzie;

Report No. 21,—*re* petition of Elizabeth Hampshier Atyon Reilley;

Report No. 22,—*re* petition of Sybil Elliott Karr Boulanger;

Report No. 23,—*re* petition of Mary Kennedy Dunn Anderson;

Report No. 24,—*re* petition of Albert Ernest Curtis;

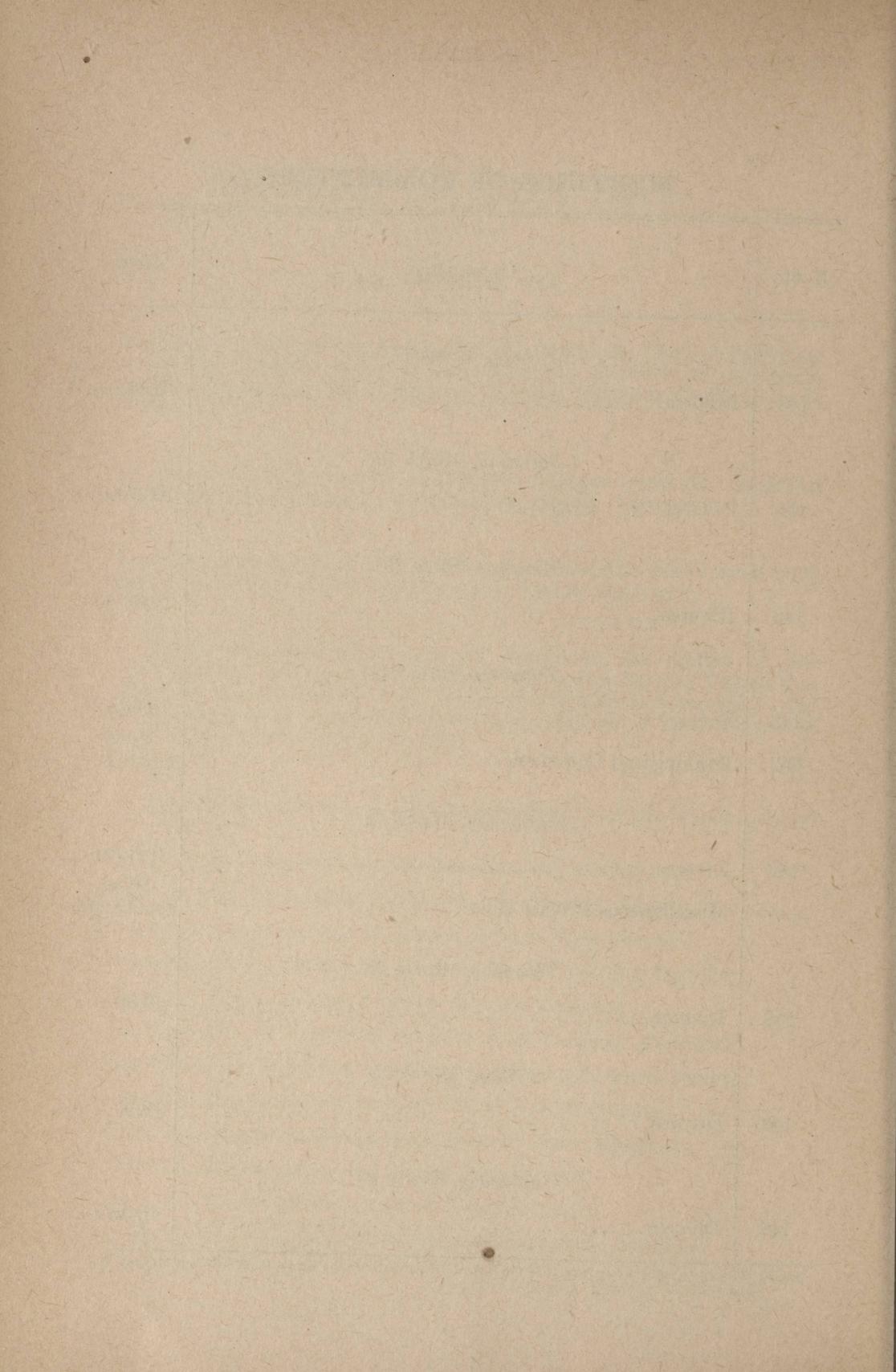
Report No. 25,—*re* petition of Annie Swales Barber;

Report No. 26,—*re* petition of Rebecca Catherine Pitts Duquette;

—(*Honourable Senator Asetline*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Friday, March 17</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Saturday, March 18</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Monday, March 20</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Tuesday, March 21</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Banking and Commerce.....	When Senate rises
<i>Wednesday, March 22</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
—	Miscellaneous Private Bills.....	When Senate rises
<i>Thursday, March 23</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Friday, March 24</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Saturday, March 25</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.



No. 11

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

 Friday, 17th March, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable JAMES H. KING, P.C., Speaker *pro tem*

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Doone,	Haig,	McIntyre,
Baird,	Duff,	Horner,	McLean,
Barbour,	Emmerson,	Howden,	Paquet,
Beaubien,	Fafard,	Hurtubise,	Pirie,
Blais,	Fallis,	King,	Quinn,
Bouffard,	Farris,	Kinley,	Reid,
Burchill,	Fogo,	Lacasse,	Robertson,
Burke,	Fraser,	Lambert,	Ross,
Calder,	Gershaw,	Leger,	Stevenson,
Comeau,	Gladstone,	MacKinnon,	Turgeon,
Crerar,	Godbout,	MacLennan,	Vaillancourt,
Davis,	Golding,	Marcotte,	Veniot,
Dennis,	Grant,	McDonald,	Wood.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their twenty-seventh to thirty-ninth Reports, both inclusive.

The same were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THURSDAY, 16th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their twenty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Edith Mary Stone Ryan, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Owen Ryan, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 16th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their twenty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Pearl Greenspan Abramovitz, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Louis Albert Abramovitz, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. de B. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

THURSDAY, 16th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their twenty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Harry Rudner, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, printer, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Dora Raich Rudner, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. de B. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

THURSDAY, 16th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their thirtieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Dorothea Joan Lawrence Gamble, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, copywriter, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Burton Alderson Gamble, of the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 16th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their thirty-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Walter St. Andre Bawn, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stock-broker, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with May Erskine Wallace Smart Kent Bawn, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 16th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their thirty-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Alison Hamilton Brown Weldon, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Richard Dale Weldon, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. de B. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

THURSDAY, 16th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their thirty-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Hazel May Wilkie MacLeod, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage

with Gordon Rae MacLeod, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. de B. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

THURSDAY, 16th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their thirty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of William Gordon Cascadden, of the town of Lennoxville, in the province of Quebec, electrician, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie Blanche Germaine Seguin Cascadden, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 16th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their thirty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Romeo Lefebvre, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Jeanne Leger Lefebvre, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. de B. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

THURSDAY, 16th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their thirty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Kathleen Veronica Thompson Davidson, of the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, secretary, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with David Samson Davidson, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 16th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their thirty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Joseph Arthur Winsorlow Brisebois, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, plotter, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Betty Liddell Brisebois, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. de B. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

THURSDAY, 16th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their thirty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Margaret May Tuck Reicker, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with George Leonard Reicker, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 16th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their thirty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Mabel Kearley Budgell, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, seamstress, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Gordon Ronald Budgell, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

On motion, it was—

Ordered, That the twenty-seventh to the thirty-ninth Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive, be taken into consideration on Monday, next.

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:

Further Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1950.

The Honourable Senator Robertson presented to the Senate a Bill (I), intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code".

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday, next.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (D), intituled: "An Act respecting the purchase by Canadian Pacific Railway Company of shares of the capital stock of The Shawinigan Falls Terminal Railway Company", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Monday, next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Crerar moved that the Bill (F), intituled: "An Act respecting United Grain Growers Limited", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (G), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Ukrainian National Federation", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Monday, next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament, and the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot,

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General to offer the humble thanks of this House to His Excellency for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament, namely:

To His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until Monday, next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the fifteenth to the twenty-sixth Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive.

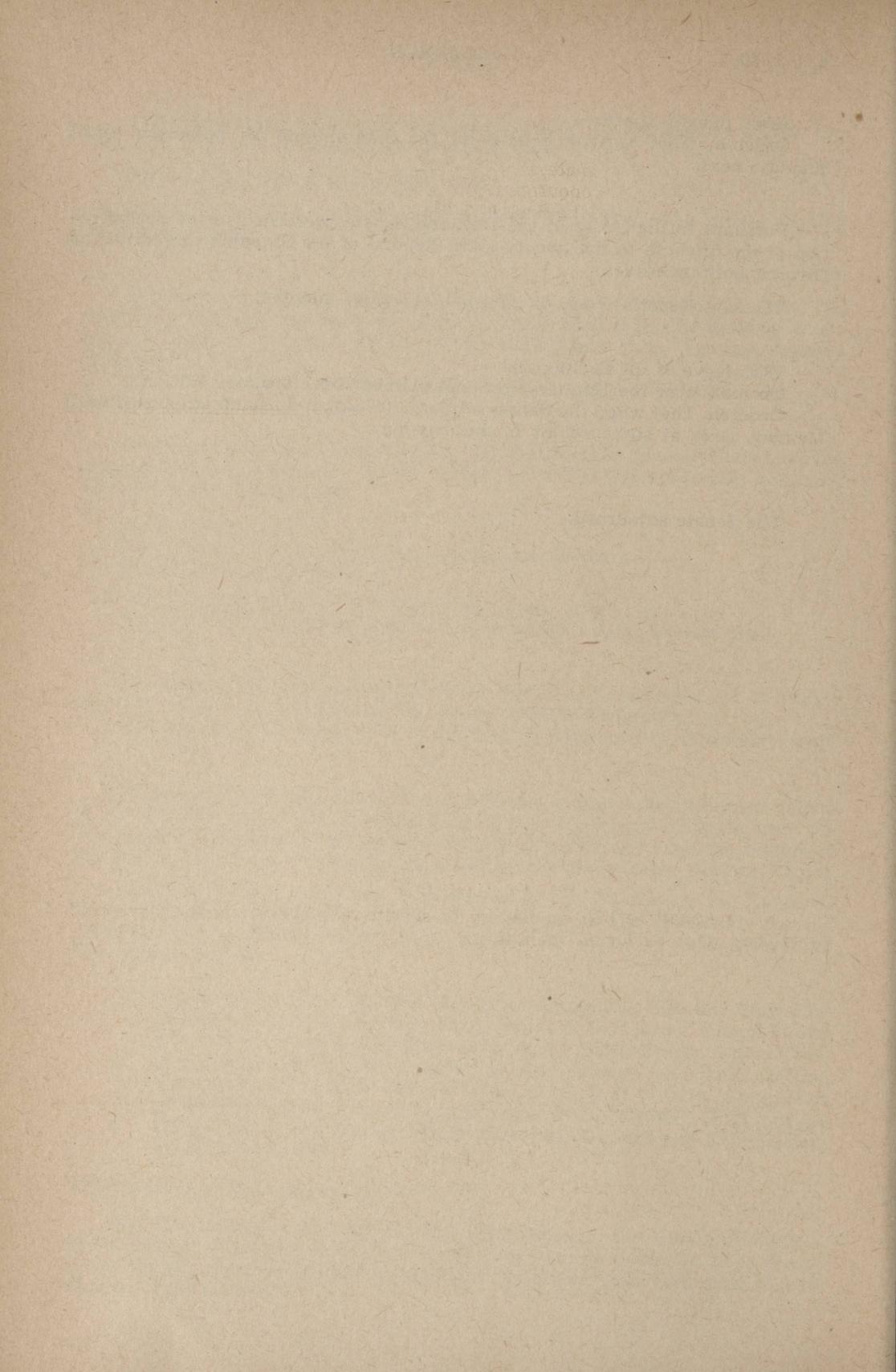
The said Reports were, on division, severally adopted.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns to-day, it do stand adjourned until Monday, next, at eight o'clock in the evening.

The Senate adjourned.



ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Monday, 20th March, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

MOTION

By the Honourable Senator Roebuck:

14th March—That a Special Committee be appointed to consider and report on the subject of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, what they are and how they may be protected and preserved, and what action, if any, can or should be taken to assure such rights to all persons in Canada, and that for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing, that the Committee give consideration to the following draft articles:

Article 1

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person.

Article 2

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 3

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 4

Everyone has the right to recognition throughout Canada as a person before the law.

Article 5

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the Constitution or by law.

Article 7

(1) No person shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

(2) Any person who is arrested or detained shall be promptly informed of the reasons for the arrest or detention and be entitled to a fair hearing within a reasonable time or to release.

(3) No one shall be denied the right to reasonable bail without just cause.

Article 8

Every person who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall have an effective remedy in the nature of habeas corpus by which the lawfulness of his detention shall be decided speedily by a Court and his release ordered if the detention is not lawful.

Article 9

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 10

(1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 11

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 12

Everyone legally resident in Canada has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the country, and the right to leave and return to Canada.

Article 13

(1) Men and women of adult age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage and during marriage.

(2) Marriages shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and state.

Article 14

(1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 15

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others, and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 16

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 17

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 18

(1) Everyone has the right to take part in the Government of the country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in the country.

(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of Government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine election which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote.

149. Every person is entitled to all the rights and freedoms herein set forth without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

150. Any person whose rights or freedoms as herein set forth have been violated may apply for relief on notice of motion to the Supreme or Superior Court of the Province in which the violation occurred.

151. The above articles shall not be deemed to abridge or exclude any rights or freedoms to which any person is otherwise entitled.

That the said Committee be composed of the Honourable Senators Baird, David, Davies, Doone, Dupuis, Fallis, Gladstone, Gouin, Grant, Haig, Kinley, Petten, Reid, Roebuck, Ross, Turgeon, Vaillancourt and Wood;

That the said Committee shall have authority to send for persons, papers and records.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Monday, 20th March, 1950

No. 1.

27th February,—Second Reading of Bill (D), intituled: “An Act respecting the purchase by Canadian Pacific Railway Company of shares of the capital stock of The Shawinigan Falls Terminal Railway Company.”—(*Honourable Senator Bouffard*).

No. 2.

14th March,—Second Reading of Bill (G), intituled: “An Act to incorporate Ukrainian National Federation.”—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 3.

1st March,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament.—(*Honourable Senator Beaubien*).

No. 4.

17th March,—Consideration of the following Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce:—

Report No. 27,—*re* petition of Edith Mary Stone Ryan;

Report No. 28,—*re* petition of Pearl Greenspan Abramovitz;

Report No. 29,—*re* petition of Harry Rudner;

Report No. 30,—*re* petition of Dorothea Joan Lawrence Gamble;

Report No. 31,—*re* petition of Walter St. Andre Bawn;

Report No. 32,—*re* petition of Alison Hamilton Brown Weldon;

Report No. 33,—*re* petition of Hazel May Wilkie MacLeod;

Report No. 34,—*re* petition of William Gordon Cascadden;

Report No. 35,—*re* petition of Romeo Lefebvre;

Report No. 36,—*re* petition of Kathleen Veronica Thompson Davidson;

Report No. 37,—*re* petition of Joseph Arthur Winsorlow Brisebois;

Report No. 38,—*re* petition of Margaret May Tuck Reicker;

Report No. 39,—*re* petition of Mabel Kearley Budgell;

—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

For Tuesday, 21st March, 1950

17th March,—Second Reading of Bill (I), intituled "An Act to amend the Criminal Code."—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Saturday, March 18</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Monday, March 20</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance.....	3.00 p.m.
<i>Tuesday, March 21</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Natural Resources.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Public Health and Welfare.....	11.00 a.m.
262	Banking and Commerce.....	When Senate rises
<i>Wednesday, March 22</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Miscellaneous Private Bills.....	When Senate rises
<i>Thursday, March 23</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Friday, March 24</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Saturday, March 25</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.

No. 12

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Monday, 20th March, 1950

8 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Doone,	Hayden,	McIntyre,
Baird,	Duff,	Horner,	Paquet,
Barbour,	Duffus,	Howden,	Quinn,
Beaubien,	Fafard,	Hurtubise,	Reid,
Beauregard,	Fallis,	King,	Robertson,
Blais,	Farris,	Kinley,	Roebuck,
Burchill,	Fogo,	Lacasse,	Ross,
Burke,	Gershaw,	Lambert,	Stevenson,
Calder,	Gladstone,	Leger,	Turgeon,
Comeau,	Golding,	MacKinnon,	Veniot,
Crerar,	Grant,	MacLennan,	Wilson,
David,	Haig,	Marcotte,	Wood.
Davis,	Hardy,	McDonald,	

PRAYERS.

The following petitions were severally presented:—

By the Honourable Senator Crerar:—

Of Hales Hingston Ross and others of Edmonton, Alberta; Archer John Toole and George Ballantine Coutts, of Calgary, Alberta; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Prairie Pipe Lines Limited", or in the alternative "Prairie Transmission Lines Limited".

By the Honourable the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce:—

Of Dorothy Melbourne Davis Wand, of Outremont, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Alfred Edward Wand, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Jack Elmhirst Webster, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Alice Cameron Webster.

Of Frank Lear Rogers, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Helen Berniece Christie Rogers.

Of Margaret Mary Whittaker, of Sherbrooke, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Selvin Jackson Whittaker, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Helena Matyla Martyniak, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Wasył Martyniak.

Of Anna Louise Fuller Brais, of Verdun, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Alcidé Brais, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Norman Harold Lucas, of St. Hubert, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Luciana Gralewich Lucas, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Joseph Lucien Andre Bergeron, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Antoinette Perreault Bergeron.

Of Camille Poulin, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Aline Hamel Poulin.

Of Elisa MacDonald Mitchell Brock, of New York, state of New York, United States of America; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Sigvand Skavlan Brock, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Edna Hannah Keene Ley, of Verdun, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Eric Raphael Ley, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Carmen McCoy Jackson, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Carl Douglas Jackson.

Of Fernand Senecal, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Helen Landreville Senecal.

Of Rosemary Smalley Carrier, of Quebec, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Georges Henri Raymond Carrier.

Of Real Levesque, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Florence Howison Levesque.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their fortieth to sixty-fourth Reports, both inclusive.

The same were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

FRIDAY, 17th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their fortieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Margaret Violet Creasor McKenna, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Francis James McKenna.

2. Application having been made for leave to withdraw the petition the Committee recommend that leave be granted accordingly, and that the Parliamentary fees paid under Rule 140 be refunded to the petitioner less printing and translation costs.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, 17th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their forty-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Zina Sarah Fletcher Tannenbaum, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Hyman Tannenbaum, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, 17th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their forty-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Fred Marcus, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, foreman, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Lillian Rachel Usden Marcus, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. de B. FARRIS,
Député Chairman.

FRIDAY, 17th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their forty-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Belva Rubin Bercusson, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, for an Act to dissolve her

marriage with Joseph Bercusson, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects. marriage.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. de B. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

FRIDAY, 17th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their forty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Reginald E. Martin, of the town of Greenfield Park, in the province of Quebec, machinist, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Willie Metia Davis Martin, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, 17th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their forty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Dora Moore Holland Towers, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, photographer, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Ralph Montague Towers, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. de B. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

FRIDAY, 17th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their forty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Betty Benditsky Kursner Kobernick, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with George Kobernick, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. de B. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

FRIDAY, 17th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their forty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Elizabeth Goodman Goldberg, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Jacob Goldberg, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. de B. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

FRIDAY, 17th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their forty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Helene Eugenie Hortense Holmes Said, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Marcel Michel Said, the Committee find that requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. de B. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

FRIDAY, 17th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their forty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Amanda Doris Drachler Segalowitz, otherwise known as Amanda Doris Drachler Selton, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, mannequin, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Heinz Edward Segalowitz, otherwise known as Henry Edward Selton, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, 17th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their fiftieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Florence Druckman Oliver, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with

Avrum Mortimer Oliver, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, 17th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their fifty-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Albert Gedeon Martin, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie Angeline Helene Laurette Paradis Martin, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, 17th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their fifty-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Brandel Avrutick Cutler, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Philip Cutler, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees paid under Rule 140 be refunded to the petitioner, less the sum of \$100.00.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

SATURDAY, 18th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their fifty-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Freda Geraldine Rodgers, of the town of Brampton, in the province of Ontario, housekeeper, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Ralph Orion Rodgers, of the town of Asbestos, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

SATURDAY, 18th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their fifty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Hattie May Dawson Wood, of the municipality of Mille Isles, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Henry George Wood, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

SATURDAY, 18th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their fifty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Marie Yvonne Bouchard O'Rourke, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Wilson O'Rourke, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

SATURDAY, 18th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their fifty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Ethel Margaret Murphy Watson, of the city of St. John's, in the province of Newfoundland, stenographer, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with John Bryett Watson, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. FOGO,
Deputy Chairman.

SATURDAY, 18th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their fifty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Clifford Willis Collins, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Jane Rebecca Niles Collins, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with all material respects, except Rule 140 respecting payment of the Parliamentary fees.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees payable under Rule 140 be remitted, subject to payment of \$100.00.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

SATURDAY, 18th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their fifty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Alfred Beatty Harris, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, sheet-metal worker, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marjorie Rose Clark Harris, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. FOGO,
Deputy Chairman.

SATURDAY, 18th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their fifty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Claire Jeanne D'Arc Sagala De Montignac, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, finisher, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Joseph Israel Fernand Arthur De Montignac, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. FOGO,
Deputy Chairman.

SATURDAY, 18th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their sixtieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Nora Maria De Montignac Des Jardins, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, housekeeper, for an Act to

dissolve her marriage with Albert Earl Des Jardins, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. FOGO,
Deputy Chairman.

SATURDAY, 18th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their sixty-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Rita Annie Wylie Morrow, of the town of Montreal South, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Douglas Norman Morrow, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

SATURDAY, 18th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their sixty-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Olga Veleky Stepanovitch, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, operator, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Stephen Stepanovitch, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

SATURDAY, 18th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their sixty-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Beatrice Norma Sabbath Finestone, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, teacher, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Bernard Finestone, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. FOGO,
Deputy Chairman.

SATURDAY, 18th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their sixty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Adele Kuznetz Paquette, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Joseph Henri Jacques Adrien Hubert Paquette, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. FOGO,
Deputy Chairman.

On motion, it was—

Ordered, That the fortieth to sixty-fourth Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive, be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:—

Orders and Regulations for the Canadian Army, published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period March 12, 1950, to March 18, 1950, inclusive, as required by Section 141 of the Militia Act.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That the name of the Honourable Senator Reid be added to the list of Senators serving on the Standing Committee on Finance.

On motion of the Honourable Senator Roebuck, seconded by the Honourable Senator Kinley, it was—

Ordered, That a Special Committee be appointed to consider and report on the subject of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, what they are and how they may be protected and preserved, and what action, if any, can or should be taken to assure such rights to all persons in Canada, and that for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing, that the Committee give consideration to the following draft articles:

Article 1

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person.

Article 2

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 3

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 4

Everyone has the right to recognition throughout Canada as a person before the law.

Article 5

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the Constitution or by law.

Article 7

- (1) No person shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
- (2) Any person who is arrested or detained shall be promptly informed of the reasons for the arrest or detention and be entitled to a fair hearing within a reasonable time or to release.
- (3) No one shall be denied the right to reasonable bail without just cause.

Article 8

Every person who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall have an effective remedy in the nature of habeas corpus by which the lawfulness of his detention shall be decided speedily by a Court and his release ordered if the detention is not lawful.

Article 9

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 10

- (1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.
- (2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 11

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 12

Everyone legally resident in Canada has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the country, and the right to leave and return to Canada.

Article 13

(1) Men and women of adult age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage and during marriage.

(2) Marriages shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and state.

Article 14

(1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 15

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others, and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 16

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 17

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 18

(1) Everyone has the right to take part in the Government of the country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in the country.

(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of Government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine election which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote.

149. Every person is entitled to all the rights and freedoms herein set forth without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

150. Any person whose rights or freedoms as herein set forth have been violated may apply for relief on notice of motion to the Supreme or Superior Court of the Province in which the violation occurred.

151. The above articles shall not be deemed to abridge or exclude any rights or freedoms to which any person is otherwise entitled.

That the said Committee be composed of the Honourable Senators Baird, David, Davies, Doone, Dupuis, Fallis, Gladstone, Gouin, Grant, Kinley, Petten, Reid, Roebuck, Ross, Turgeon, Vaillancourt and Wood;

That the said Committee shall have authority to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (D), intituled: "An Act respecting the purchase by Canadian Pacific Railway Company of shares of the capital stock of The Shawinigan Falls Terminal Railway Company", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Roebuck moved that the Bill (G), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Ukrainian National Federation", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament, and the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot,

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General to offer the humble thanks of this House to His Excellency for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament, namely:

To His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the twenty-seventh to the thirty-ninth Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive.

The said Reports were, on division, severally adopted.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented to the Senate the following Bills:—

- Bill (J), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doris Joan Guest Rigg".
- Bill (K), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Cora Elizabeth Jamieson Southam".
- Bill (L), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Audrey Brenda Holmes Burnett".
- Bill (M), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Barbara Edna Brownrigg Johnson".
- Bill (N), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Aili Katriina Salokannel Martel".
- Bill (O), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Velma Elizabeth Buchanan Lowson".
- Bill (P), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gladys Harriet Hassall Thom".
- Bill (Q), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elisabeth Mavis Cann Jousse".
- Bill (R), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eric Lacate".
- Bill (S), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Margaret May Harris McCormick".
- Bill (T), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sigrid Denston Day".
- Bill (U), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Beatrice Campbell McClay".
- Bill (V), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Catherine C. Goodrow Rogers".
- Bill (W), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Miriam Roberta Weir Caryer".
- Bill (X), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marjorie Frances Murphy Cozzolino".
- Bill (Y), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Thomson Cadieux".
- Bill (Z), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Veronica Pearl Faulkner MacKenzie".
- Bill (A-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Hampshier Ayton Reilley".
- Bill (B-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sybil Elliott Karr Boulanger".
- Bill (C-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Kennedy Dunn Anderson".
- Bill (D-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Albert Ernest Curtis".
- Bill (E-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Annie Swales Barber".
- Bill (F-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rebecca Catherine Pitts Duquette".
- Bill (G-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Mary Stone Ryan".
- Bill (H-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Pearl Greenspan Abramovitz".
- Bill (I-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Harry Rudner".
- Bill (J-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothea Joan Lawrence Gamble".
- Bill (K-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Walter St. Andre Bawn".
- Bill (L-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alison Hamilton Brown Weldon".
- Bill (M-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hazel May Wilkie MacLeod".
- Bill (N-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Gordon Cascadden".
- Bill (O-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Romeo Lefebvre".
- Bill (P-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Kathleen Veronica Thompson Davidson".
- Bill (Q-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Arthur Winsorlow Brisebois."

Bill (R-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret May Tuck Reicker".
Bill (S-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mabel Kearley Budgell".

The said Bills were, on division, severally read the first time, and—
With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That they be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second
reading to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 21st March, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 21st March, 1950

No. 1.

27th February,—Second Reading of Bill (D), intituled: "An Act respecting the purchase by Canadian Pacific Railway Company of shares of the capital stock of The Shawinigan Falls Terminal Railway Company."—(*Honourable Senator Bouffard*).

No. 2.

17th March,—Second Reading of Bill (I), intituled "An Act to amend the Criminal Code."—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 3.

20th March,—Second Reading of the following Divorce Bills:—

Bill (J), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doris Joan Guest Rigg."

Bill (K), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Cora Elizabeth Jamieson Southam."

Bill (L), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Audrey Brenda Holmes Burnett."

Bill (M), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Barbara Edna Brownrigg Johnson."

Bill (N), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Aili Katriina Salokannel Martel."

Bill (O), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Velma Elizabeth Buchanan Lowson."

Bill (P), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gladys Harriet Hassall Thom."

Bill (Q), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elisabeth Mavis Cann Jousse."

Bill (R), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eric Lacate."

Bill (S), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Margaret May Harris McCormick."

Bill (T), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sigrid Denston Day."

Bill (U), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Beatrice Campbell McClay."

Bill (V), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Catherine C. Goodrow Rogers."

Bill (W), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Miriam Roberta Weir Caryer."

Bill (X), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marjorie Frances Murphy Cozzolino."

Bill (Y), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Thomson Cadieux."

Bill (Z), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Veronica Pearl Faulkner MacKenzie."

Bill (A-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Hampshier Ayton Reilley."

Bill (B-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sybil Elliott Karr Boulanger."

Bill (C-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Kennedy Dunn Anderson."

Bill (D-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Albert Ernest Curtis."

Bill (E-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Annie Swales Barber."

Bill (F-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rebecca Catherine Pitts Duquette."

Bill (G-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Mary Stone Ryan."

Bill (H-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Pearl Greenspan Abramovitz."

Bill (I-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Harry Rudner."

Bill (J-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothea Joan Lawrence Gamble."

Bill (K-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Walter St. Andre Bawn."

Bill (L-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alison Hamilton Brown Weldon."

Bill (M-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hazel May Wilkie MacLeod."

Bill (N-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Gordon Cascadden."

Bill (O-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Romeo Lefebvre."

Bill (P-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Kathleen Veronica Thompson Davidson."

Bill (Q-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Arthur Winsorlow Brisebois."

Bill (R-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret May Tuck Reicker."

Bill (S-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mabel Kearley Budgell."

—(Honourable Senator Asetline).

No. 4.

20th March—Consideration of the following Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce:—

Report No. 40,—*re* petition of Margaret Violet Creasor McKenna;

Report No. 41,—*re* petition of Zina Sarah Fletcher Tannenbaum;

Report No. 42,—*re* petition of Fred Marcus;

Report No. 43,—*re* petition of Belva Rubin Bercusson;

Report No. 44,—*re* petition of Reginald E. Martin;

Report No. 45,—*re* petition of Dora Moore Holland Towers;

Report No. 46,—*re* petition of Betty Benditsky Kursner Kobernick;

Report No. 47,—*re* petition of Elizabeth Goodman Goldberg;

Report No. 48,—*re* petition of Helene Eugenie Hortense Holmes Said;

Report No. 49,—*re* petition of Amanda Doris Drachler Segalowitz, otherwise known as Amanda Doris Drachler Selton;

Report No. 50,—*re* petition of Florence Druckman Oliver;

Report No. 51,—*re* petition of Albert Gedeon Martin;

Report No. 52,—*re* petition of Brandel Avrutick Cutler;

Report No. 53,—*re* petition of Freda Geraldine Rodgers;

Report No. 54,—*re* petition of Hattie May Dawson Wood;

Report No. 55,—*re* petition of Marie Yvonne Bouchard O'Rourke;

Report No. 56,—*re* petition of Ethel Margaret Murphy Watson;

Report No. 57,—*re* petition of Clifford Willis Collins;

- Report No. 58,—*re* petition of Alfred Beatty Harris;
Report No. 59,—*re* petition of Claire Jeanne D'Arc Sagala De Montignac;
Report No. 60,—*re* petition of Nora Maria De Montignac Des Jardins;
Report No. 61,—*re* petition of Rita Annie Wylie Morrow;
Report No. 62,—*re* petition of Olga Veleky Stepanovitch;
Report No. 63,—*re* petition of Beatrice Norma Sabbath Finestone;
Report No. 64,—*re* petition of Adele Kuznetz Paquette.

—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 5.

17th March,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament.—(*Honourable Senator Beaubien*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Tuesday, March 21</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Natural Resources.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Public Health and Welfare.....	11.00 a.m.
262	Banking and Commerce.....	When Senate rises
<i>Wednesday, March 22</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Miscellaneous Private Bills.....	When Senate rises
<i>Thursday, March 23</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Friday, March 24</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Saturday, March 25</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.

No. 13

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 21st March, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Emmerson,	Hardy,	McLean,
Baird,	Euler,	Hayden,	Moraud,
Barbour,	Fafard,	Horner,	Paquet,
Beaubien,	Fallis,	Howden,	Petten,
Beauregard,	Farquhar,	Hurtubise,	Pirie,
Bouffard,	Farris,	King,	Quinn,
Burchill,	Ferland,	Kinley,	Reid,
Burke,	Fogo,	Lacasse,	Robertson,
Calder,	Gershaw,	Lambert,	Ross,
Comeau,	Gladstone,	Leger,	Stambaugh,
Crerar,	Godbout,	MacKinnon,	Stevenson,
David,	Golding,	MacLennan,	Taylor,
Davis,	Gouin,	Marcotte,	Turgeon,
Doone,	Grant,	McDonald,	Vaillancourt,
Duff,	Haig,	McIntyre,	Veniot,
Duffus,			Wilson.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Bouffard moved that the Bill (D), intituled: "An Act respecting the purchase by Canadian Pacific Railway Company of shares of the capital stock of The Shawinigan Falls Terminal Railway Company", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Hayden moved that the Bill (I), intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were, on division, severally read the second time:—

Bill (J), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doris Joan Guest Rigg".

Bill (K), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Cora Elizabeth Jamieson Southam".

Bill (L), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Audrey Brenda Holmes Burnett".

Bill (M), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Barbara Edna Brownrigg Johnson".

Bill (N), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Aili Katriina Salokannel Martel".

Bill (O), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Velma Elizabeth Buchanan Lawson".

Bill (P), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gladys Harriet Hassall Thom".

Bill (Q), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elisabeth Mavis Cann Jousse".

Bill (R), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eric Lacate".

Bill (S), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Margaret May Harris McCormick".

Bill (T), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sigrid Denston Day".

Bill (U), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Beatrice Campbell McClay".

Bill (V), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Catherine C. Goodrow Rogers".

Bill (W), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Miriam Roberta Weir Caryer".

Bill (X), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marjorie Frances Murphy Cozzolino".

Bill (Y), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Thomson Cadieux".

Bill (Z), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Veronica Pearl Faulkner MacKenzie".

Bill (A-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Hampshier Ayton Reilley".

Bill (B-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sybil Elliott Karr Boulanger".

Bill (C-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Kennedy Dunn Anderson".

Bill (D-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Albert Ernest Curtis".

Bill (E-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Annie Swales Barber".

Bill (F-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rebecca Catherine Pitts Duquette".

Bill (G-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Mary Stone Ryan".

Bill (H-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Pearl Greenspan Abramovitz".

Bill (I-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Harry Rudner".

Bill (J-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothea Joan Lawrence Gamble".

Bill (K-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Walter St. Andre Bawn".

Bill (L-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alison Hamilton Brown Weldon".

Bill (M-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hazel May Wilkie MacLeod".

Bill (N-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Gordon Cascadden".

Bill (O-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Romeo Lefebvre".

Bill (P-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Kathleen Veronica Thompson Davidson".

Bill (Q-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Arthur Winsorlow Brisebois".

Bill (R-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret May Tuck Reicker".

Bill (S-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief Mabel Kearley Budgell".

Ordered, That the said Bills be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the fortieth to the sixty-fourth Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive.

The said Reports were, on division, severally adopted.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament, and the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot,

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General to offer the humble thanks of this House to His Excellency for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament, namely:

To His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 22nd March, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 22nd March, 1950

No. 1.

20th March,—Third Reading of the following Divorce Bills:—

Bill (J), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doris Joan Guest Rigg."

Bill (K), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Cora Elizabeth Jamieson Southam."

Bill (L), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Audrey Brenda Holmes Burnett."

Bill (M), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Barbara Edna Brownrigg Johnson."

Bill (N), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Aili Katriina Salokannel Martel."

Bill (O), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Velma Elizabeth Buchanan Lowson."

Bill (P), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gladys Harriet Hassall Thom."

Bill (Q), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elisabeth Mavis Cann Jousse."

Bill (R), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eric Lacate."

Bill (S), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Margaret May Harris McCormick."

Bill (T), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sigrid Denston Day."

Bill (U), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Beatrice Campbell McClay."

Bill (V), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Catherine C. Goodrow Rogers."

Bill (W), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Miriam Roberta Weir Caryer."

Bill (X), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marjorie Frances Murphy Cozzolino."

Bill (Y), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Thomson Cadieux."

Bill (Z), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Veronica Pearl Faulkner MacKenzie."

Bill (A-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Hampshier Ayton Reiley."

Bill (B-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sybil Elliott Karr Boulanger."

Bill (C-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Kennedy Dunn Anderson."

Bill (D-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Albert Ernest Curtis."

Bill (E-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Annie Swales Barber."

Bill (F-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rebecca Catherine Pitts Duquette."

Bill (G-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Mary Stone Ryan."

Bill (H-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Pearl Greenspan Abramovitz."

Bill (I-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Harry Rudner."

Bill (J-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothea Joan Lawrence Gamble."

Bill (K-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Walter St. Andre Bawn."

Bill (L-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alison Hamilton Brown Weldon."

Bill (M-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hazel May Wilkie MacLeod."

Bill (N-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Gordon Cascadden."

Bill (O-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Romeo Lefebvre."

Bill (P-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Kathleen Veronica Thompson Davidson."

Bill (Q-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Arthur Winsorlow Brisebois."

Bill (R-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret May Tuck Reicker."

Bill (S-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mabel Kearley Budgetell."

—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 2.

17th March,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament.—(*Honourable Senator Beaubien*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Wednesday, March 22</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Canadian Trade Relations.....	11.00 a.m.
262	Miscellaneous Private Bills.....	When Senate rises
<i>Thursday, March 23</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Friday, March 24</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Natural Resources.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Immigration and Labour.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Saturday, March 25</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.

No. 14

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 22nd March, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Emmerson,	Hayden,	McKeen,
Baird,	Euler,	Horner,	McLean,
Barbour,	Fafard,	Howden,	Morand,
Beaubien,	Fallis,	Hugessen,	Paquet,
Beauregard,	Farquhar,	Hurtubise,	Petten,
Bouffard,	Farris,	King,	Pirie,
Burchill,	Ferland,	Kinley,	Quinn,
Burke,	Fogo,	Lacasse,	Reid,
Calder,	Gershaw,	Lambert,	Robertson,
Comeau,	Gladstone,	Leger,	Ross,
Crerar,	Godbout,	MacKinnon,	Stambaugh,
David,	Golding,	MacLennan,	Stevenson,
Davis,	Gouin,	Marcotte,	Taylor,
Doone,	Grant,	McDonald,	Turgeon,
Duff,	Haig,	McGuire,	Vaillancourt,
Duffus,	Hardy,	McIntyre,	Veniot,
Dupuis,			Wilson.

PRAYERS.

The following petition was read and received:—Of Hales Hingston Ross and others of Edmonton, Alberta; Archer John Toole and George Ballantine Coutts, of Calgary, Alberta; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Prairie Pipe Lines Limited", or in the alternative "Prairie Transmission Lines Limited".

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:—

Copy of an amendment to Rule 107 of the General Rules and Orders of the Exchequer Court of Canada, as required by Section 88 of the Exchequer Court Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 34.

Copy of Order in Council P.C. 6576, approved January 5, 1950: fixing the fee per unit of a subsidiary standard of the Dominion measure of length to be charged by the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (h) of section 28 of the Dominion Lands Surveys Act.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That the name of the Honourable Senator Pirie be added to the list of Senators serving on the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Honourable Senator Asepline, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented to the Senate the following Bills:—

Bill (T-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Zina Sarah Fletcher Tannenbaum".

Bill (U-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Fred Marcus".

Bill (V-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Belva Rubin Bercusson".

Bill (W-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Reginald E. Martin".

Bill (X-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dora Moore Holland Towers".

Bill (Y-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Betty Benditsky Kursner Kobernick".

Bill (Z-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Goodman Goldberg".

Bill (A-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helene Eugenie Hortense Holmes Said".

Bill (B-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Amanda Doris Drachler Segalowitz, otherwise known as Amanda Doris Drachler Selton".

Bill (C-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Florence Druckman Oliver".

Bill (D-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Albert Gedeon Martin".

Bill (E-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Brandel Avrutick Cutler".

Bill (F-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Freda Geraldine Rodgers".

Bill (G-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hattie May Dawson Wood".

Bill (H-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Yvonne Bouchard O'Rourke".

Bill (I-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel Margaret Murphy Watson".

Bill (J-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Clifford Willis Collins".

Bill (K-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alfred Beatty Harris".

Bill (L-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Claire Jeanne D'Arc Sagala De Montignac".

Bill (M-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Nora Maria De Montignac Des Jardins".

Bill (N-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rita Annie Wylie Morrow".

Bill (O-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Olga Veleky Stepanovitch".

Bill (P-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Beatrice Norma Sabbath Finestone".

Bill (Q-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Adele Kuznetz Paquette".

The said Bills were, on division, severally read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That they be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were, on division, severally read the third time:—

Bill (J), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doris Joan Guest Rigg."

Bill (K), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Cora Elizabeth Jamieson Southam."

Bill (L), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Audrey Brenda Holmes Burnett."

Bill (M), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Barbara Edna Brownrigg Johnson."

Bill (N), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Aili Katriina Salokannel Martel."

Bill (O), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Velma Elizabeth Buchanan Lowson."

Bill (P), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gladys Harriet Hassall Thom."

Bill (Q), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elisabeth Mavis Cann Jousse."

Bill (R), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eric Lacate."

Bill (S), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Margaret May Harris McCormick."

Bill (T), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sigrid Denston Day."

Bill (U), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Beatrice Campbell McClay."

Bill (V), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Catherine C. Goodrow Rogers."

Bill (W), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Miriam Roberta Weir Caryer."

Bill (X), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marjorie Frances Murphy Cozzolino."

Bill (Y), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Thomson Cadieux."

Bill (Z), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Veronica Pearl Faulkner MacKenzie."

Bill (A-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Hampshier Ayton Reilley."

Bill (B-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sybil Elliott Karr Boulanger."

Bill (C-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Kennedy Dunn Anderson."

Bill (D-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Albert Ernest Curtis."

Bill (E-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Annie Swales Barber."

Bill (F-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rebecca Catherine Pitts Duquette."

Bill (G-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Mary Stone Ryan."

Bill (H-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Pearl Greenspan Abramovitz."

Bill (I-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Harry Rudner."

Bill (J-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothea Joan Lawrence Gamble."

Bill (K-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Walter St. Andre Bawn."

Bill (L-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alison Hamilton Brown Weldon."

Bill (M-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hazel May Wilkie MacLeod."

Bill (N-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Gordon Cascadden."

Bill (O-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Romeo Lefebvre."

Bill (P-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Kathleen Veronica Thompson Davidson."

Bill (Q-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Arthur Winsorlow Brisebois."

Bill (R-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret May Tuck Reicker."

Bill (S-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mabel Kearley Budgell."

The question was put whether these Bills shall pass.

It was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed these Bills, to which they desire their concurrence; also that a Message be sent to the House of Commons to communicate to that House the evidence taken in the cases before the Standing Committee on Divorce, together with all the papers produced in evidence before them, with the request that the same be returned to this House.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening the present Session of Parliament, and the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot,

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General to offer the humble thanks of this House to His Excellency for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament, namely:

To His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both House of Parliament.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 23rd March, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 23rd March, 1950

No. 1.

22nd March—Second Reading of the following Divorce Bills:—

Bill (T-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Zina Sarah Fletcher Tannenbaum".

Bill (U-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Fred Marcus".

Bill (V-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Belva Rubin Bercusson".

Bill (W-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Reginald E. Martin".

Bill (X-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dora Moore Holland Towers".

Bill (Y-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Betty Benditsky Kursner Kobernick".

Bill (Z-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Goodman Goldberg".

Bill (A-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helene Eugenie Hortense Holmes Said".

Bill (B-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Amanda Doris Drachler Segalowitz, otherwise known as Amanda Doris Drachler Selton".

Bill (C-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Florence Druckman Oliver".

Bill (D-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Albert Gedeon Martin".

Bill (E-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Brandel Avrutick Cutler".

Bill (F-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Freda Geraldine Rodgers".

Bill (G-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hattie May Dawson Wood".

Bill (H-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Yvonne Bouchard O'Rourke".

Bill (I-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel Margaret Murphy Watson".

Bill (J-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Clifford Willis Collins".

Bill (K-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alfred Beatty Harris".

Bill (L-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Claire Jeanne D'Arc Sagala De Montignac".

Bill (M-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Nora Maria De Montignac Des Jardins".

Bill (N-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rita Annie Wylie Morrow".

Bill (O-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Olga Veleky Stepanovitch".

Bill (P-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Beatrice Norma Sabbath Finestone".

Bill (Q-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Adele Kuznetz Paquette".

—(Honourable Senator AseLINE).

No. 2.

17th March.—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament.—(Honourable Senator Turgeon).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Thursday, March 23</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Banking and Commerce.....	When Senate rises
<i>Friday, March 24</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Natural Resources.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Immigration and Labour.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Saturday, March 25</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Monday, March 27</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Tuesday, March 28</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Natural Resources.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Public Health and Welfare.....	11.00 a.m.
262	Miscellaneous Private Bills.....	When Senate rises
<i>Wednesday, March 29</i>		
262	Canadian Trade Relations.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Transport and Communications.....	11.00 a.m.
262	Transport and Communications.....	When Senate rises
<i>Thursday, March 30</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.

No. 15

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SENATE OF CANADA

Thursday, 23rd March, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD. Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Emmerson,	Hayden,	McLean,
Baird,	Euler,	Horner,	Paquet,
Barbour,	Fafard,	Howden,	Petten,
Beaubien,	Fallis,	Hugessen,	Pirie,
Beauregard,	Farquhar,	Hurtubise,	Quinn,
Burchill,	Farris,	King,	Reid,
Burke,	Ferland,	Kinley,	Robertson,
Calder,	Fogo,	Lambert,	Ross,
Comeau,	Fraser,	Leger,	Stambaugh,
Crégar,	Gershaw,	MacKinnon,	Stevenson,
David,	Gladstone,	MacLennan,	Taylor,
Davis,	Godbout,	Marcotte,	Turgeon,
Doone,	Golding,	McDonald,	Vaillancourt,
Duff,	Gouin,	McGuire,	Veniot,
Duffus,	Grant,	McIntyre,	Wilson,
Dupuis,	Haig,	McKeen,	Wood.

PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the Senate laid upon the Table the fifth Report of the Acting Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:—

THURSDAY, 23rd March, 1950.

Pursuant to Rule 111, section 2, the Acting Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his fifth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petition and finds that the requirements of the 107th Rule have been complied with in all material respects, namely:—

Of Hales Hingston Ross and other of Edmonton, Alberta; Archer John Toole and George Ballantine Coutts, of Calgary, Alberta; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Prairie Pipe Lines Limited", or in the alternative "Prairie Transmission Lines Limited".

Respectfully submitted.

H. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (14), intituled: "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1950", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (15), intituled: "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1951", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen for the Honourable Senator Bouffard, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (E), intituled: "An Act respecting The Limitholders' Mutual Insurance Company", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Senator Farris, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (C), intituled: "An Act respecting Crown Lands in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate with one amendment.

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 9, line 40: after "purposes" insert "and for any other purpose that he may consider to be conducive to the welfare of the Indians".

Ordered, That the said amendment be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:—

Report of the Canadian National Railways System for the year ended December 31, 1949. (English and French).

Report of the Canadian National Railways Securities Trust for the year ended December 31, 1949. (English and French).

Report of the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited for the year ended December 31, 1949. (English and French).

Auditors' Report of the Canadian National Railways System and Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited, for the year ended December 31, 1949. (English and French).

The Honourable Senator Turgeon presented to the Senate a Bill (R-2), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canadian Red Cross Society Act".

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday, next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were, on division, severally read the second time:—

Bill (T-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Zina Sarah Fletcher Tannenbaum".

Bill (U-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Fred Marcus".

Bill (V-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Belva Rubin Bercusson".

Bill (W-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Reginald E. Martin".

Bill (X-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dora Moore Holland Towers".

Bill (Y-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Betty Benditsky Kursner Kobernick".

Bill (Z-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Goodman Goldberg".

Bill (A-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helene Eugenie Hortense Holmes Said".

Bill (B-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Amanda Doris Drachler Segalowitz, otherwise known as Amanda Doris Drachler Selton".

Bill (C-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Florence Druckman Oliver".

Bill (D-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Albert Gedeon Martin".

Bill (E-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Brandel Avrutick Cutler".

Bill (F-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Freda Geraldine Rodgers".

Bill (G-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hattie May Dawson Wood".

Bill (H-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Yvonne Bouchard O'Rourke".

Bill (I-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel Margaret Murphy Watson".

Bill (J-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Clifford Willis Collins".

Bill (K-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alfred Beatty Harris".

Bill (L-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Claire Jeanne D'Arc Sagala De Montignac".

Bill (M-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Nora Maria De Montignac Des Jardins".

Bill (N-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rita Annie Wylie Morrow".

Bill (O-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Olga Veleky Stepanovitch".

Bill (P-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Beatrice Norma Sabbath Finestone".

Bill (Q-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Adele Kuznetz Paquette".

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bills were, on division, then severally read the third time.

The question was put whether these Bills shall pass.

It was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed these Bills, to which they desire their concurrence; also that a Message be sent to the House of Commons to communicate to that House the evidence taken in the cases before the Standing Committee on Divorce, together with all the papers produced in evidence before them, with the request that the same be returned to this House.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament, and the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot,

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General to offer the humble thanks of this House to His Excellency for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament, namely:

To His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Friday, 24th March, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Friday, 24th March, 1950

No. 1.

23rd March,—Second Reading of Bill (14), intituled: "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1950".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

23rd March,—Second Reading of Bill (15), intituled: "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1951".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 3.

23rd March,—Consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to the Bill (C), intituled: "An Act respecting Crown Lands in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories".—(*Honourable Senator Farris*).

No. 4.

17th March,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament.—(*Honourable Senator Horner*).

For Tuesday, 28th March, 1950

23rd March,—Second Reading of Bill (R-2), intituled: "An Act to amend the Canadian Red Cross Society Act".—(*Honourable Senator Turgeon*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Friday, March 24</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Natural Resources.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Immigration and Labour.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Saturday, March 25</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Monday, March 27</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance.....	3.00 p.m.
<i>Tuesday, March 28</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Natural Resources.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Public Health and Welfare.....	11.00 a.m.
262	Miscellaneous Private Bills.....	When Senate rises
<i>Wednesday, March 29</i>		
262	Canadian Trade Relations.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Transport and Communications.....	11.00 a.m.
262	Transport and Communications.....	When Senate rises
<i>Thursday, March 30</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Immigration and Labour.....	11.00 a.m.
368	External Relations.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Friday, March 31</i>		
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.

No. 16

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

 Friday, 24th March, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Emmerson,	Howden,	Paquet,
Baird,	Fallis,	Hurtubise,	Petten,
Barbour,	Farquhar,	King,	Pirie,
Beaubien,	Farris,	Lacasse,	Quinn,
Beauregard,	Fogo,	Lambert,	Reid,
Burchill,	Fraser,	Leger,	Robertson,
Burke,	Gershaw,	MacKinnon,	Ross,
Calder,	Gladstone,	MacLennan,	Stambaugh,
Comeau,	Godbout,	Marcotte,	Stevenson,
Crerar,	Golding,	McDonald,	Taylor,
Davis,	Grant,	McGuire,	Turgeon,
Doone,	Haig,	McIntyre,	Vaillancourt,
Duff,	Hayden,	McKeen,	Veniot,
Dupuis,	Horner,	McLean,	Wilson,
			Wood.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Farris, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (I), intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Senator Robertson presented to the Senate a Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure".

The said Bill was read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Monday, next.

The Honourable Senator Robertson presented to the Senate a Bill (T-2), intituled: "An Act to amend The Northwest Territories Power Commission Act".

The said Bill was read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day, for a second reading on Monday, next.

The Honourable Senator Robertson presented to the Senate a Bill (U-2), intituled: "An Act to amend the Precious Metals Marking Act, 1946".

The said Bill was read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Monday, next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the Bill (14), intituled: "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1950", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the Bill (15), intituled: "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1951", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that he had received a Communication from the Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The same was then read by the Honourable the Speaker, as follows:—

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY, CANADA

OTTAWA, 24th March, 1950.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Right Honourable Thibaudeau Rinfret, Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber to-day, Friday, the 24th March, at 5.45 p.m., for the purpose of giving the Royal Assent to certain Bills.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. F. DELAUTE,

Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The Honourable

The Speaker of the Senate,

Ottawa.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendment made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to the Bill (C), intituled: "An Act respecting Crown Lands in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories".

The said amendment was concurred in.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Bill, as amended, was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament, and the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot,

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General to offer the humble thanks of this House to His Excellency for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament, namely:

To His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Monday, next.

The Senate adjourned during pleasure.

The Senate resumed.

The Senate adjourned during pleasure.

After a while the Right Honourable Thibaudeau Rinfret, Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, having come and being seated at the foot of the Throne,

The Honourable the Speaker commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that—

“It is the desire of the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General that they attend him immediately in the Senate Chamber.”

The House of Commons being come.

The Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons addressed the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General, as follows:—

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

“The Commons of Canada have voted Supplies required to enable the Government to defray certain expenses of the Public Service;”

“In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Honour the following Bills:—

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1950.

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1951.

“To which Bills I humbly request Your Honour’s Assent.”

After the Clerk had read the titles of these Bills.

To these Bills the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate in the following words:—

“In His Majesty’s name, the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General thanks His Loyal Subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to these Bills.”

After which the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General was pleased to retire.

The Commons withdrew.

The Senate resumed.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion, it was—

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns to-day, it do stand adjourned until Monday, next, at a quarter past eight o’clock in the evening.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Monday, 27th March, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Monday, 27th March, 1950

No. 1.

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure."—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (T-2), intituled: "An Act to amend The Northwest Territories Power Commission Act."—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 3.

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (U-2), intituled: "An Act to amend The Precious Metals Marking Act, 1946."—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 4.

17th March,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament.—(*Honourable Senator Horner*).

For Tuesday, 28th March, 1950

23rd March,—Second Reading of Bill (R-2), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canadian Red Cross Society Act".—(*Honourable Senator Turgeon*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Saturday, March 25</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Monday, March 27</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance.....	3.00 p.m.
<i>Tuesday, March 28</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Natural Resources.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Public Health and Welfare.....	11.00 a.m.
262	Miscellaneous Private Bills.....	When Senate rises
<i>Wednesday, March 29</i>		
262	Canadian Trade Relations.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Transport and Communications.....	11.00 a.m.
262	Transport and Communications.....	When Senate rises
<i>Thursday, March 30</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Immigration and Labour.....	11.00 a.m.
368	External Relations.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Friday, March 31</i>		
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.

No. 17

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA

Monday, 27th March, 1950

8.15 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Duff,	Horner,	Moraud,
Baird,	Duffus,	Howden,	Paquet,
Barbour,	Dupuis,	Hugessen,	Petten,
Beaubien,	Emmerson,	Hurtubise,	Pirie,
Beauregard,	Fafard,	King,	Quinn,
Blais,	Fallis,	Kinley,	Reid,
Bouffard,	Farquhar,	Lacasse,	Roebuck,
Burchill,	Farris,	Lambert,	Ross,
Burke,	Fraser,	Leger,	Stambaugh,
Calder,	Gershaw,	MacKinnon,	Stevenson,
Comeau,	Gladstone,	MacLennan,	Turgeon,
Crerar,	Godbout,	Marcotte,	Vaillancourt,
David,	Golding,	McDonald,	Veniot,
Davies,	Grant,	McIntyre,	Vien,
Davis,	Haig,	McKeen,	Wilson,
Doone,			Wood.

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (16), intituled: "An Act to amend The Agricultural Products Act".

The said Bill was read the first time, and—
With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

The following petitions were severally presented:—

By the Honourable the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce.

Of Sophie Piatkowski Demyk, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Wasyl Demyk.

Of Edna Dora Tucker Conley, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Ralph Victor George Conley.

Of Josephine Rood Trottier, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Roland Trottier.

Of Gisele St. Laurent Therrien, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Leopold Therrien, of Windsor Mills, Quebec.

Of Clara Rosen Freedman, of Outremont, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Louis Freedman, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Edna Rosaline Casavant Dufresne, of Calgary, Alberta; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Conrad Paul Dufresne, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Margaret Irene Sinden Brown, of the municipality of Langton, Ontario; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Arnold Walter Brown, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Jean Paul Verret, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Simonne Paquin Verret.

Of Theodore Levasseur, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Jeannette Gagnon Levasseur.

Of Marie Rosanna Emelda (Imelda) Lecomte Bolduc, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Fernand Thomas Bolduc, of Mont Tremblant, Quebec.

Of Mary Marguerite Harvie Fine, of Coldwater, Ontario; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Edward Earl Fine, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of J. Lucien Alphonse Martel, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Gabrielle Marotte Martel.

Of Andrew Cerat, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Irene Lerner Cerat.

Of Anna Kathleen Olga McCone Shaw, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with John Neufville Badgley Shaw, of Westmount, Quebec.

Of Leo Berger, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Graziella Bouliane Berger.

Of Rene Ronald Rainville, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Mary Gertrude Whelan Rainville.

Of Mabel Stacey Delorimier, of Brooklyn, New York, United States of America; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with John Delorimier, of Caughnawaga, Quebec.

Of Marie Leontine Juliette Henriette Giguere Fiset, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Joseph Alfred Roland Fiset.

Of Zena Schwartz Berman, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Solomon Berman.

Of Alberta Lomas McLeod Archibald, of Westmount, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with William Cecil Archibald, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Marguerite Carmen Samson Wigglesworth, of Westmount, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Thomas George Wigglesworth.

Of Hilda Brooks Nangreaves, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Frederick Harry Nangreaves.

Of Lilian Ferguson Gardner, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland, England; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with George Gardner, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Julia Ann Ramsell Blane, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Ronald Alexander Blane, of Verdun, Quebec.

Of Marie Rose Vachon Orr, of Westmount, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Robert Orr, of Saraguay, Quebec.

Of Catherine Marie Littlefield Stirling, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with James Buchanan Stirling, of Montreal West, Quebec.

Of Ruth Desiree Morrissette Chevalier, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Jean Paul Chevalier.

Of Thelma Leggo Chicoine, of Belle Anse, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Owen Alexander Chicoine, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of William Aubrey Ricardo Aird, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Olive Miriam Louise Sharples Aird.

Of Irene Meloche Moquin, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Rosario Moquin.

Of Maurice Lemieux, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie Jeanne Roch Lemieux.

Of Sarah Jane Smith, of St. John's, Newfoundland; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Abram Smith, of St. John's, Newfoundland.

By the Honourable Senator McDonald:—

Of Frank S. Johnson, of Montreal, Quebec, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "United Security Insurance Company".

The Honourable Senator Aseltine, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their sixty-fifth to one hundred and fourth Reports, both inclusive.

The same were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

MONDAY, 20th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their sixty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Jessie Ferguson Deans McKenzie, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, laundress, for an Act to dissolve

her marriage with Andrew McKenzie, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees payable under Rule 140 be remitted less the sum of \$100.00, and that an overpayment of \$25.00 be refunded to the petitioner.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

MONDAY, 20th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their sixty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Daisy Muriel Smallcombe Devaney, of the town of St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, cashier, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Henry Leo Devaney, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees payable under Rule 140 be remitted less the sum of \$100.00, and that an overpayment of \$25.00 be refunded to the petitioner.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

MONDAY, 20th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their sixty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Stella Burns Herdman Elder, of the town of Huntingdon, in the province of Quebec, clerk, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with John Donald Elder, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. de B. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

MONDAY, 20th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their sixty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Ethel May Alice Turnbull Colligan, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with James Michael Colligan, the Committee find that the requirements

of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects, except Rule 140 respecting payment of the Parliamentary fees.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees payable under Rule 140 be remitted, subject to payment of \$125.00.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. de B. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

MONDAY, 20th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their sixty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Effie Irene Collier Newman, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, housekeeper, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with William Thomas Newman, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

MONDAY, 20th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their seventieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Phyllis Anne England McNab, of Herne Bay, England, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Robert Gulland McNab, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

MONDAY, 20th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their seventy-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Martha Jean Brooks Markell, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Morley Bruce Markell, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects, except Rule 140 respecting payment of the Parliamentary fees.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees payable under Rule 140 be remitted, subject to payment of \$125.00.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. de B. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

MONDAY, 20th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their seventy-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Kathleen Zawitkoska Symianick, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with George Symianick, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees payable under Rule 140 be remitted less the sum of \$50.00, and that an overpayment of \$50.00 be refunded to the petitioner.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

MONDAY, 20th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their seventy-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Jeannine Martineau Masse, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Paul Masse, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. FOGO,
Deputy Chairman.

MONDAY, 20th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their seventy-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Betty Borman Archambault, of Highbury, England, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Guy Victor Archambault, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

MONDAY, 20th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their seventy-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Edwin Dawson, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, mechanic, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Lillian Gibbons Dawson, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. de B. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

MONDAY, 20th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their seventy-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Mavis Barker Billingham, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, operator, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with James Walter Billingham, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees payable under Rule 140 be remitted less the sum of \$50.00, and that an overpayment of \$75.00 be refunded to the petitioner.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

MONDAY, 20th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their seventy-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Roland Gour, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, chemist, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie Louise Mouffe Gour, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

MONDAY, 20th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their seventy-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Margaret Elizabeth Taylor Clarke, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, for an Act to dissolve her

marriage with Noel Whitfoot Clarke, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. FOGO,
Deputy Chairman.

TUESDAY, 21st March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their seventy-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Sylvia Singer Mephram, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Clarence Mephram, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. FOGO,
Deputy Chairman.

TUESDAY, 21st March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their eightieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Mabel Kathleen Baxter Simons, of the town of La Tuque, in the province of Quebec, examiner, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Merrill Gordon Simons, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. FOGO,
Deputy Chairman.

TUESDAY, 21st March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their eighty-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Vittoria Minotti Mastracchio, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Diodato Mastracchio, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 21st March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their eighty-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Dent Harrison, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, splicer, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Ruth Thelma Moore Harrison, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 21st March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their eighty-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Margaret Mahajahla Aitken Schoch, of the city of Lockport, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, reporter, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Peter John Schoch, of the town of Chicoutimi, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 21st March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their eighty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Esther Spector Gelfand, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Mervin Gelfand, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects, except Rule 140 respecting payment of the Parliamentary fees.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees payable under Rule 140 be remitted, subject to payment of \$125.00.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. FOGO,
Deputy Chairman.

TUESDAY, 21st March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their eighty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Sophie Roth Pliss, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with

Michael Pliss, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects, except Rule 140 respecting payment of the Parliamentary fees.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees payable under Rule 140 be remitted, subject to payment of \$125.00.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. FOGO,
Deputy Chairman.

TUESDAY, 21st March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their eighty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Gertrude Howard McWilliams Rubin, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, governess, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Louis Rubin, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. FOGO,
Deputy Chairman.

TUESDAY, 21st March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their eighty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Remenia Bertha Duguay Briggs, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Joseph Briggs, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their eighty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Blanche Naomi Greenlees, of the town of Nanaimo, in the province of British Columbia, nurse, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with William Stephen Greenlees, of the town of Aylmer, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their eighty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Leslie William McNally, of the town of Greenfield Park, in the province of Quebec, motorman, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Janet Binnie Nairn McNally, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their ninetieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Jacqueline Marie Scully Sirois, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, journalist, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Bernard Denys Sirois, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 23rd March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their ninety-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Raymond Saint-Denis, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, sales manager, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Fernande Poulin Saint-Denis, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend that the prayer of the petition be not granted.

3. The Committee recommend that out of the Parliamentary fees paid under Rule 140, the sum of \$75.00 be paid to Rene Reeves, counsel for the

respondent, and that the balance be refunded to the petitioner, less printing and translation costs.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. de B. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

THURSDAY, 23rd March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their ninety-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Phyllis Christina McLeod Daly, of the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, advertiser, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Victor Paul Joseph O'Toole Daly, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects, except Rule 140 respecting payment of the Parliamentary fees.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees payable under Rule 140 be remitted, subject to payment of \$125.00.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 23rd March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their ninety-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Winnie Florence Clitheroe DuVal, of the village of Greenfield Park, in the province of Quebec, clerk, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Vernon Lawrence DuVal, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 23rd March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their ninety-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Muriel Elizabeth McCurry Welham, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Herbert John Welham, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees payable under Rule 140 be refunded to the petitioner, less the sum of \$135.00.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, 24th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their ninety-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Betty Margaret Slinn Metivier, of the city of Northampton, England, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Rodolphe Gerald Metivier, of the town of Cowansville, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects, except Rule 140 respecting payment of the Parliamentary fees.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees payable under Rule 140 be remitted, subject to payment of \$125.00.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. FOGO,
Deputy Chairman.

FRIDAY, 24th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their ninety-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Fanny Abramowitch Mergler, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with William Mergler, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. FOGO,
Deputy Chairman.

SATURDAY, 25th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their ninety-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of John Wood, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, gardener, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Beatrice Florence Harrison Wood, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

SATURDAY, 25th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their ninety-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Olivia Mary Tipping Morris, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, singer, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Rene Morris, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Deputy Chairman.

SATURDAY, 25th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their ninety-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Mable Veronica Askin Williamson, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Arthur Alfred Williamson, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

SATURDAY, 25th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundredth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Christine Rachel MacLeod Nicholson, of the village of Scotstown, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Angus Nichol Nicholson, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman

SATURDAY, 25th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Anne Halperin Perelmutter, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, operator, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Morley Leonard Perelmutter, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Deputy Chairman.

SATURDAY, 25th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Phyllis Rochlin Rabinovitch, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, receptionist, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with William Rabinovitch, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Deputy Chairman.

SATURDAY, 25th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Mary Kaybridge Goulbourn, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, seamstress, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Thomas Godfrey Goulbourn, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects, except Rule 140 respecting payment of the Parliamentary fees.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees payable under Rule 140 be remitted, subject to payment of \$125.00.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Deputy Chairman.

SATURDAY, 25th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Muriel Alice Mary Westgate, of the township of Eaton, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Clifford Ralph Westgate, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects, except Rule 140 respecting payment of the Parliamentary fees.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees payable under Rule 140 be remitted, subject to payment of \$135.00.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

On motion, it was—

Ordered, That the sixty-fifth to the one hundred and fourth Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive, be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, for the Honourable Senator Robertson, laid on the Table:—

Report of Trans-Canada Air Lines for the year ended December 31, 1949. (English and French versions).

Auditors' Report to Parliament for the year ended December 31, 1949, in respect of Trans-Canada Air Lines. (English and French versions).

Copy of Order in Council P.C. 1317, dated March 14, 1950, authorizing the Minister of Labour to enter into an agreement on behalf of the Government of Canada, with each of the provinces, for the movement and placement of persons in employment in agriculture and related industries, upon terms and conditions substantially in accord with the form of agreement marked as Schedule One of the said Order in Council, but with such variations therein as the Minister of Labour may deem necessary to meet the requirements of the Farm Labour Program of any Province.

With leave of the Senate,

The name of the Honourable Senator Fallis was dropped from the list of names of Senators appointed to serve on the Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Hugessen moved that the Bill (T-2), intituled: "An Act to amend The Northwest Territories Power Commission Act", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Hugessen moved that the Bill (U-2), intituled: "An Act to amend The Precious Metals Marking Act, 1946", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament, and the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot,

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General to offer the humble thanks of this House to His Excellency for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament, namely:

To His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 28th March, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

MOTION

For Wednesday, 29th March, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Hugessen for the Honourable Senator Robertson,—

27th March,—That for the balance of the present month Rules 23, 24 and 63 be suspended in so far as they relate to Public Bills.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 28th March, 1950

No. 1.

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: “An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure.”—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

27th March,—Second Reading of Bill (16), intituled: “An Act to amend The Agricultural Products Act.”—(*Honourable Senator Hugessen*).

No. 3.

23rd March,—Second Reading of Bill (R-2), intituled: “An Act to amend The Canadian Red Cross Society Act”.—(*Honourable Senator Turgeon*).

No. 4.

27th March—Consideration of the following Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce:—

- Report No. 65,—*re* petition of Jessie Ferguson Deans McKenzie;
- Report No. 66,—*re* petition of Daisy Muriel Smallcombe Devaney;
- Report No. 67,—*re* petition of Stella Burns Herdman Elder;
- Report No. 68,—*re* petition of Ethel May Alice Turnbull Colligan;
- Report No. 69,—*re* petition of Effie Irene Collier Newman;
- Report No. 70,—*re* petition of Phyllis Anne England McNab;
- Report No. 71,—*re* petition of Martha Jean Brooks Markell;
- Report No. 72,—*re* petition of Kathleen Zawitkoska Symianick;
- Report No. 73,—*re* petition of Jeannine Martineau Masse;
- Report No. 74,—*re* petition of Betty Borman Archambault;
- Report No. 75,—*re* petition of Edwin Dawson;
- Report No. 76,—*re* petition of Mavis Barker Billingham;
- Report No. 77,—*re* petition of Roland Gour;
- Report No. 78,—*re* petition of Margaret Elizabeth Taylor Clarke;
- Report No. 79,—*re* petition of Sylvia Singer Mephram;
- Report No. 80,—*re* petition of Mabel Kathleen Baxter Simons;
- Report No. 81,—*re* petition of Vittoria Minotti Mastracchio;
- Report No. 82,—*re* petition of Dent Harrison;
- Report No. 83,—*re* petition of Margaret Mahajahla Aitken Schoch;
- Report No. 84,—*re* petition of Esther Spector Gelfand;
- Report No. 85,—*re* petition of Sophie Roth Pliss;
- Report No. 86,—*re* petition of Gertrude Howard McWilliams Rubin;

- Report No. 87,—*re* petition of Remenia Bertha Duguay Briggs;
Report No. 88,—*re* petition of Blanche Naomi Greenlees;
Report No. 89,—*re* petition of Leslie William McNally;
Report No. 90,—*re* petition of Jacqueline Marie Scully Sirois;
Report No. 91,—*re* petition of Raymond Saint-Denis;
Report No. 92,—*re* petition of Phyllis Christina McLeod Daly;
Report No. 93,—*re* petition of Winnie Florence Clitheroe DuVal;
Report No. 94,—*re* petition of Muriel Elizabeth McCurry Welham;
Report No. 95,—*re* petition of Betty Margaret Slinn Metivier;
Report No. 96,—*re* petition of Fanny Abramowitch Mergler;
Report No. 97,—*re* petition of John Wood;
Report No. 98,—*re* petition of Olivia Mary Tipping Morris;
Report No. 99,—*re* petition of Mable Veronica Askin Williamson;
Report No. 100,—*re* petition of Christine Rachel MacLeod Nicholson;
Report No. 101,—*re* petition of Anne Halperin Perelmutter;
Report No. 102,—*re* petition of Phyllis Rochlin Rabinovitch;
Report No. 103,—*re* petition of Mary Kaybridge Goulbourn;
Report No. 104,—*re* petition of Muriel Alice Mary Westgate;

—(*Honourable Senator Asetine*).

No. 5.

17th March,—Resuming the adjourned Debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament.—(*Honourable Senator Horner*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Tuesday, March 28</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Natural Resources.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Public Health and Welfare.....	11.00 a.m.
262	Miscellaneous Private Bills.....	When Senate rises
<i>Wednesday, March 29</i>		
262	Canadian Trade Relations.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Transport and Communications.....	11.00 a.m.
262	Transport and Communications.....	When Senate rises
<i>Thursday, March 30</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Immigration and Labour.....	11.00 a.m.
368	External Relations.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Friday, March 31</i>		
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.

No. 18

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

 Tuesday, 28th March, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Dupuis,	Hayden,	McKeen,
Baird,	Emmerson,	Horner,	McLean,
Barbour,	Euler,	Howden,	Paquet,
Beaubien,	Fafard,	Hugessen,	Petten,
Beauregard,	Fallis,	Hurtubise,	Pirie,
Blais,	Farquhar,	Hushion,	Quinn,
Bouffard,	Farris,	King,	Reid,
Burchill,	Ferland,	Kinley,	Roebuck,
Burke,	Fogo,	Lacasse,	Ross,
Calder,	Fraser,	Lambert,	Stambaugh,
Comeau,	Gershaw,	Leger,	Stevenson,
Crerar,	Gladstone,	MacKinnon,	Taylor,
David,	Godbout,	MacLennan,	Turgeon,
Davies,	Golding,	Marcotte,	Vaillancourt,
Davis,	Gouin,	McDonald,	Veniot,
Doone,	Grant,	McGuire,	Vien,
Duff,	Haig,	McIntyre,	Wilson,
Duffus,			Wood.

PRAYERS.

The following petitions were presented:—

By the Honourable Senator Aseltine:—

Of Henry Richard Earl, Oliver Cromwell Lawson, and others of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, praying to be incorporated under the name of "Saskatchewan Mutual Insurance Company".

By The Honourable Senator Gladstone:—

Of Wilfrid Laurier Esson and others of Toronto, Ontario; praying to be incorporated under the name of "The Canadian Commerce Insurance Company".

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Hugessen moved that the Bill (16), intituled: "An Act to amend The Agricultural Products Act", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Turgeon moved that the Bill (R-2), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canadian Red Cross Society Act", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the sixty-fifth to the one hundred and fourth Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive.

The said Reports were, on division, severally adopted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament, and the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot,

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General to offer the humble thanks of this House to His Excellency for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament, namely:

To His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

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The above mentioned

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 29th March, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

MOTION

Wednesday, 29th March, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Hugessen for the Honourable Senator Robertson,—

27th March,—That for the balance of the present month Rules 23, 24 and 63 be suspended in so far as they relate to Public Bills.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 29th March, 1950

No. 1.

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure."—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

17th March,—Resuming the adjourned Debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament.—(*Honourable Senator Stambaugh*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Wednesday, March 29</i>		
262	Canadian Trade Relations.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Transport and Communications.....	11.00 a.m.
262	Transport and Communications.....	When Senate rises
<i>Thursday, March 30</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Immigration and Labour.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Friday, March 31</i>		
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.
262	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	2.30 p.m.

MEMORIALS OF COMMITTEES

Committee	Room
General	100
Finance	101
Education	102
Agriculture	103
Manufactures	104
Internal Trade	105
External Trade	106
Labor	107
Public Health	108
Public Works	109
Special Committees	110

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No. 19

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

 Wednesday, 29th March, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Duffus,	Haig,	McKeen,
Baird,	Dupuis,	Hayden,	Paquet,
Barbour,	Emmerson,	Horner,	Petten,
Beaubien,	Euler,	Howden,	Pirie,
Beauregard,	Fafard,	Hugessen,	Quinn,
Blais,	Fallis,	Hurtubise,	Reid,
Bouffard,	Farquhar,	King,	Roebuck,
Burchill,	Farris,	Kinley,	Ross,
Burke,	Ferland,	Lacasse,	Stambaugh,
Calder,	Fogo,	Lambert,	Stevenson,
Comeau,	Fraser,	Leger,	Taylor,
Crerar,	Gershaw,	MacKinnon,	Turgeon,
David,	Gladstone,	MacLennan,	Vaillancourt,
Davies,	Godbout,	Marcotte,	Veniot,
Davis,	Golding,	McDonald,	Vien,
Doone,	Gouin,	McGuire,	Wilson,
Duff,	Grant,	McIntyre,	Wood.

PRAYERS.

The following petition was presented:—

By the Honourable Senator Vaillancourt:—

Of T. Taggart Smyth, and others of Montreal, Quebec, and one other of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Syndics apostoliques des Frères Mineurs ou Franciscains".

The following petition was read and received:—

Of Frank S. Johnson, of Montreal, Quebec, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "United Security Insurance Company".

The Honourable Senator Aseltine, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their one hundred and fifth to one hundred and seventh Reports, both inclusive.

The same were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

MONDAY, 27th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of John Elliot Cumming, of the city of Hull, in the province of Quebec, officer, Canadian Army, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Dorian Graham Cumming, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 28th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Ethel Bell Lifshitz, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Louis Lifshitz, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 28th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Martin Matthew Waagemans, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Doris Irene Mitchell Waagemans, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

On motion, it was—

Ordered, That the one hundred and fifth to the one hundred and seventh Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive, be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (G), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Ukrainian National Federation", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate with several amendments.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

1. Page 1, lines 17 and 18. After "Ukrainian National Federation" insert "of Canada".
2. Page 3, line 20. After "a" insert "special".
3. Page 3, line 22. Delete "dominion convention" and substitute "annual meeting".
4. Page 4, line 38. Delete "to".

In the Title

5. After "Ukrainian National Federation" insert "of Canada".

With leave of the Senate,
The said amendments were concurred in.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Bill, as amended, was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (F), intituled: "An Act respecting United Grain Growers Limited", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate with one amendment.

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

1. *Page 3, lines 14 and 15:* After “shares” delete “, or in any specific instance or instances”.

With leave of the Senate,
The said amendment was concurred in.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Bill, as amended, was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented to the Senate the following Bills:—

Bill (V-2), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Jessie Ferguson Deans McKenzie”.

Bill (W-2), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Daisy Muriel Smallcombe Devaney”.

Bill (X-2), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Stella Burns Herdman Elder”.

Bill (Y-2), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Ethel May Alice Turnbull Colligan”.

Bill (Z-2), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Effie Irene Collier Newman”.

Bill (A-3), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Phyllis Anne England McNab”.

Bill (B-3), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Martha Jean Brooks Markell”.

Bill (C-3), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Kathleen Zawitkoska Symianick”.

Bill (D-3), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Jeannine Martineau Masse”.

Bill (E-3), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Betty Borman Archambault”.

Bill (F-3), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Edwin Dawson”.

Bill (G-3), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Mavis Barker Billingham”.

Bill (H-3), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Roland Gour”.

Bill (I-3), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Margaret Elizabeth Taylor Clarke”.

Bill (J-3), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Sylvia Singer Mepham”.

Bill (K-3), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Mabel Kathleen Baxter Simons”.

Bill (L-3), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Vittoria Minotti Mastracchio”.

Bill (M-3), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Dent Harrison”.

Bill (N-3), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Margaret Mahajahla Aitken Schoch”.

Bill (O-3), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Esther Spector Gelfand”.

Bill (P-3), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Sophie Roth Pliss”.

Bill (Q-3), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Gertrude Howard McWilliams Rubin”.

Bill (R-3), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Remenia Bertha Duguay Briggs”.

Bill (S-3), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Blanche Naomi Greenlees”.

Bill (T-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leslie William McNally".

Bill (U-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jacqueline Marie Scully Sirois".

Bill (V-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Christina McLeod Daly".

Bill (W-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Winnie Florence Clitheroe DuVal".

Bill (X-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Muriel Elizabeth McCurry Welham".

Bill (Y-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Betty Margaret Slinn Metivier".

Bill (Z-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Fanny Abramowitch Mergler".

The said Bills were, on division, severally read the first time.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bills were, on division, then severally read the second time.

Ordered, That they be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of the Honourable Senator Hugessen, for the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That for the balance of the present month Rules 23, 24 and 63 be suspended in so far as they relate to Public Bills.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (17), intituled: "An Act to amend The Agricultural Prices Support Act, 1944", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Hayden then moved that the Bill be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was, on division, then read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament, and the motion of the Honourable Senator Golding, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot,

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General to offer the humble thanks of this House to His Excellency for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament, namely:

To His Excellency Field Marshal The Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

After further debate, and—

The question of concurrence being put on the said motion, it was resolved in the affirmative, and—

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are Members of the Honourable the Privy Council.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 30th March, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 30th March, 1950

No. 1.

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure."—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

29th March—Third Reading of the following Divorce Bills:—

Bill (V-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jessie Ferguson Deans McKenzie".

Bill (W-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Daisy Muriel Smallcombe Devaney".

Bill (X-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Stella Burns Herdman Elder".

Bill (Y-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel May Alice Turnbull Colligan".

Bill (Z-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Effie Irene Collier Newman".

Bill (A-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Anne England McNab".

Bill (B-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Martha Jean Brooks Markell".

Bill (C-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Kathleen Zawitkoska Symianick".

Bill (D-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jeannine Martineau Masse".

Bill (E-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Betty Borman Archambault".

Bill (F-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edwin Dawson".

Bill (G-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mavis Barker Billingham".

Bill (H-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Roland Gour".

Bill (I-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Elizabeth Taylor Clarke".

Bill (J-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sylvia Singer Mepham".

Bill (K-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mabel Kathleen Baxter Simons".

Bill (L-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Vittoria Minotti Mastracchio".

Bill (M-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dent Harrison".

Bill (N-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Mahajahla Aitken Schoch".

Bill (O-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Esther Spector Gelfand".

Bill (P-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sophie Roth Pliss".

Bill (Q-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gertrude Howard McWilliams Rubin".

Bill (R-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Remenia Bertha Duguay Briggs".

Bill (S-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Blanche Naomi Greenlees".

Bill (T-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leslie William McNally".

Bill (U-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jacqueline Marie Scully Sirois".

Bill (V-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Christina McLeod Daly".

Bill (W-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Winnie Florence Clitheroe DuVal".

Bill (X-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Muriel Elizabeth McCurry Welham".

Bill (Y-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Betty Margaret Slinn Metivier".

Bill (Z-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Fanny Abramowitch Mergler".

—(Honourable Senator Aseltine).

No. 3.

29th March—Consideration of the following Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce:—

Report No. 105,—*re* petition of John Elliot Cumming;

Report No. 106,—*re* petition of Ethel Bell Lifshitz;

Report No. 107,—*re* petition of Martin Matthew Waagemans;

—(Honourable Senator Aseltine).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Thursday, March 30</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Friday, March 31</i>		
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.
262	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	2.30 p.m.

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No. 20

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

 Thursday, 30th March, 1950

11 a.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Emmerson,	Howden,	Petten,
Baird,	Euler,	Hugessen,	Pirie,
Barbour,	Fafard,	Hurtubise,	Quinn,
Beaubien,	Farquhar,	King,	Reid,
Beauregard,	Farris,	Kinley,	Robertson,
Blais,	Ferland,	Lacasse,	Roebuck,
Burchill,	Fogo,	Lambert,	Ross,
Burke,	Gershaw,	Leger,	Stambaugh,
Calder,	Gladstone,	MacKinnon,	Stevenson,
Comeau,	Golding,	MacLennan,	Taylor,
Crerar,	Gouin,	Marcotte,	Turgeon,
David,	Grant,	McDonald,	Vaillancourt,
Davies,	Haig,	McGuire,	Veniot,
Davis,	Hardy,	McIntyre,	Vien,
Doone,	Hayden,	McKeen,	Wilson.
Duff,	Horner,	Paquet,	

PRAYERS.

The following petitions were severally read and received:—

Of Wilfrid Laurier Esson and others of Toronto, Ontario; praying to be incorporated under the name of "The Canadian Commerce Insurance Company".

Of Henry Richard Earl, Oliver Cromwell Lawson, and others of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Saskatchewan Mutual Insurance Company".

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, for the Honourable Senator Farris, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (17), intituled: "An Act to amend The Agricultural Prices Support Act, 1944", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, for the Honourable Senator Farris, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (H), intituled: "An Act to provide for the Publication of Statutory Regulations", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, to whom was referred the Bill (D), intituled: "An Act respecting the purchase by Canadian Pacific Railway Company of shares of the capital stock of The Shawinigan Falls Terminal Railway Company", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate.

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, to whom was referred the Bill (T-2), intituled: "An Act to amend The Northwest Territories Power Commission Act", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (56), intituled: "An Act to amend The Continuation of Transitional Measures Act, 1947," to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Lambert then moved that the Bill be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was read the second time.

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (54), intituled: "An Act to amend The Fisheries Prices Support Act, 1944", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Burchill then moved that the Bill be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was read the second time.

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were, on division, severally read the third time:—

Bill (V-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jessie Ferguson Deans McKenzie".

Bill (W-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Daisy Muriel Smallcombe Devaney".

Bill (X-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Stella Burns Herdman Elder".

Bill (Y-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel May Alice Turnbull Colligan".

Bill (Z-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Effie Irene Collier Newman".

Bill (A-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Anne England McNab".

Bill (B-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Martha Jean Brooks Markell".

Bill (C-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Kathleen Zawitkoska Symianick".

Bill (D-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jeannine Martineau Masse".

Bill (E-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Betty Borman Archambault".

Bill (F-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edwin Dawson".

Bill (G-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mavis Barker Billingham".

Bill (H-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Roland Gour".

Bill (I-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Elizabeth Taylor Clarke".

Bill (J-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sylvia Singer Mepham".

Bill (K-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mabel Kathleen Baxter Simons".

Bill (L-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Vittoria Minotti Mastracchio".

Bill (M-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dent Harrison".

Bill (N-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Mahajahla Aitken Schoch".

Bill (O-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Esther Spector Gelfand".

Bill (P-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sophie Roth Pliss".

Bill (Q-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gertrude Howard McWilliams Rubin".

Bill (R-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Remenia Bertha Duguay Briggs".

Bill (S-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Blanche Naomi Greenlees".

Bill (T-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leslie William McNally".

Bill (U-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jacqueline Marie Scully Sirois".

Bill (V-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Christina McLeod Daly".

Bill (W-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Winnie Florence Clitheroe DuVal".

Bill (X-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Muriel Elizabeth McCurry Welham".

Bill (Y-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Betty Margaret Slinn Metivier".

Bill (Z-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Fanny Abramowitch Mergler".

The question was put whether these Bills shall pass.

It was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed these Bills, to which they desire their concurrence; also that a Message be sent to the House of Commons to communicate to that House the evidence taken in the cases before the Standing Committee on Divorce, together with all the papers produced in evidence before them, with the request that the same be returned to this House.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the one hundred and fifth to the one hundred and seventh Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive.

The said Reports were, on division, severally adopted.

The Senate adjourned during pleasure.

4.30 p.m.

The Senate resumed.

The following petitions were severally presented:

By the Honourable the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce.

Of Martin Luke Marlow, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Viola May Foster Marlow.

Of Georges Poirier, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Juliette Gingras Poirier, otherwise known as Juliette Andree Barrett Poirier.

Of Zemelia Katrina Ayoub MacDonald, of Kirkland Lake, Ontario; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Francis Alain de Lotbiniere MacDonald, of Westmount, Quebec.

Of Sarah Modlinsky Markis, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Moe Markis.

Of Katherine Madge Samworth Monty, of Granby, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Paul Omer Roland Monty.

Of Helen Hunter, of Kingston, Ontario; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Donald Cornelius Hunter, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Lena Grace Connolly Hibberd, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with William Henry Hibberd.

Of Roger Parent, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Jeanette Morin Parent.

Of Bonnie Ruth McNab Sarrasin, of Sherbrooke, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with George Arthur Sarrasin, of Coaticook, Quebec.

Of Helena Wilhelmina Thornburg Lawton, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with John Gerald Lawton.

Of Pierre Bouchard, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Lucille Sasseville Bouchard.

Of Jack Harold Frederick Grater, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Beatrice Evelyn Dubac Grater.

Of Eileen Ethel Porter Phillips, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Stanley Charles Phillips.

Of Margaret Veronica Quinn Davies, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with David Georges Davies.

Of Georges Emile Bernier, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie Aldea Gelinias Bernier.

Of Bertha Marks Cohen, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Louis Cohen.

Of Lewis Benjamin Wyman, of Dorval, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Pearl Lawton Wyman, of Verdun, Quebec.

Of Anna Patiris Sarakinis, of Verdun, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with James Sarakinis.

Of Lyndia Betsy Mayes Bernier, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Gerald Haddon Bernier.

Of Mary Zilda Alix Runcie, of Winnipeg, Manitoba; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with John Runcie, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Josephine MacDonald Parizon, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Michael Parizon.

Of Mary Muriel Fagan-Larman Jarry, of Mount Royal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Gerard Roland Raoul Jarry, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Nora Nichol Meighen Allan, of Tampa, Florida, United States of America; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Francis Edward Allan, of Dorval, Quebec.

Of Richard Martello Johnston, of Terrebonne Heights, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Alice Margaret Findlay Johnston.

Of Cyrile-Orance-Horence Presseau, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve his marriage with Jeanne Biron Presseau.

Of Emma De LaRonde Bell, of Caughnawaga, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with John Joseph Bell, of Montreal, Quebec.

Of Rolande Dumas Fritsch, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Franz Fritsch.

Of Birute Elena Vaitkunaite Akstinas, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Juozas Akstinas.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented to the Senate the following Bills:—

Bill (A-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of John Wood".

Bill (B-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Olivia Mary Tipping Morris".

Bill (C-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mable Veronica Askin Williamson".

Bill (D-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Christine Rachel MacLeod Nicholson".

Bill (E-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anne Halperin Perelmutter".

Bill (F-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Rochlin Rabinovitch".

Bill (G-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Kaybridge Goulbourn".

Bill (H-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Muriel Alice Mary Westgate".

Bill (I-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of John Elliot Cumming".

The said Bills were, on division, severally read the first time.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bills were, on division, then severally read the second and third times.

The question was put whether these Bills shall pass.

It was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed these Bills, to which they desire their concurrence; also that a Message be sent to the House of Commons to communicate to that House the evidence taken in the cases before the Standing Committee on Divorce, together with all the papers produced in evidence before them, with the request that the same be returned to this House.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, for the Honourable Senator Robertson, laid on the Table:—

Copy of Order in Council P.C. 1178, dated March 10, 1950, approving amendments made by the Unemployment Insurance Commission on March 1, 1950, to The Unemployment Insurance Commission Regulations, 1949, approved and established by Order in Council P.C. 6126 of December 13, 1949, as amended. (English and French versions).

Orders and Regulations for the Royal Canadian Navy published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period March 19, 1950, to March 25, 1950, inclusive, as required by Section 40 of the Naval Service Act.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that he had received a Communication from the Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The same was then read by the Honourable the Speaker, as follows:—

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY, CANADA

OTTAWA, 30th March, 1950.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Right Honourable Thibaudeau Rinfret, Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy of His Excellency

the Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber to-day, Thursday, the 30th March, at 5.45 p.m., for the purpose of giving the Royal Assent to certain Bills.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. F. DELAUTE,

Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The Honourable
The Speaker of the Senate,
Ottawa.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Senate adjourned during pleasure.

After a while the Right Honourable Thibaudeau Rinfret, Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, having come and being seated at the foot of the Throne,

The Honourable the Speaker commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that—
“It is the desire of the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General that they attend him immediately in the Senate Chamber.”

The House of Commons being come,

The Clerk read the titles of the Bills to be assented to, as follows:—

An Act to amend The Agricultural Products Act.

An Act to amend The Agricultural Prices Support Act, 1944.

An Act to amend The Continuation of Transitional Measures Act, 1947.

An Act to amend The Fisheries Prices Support Act, 1944.

To these Bills the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate in the following words:—

“In His Majesty’s name, the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General doth assent to these Bills.”

After which the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General was pleased to retire.

The Commons withdrew.

The Senate resumed.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Friday, 31st March, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Friday, 31st March, 1950

24th March.—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: “An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure.”—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Friday, March 31</i>		
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.
262	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	2.30 p.m.

OTTAWA: Printed by EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph., Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1950.

RECORDS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Date	Description	Amount
1882
1882
1882
1882
1882

...

No. 21

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Friday, 31st March, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Fafard,	Hayden,	McIntyre,
Baird,	Fallis,	Horner,	McKeen,
Barbour,	Farquhar,	Howden,	Petten,
Beaubien,	Farris,	Hurtubise,	Pirie,
Beauregard,	Ferland,	King,	Reid,
Bishop,	Fogo,	Kinley,	Robertson,
Burchill,	Fraser,	Lacasse,	Roebuck,
Burke,	Gladstone,	Lambert,	Stambaugh,
Calder,	Golding,	Leger,	Stevenson,
Crerar,	Grant,	MacKinnon,	Vaillancourt,
Doone,	Haig,	MacLennan,	Veniot,
Dupuis,	Hardy,	Marcotte,	Wilson,
Emmerson,			Wood.

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words:—

THURSDAY, 30th March, 1950.

Resolved,—That a joint committee of both Houses of Parliament be appointed to examine and study the operation and effects of existing legislation of the Parliament of Canada and of the several provincial legislatures with respect to old age security; similar legislation in other countries; possible alternative measures of old age security for Canada, with or without a means test for beneficiaries, including plans based on contributory insurance principles; the probable cost thereof and possible methods of providing therefor; the constitutional and financial adjustments, if any, required for the effective operations of such plans and other related matters;

That 28 Members of the House of Commons, to be designated by the House at a later date, be members of the joint committee on the part of this House, and that Standing Order 65 of the House of Commons be suspended in relation thereto;

That the committee have power to appoint, from among its members, such sub-committees as may be deemed advisable or necessary; to call for persons, papers and records; to sit while the House is sitting, and to report from time to time;

That the committee have power to print such papers and evidence from day to day as may be ordered by the committee for the use of the committee and of Parliament, and that Standing Order 64 of the House of Commons be suspended in relation thereto;

And that a Message be sent to the Senate requesting that House to unite with this House for the above purpose and to select, if the Senate deems advisable, some of its members to act on the proposed joint committee.

ATTEST.

LÉON J. RAYMOND,
Clerk of the House of Commons.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That the said Message be taken into consideration presently.

Accordingly, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the said Message.

The Honourable Senator Robertson then moved—

“That the Senate do unite with the House of Commons in the appointment of a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament to examine and study the operation and effects of existing legislation of the Parliament of Canada and of the several provincial legislatures with respect to old age security; similar legislation in other countries; possible alternative measures of old age security for Canada, with or without a means test for beneficiaries, including plans based on contributory insurance principles; the probable cost thereof and possible methods of providing therefor; the constitutional and financial adjustments, if any, required for the effective operations of such plans and other related matters;

That the following Senators be appointed to act on behalf of the Senate on the said Joint Committee, namely, the Honourable Senators Burke, Doone, Fallis, Farquhar, Ferland, Horner, Hurtubise, King, Leger, Moraud, Stevenson, and Vaillancourt.

That the Committee have power to appoint, from among its members, such sub-committees as may be deemed advisable or necessary; to send for persons, papers and records; to sit during sittings and adjournments of the Senate, and to report from time to time.

That the Committee have power to print such papers and evidence from day to day as it may order for the use of the Committee and of Parliament, and that Rule 100 of the Senate be suspended in relation thereto.

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to inform that House accordingly."

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,
It was resolved in the affirmative.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words:—

THURSDAY, 30th March, 1950.

Resolved—That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours that Messrs. Ashbourne, Benidickson, Beyerstein, Blair, Brooks, Brown (*Essex West*), Corry, Cote (*Verdun-La Salle*), Courtemanche, Croll, Diefenbaker, Ferrie, Fleming, Gingues, Homuth, Knowles, Laing, Lesage, MacInnis, Macnaughton, Picard, Pinard, Richard (*Gloucester*), Robertson, Shaw, Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), Weaver, Welbourn, have been appointed to act on behalf of the House of Commons on the Joint Committee of both Houses on Old Age Security.

ATTEST.

LÉON J. RAYMOND,
Clerk of the House of Commons.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The following petition was read and received:—

Of T. Taggart Smyth, and others of Montreal, Quebec, and one other of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Syndics apostoliques des Freres Mineurs ou Franciscains".

The Honourable Senator Roebuck, from the Special Committee appointed to consider and report upon the subject of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, presented their first Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

FRIDAY, 31st March, 1950.

The Special Committee appointed to consider and report upon the subject of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms beg leave to make their first Report, as follows:—

1. Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to five (5) Members.

2. Your Committee recommend that it be authorized to print 1,000 copies in English and 200 copies in French of its day to day proceedings, and that Rule 100 be suspended in relation to the said printing.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Robertson presented to the Senate a Bill (J-4), intituled: "An Act to amend the Aeronautics Act".

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns to-day, it do stand adjourned until Monday, the twenty-fourth day of April, next, at eight o'clock in the evening.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Monday, 24th April, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Monday, 24th April, 1950

No. 1.

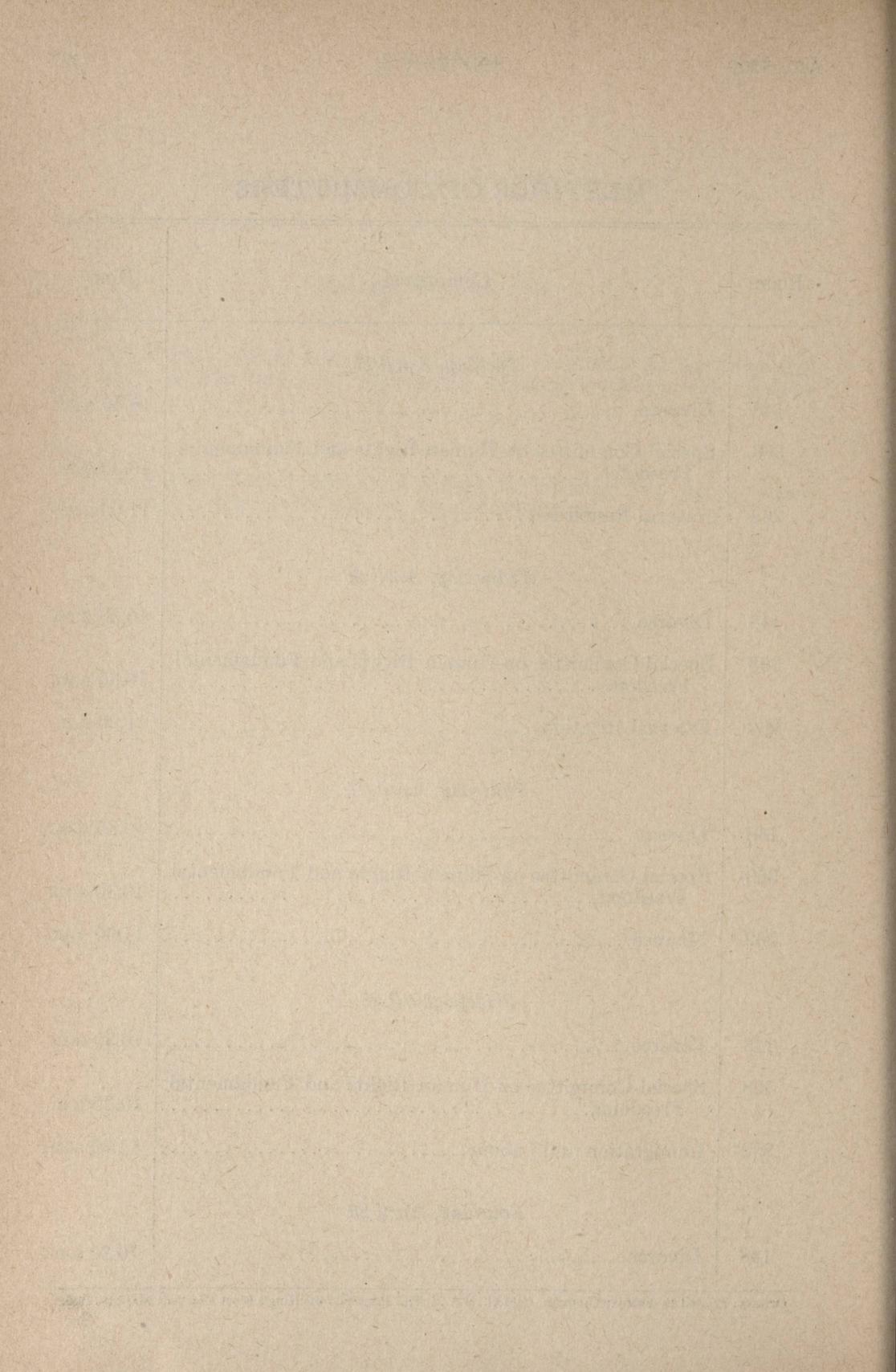
24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: “An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure.”—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

31st March,—Second Reading of Bill (J-4), intituled: “An Act to amend the Aeronautics Act”.—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Tuesday, April 25</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Natural Resources.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Wednesday, April 26</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	External Relations.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Thursday, April 27</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Friday, April 28</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Immigration and Labour.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Saturday, April 29</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.



No. 22

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Monday, 24th April, 1950

8 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Baird,	Duffus,	Howard,	Paquet,
Barbour,	Dupuis,	Hugessen,	Petten,
Beaubien,	DuTremblay,	Hurtubise,	Raymond,
Beauregard,	Euler,	King,	Reid,
Bishop,	Fafard,	Kinley,	Robertson,
Bouffard,	Farris,	Lacasse,	Roebuck,
Burchill,	Ferland,	Lambert,	Ross,
Burke,	Fogo,	MacKinnon,	Stambaugh,
Calder,	Gershaw,	MacLennan,	Stevenson,
Campbell,	Godbout,	Marcotte,	Turgeon,
Crerar,	Golding,	McDonald,	Vaillancourt,
Daigle,	Grant,	McGuire,	Veniot,
David,	Haig,	McIntyre,	Vien,
Doone,			Wilson.

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk in the following words:—

WEDNESDAY, 19th April, 1950.

RESOLVED,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours that the name of Mr. Cannon has been substituted for that of Mr. Gingues on the Joint Committee on Old Age Security.

ATTEST.

LÉON J. RAYMOND,
Clerk of the House of Commons.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Senator King, from the Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons on Old Age Security, presented their first Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

The Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons on Old Age Security beg leave to make their first Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced to twelve (12) Members.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. KING,
Joint Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:—

Copies of "Canada and the United Nations, 1949".

Copy of a convention between Canada and the United States of America for the extension of port privileges to Halibut Fishing Vessels on the Pacific Coasts of the United States of America and Canada, signed at Ottawa on March 24, 1950. (Treaty Series 1950, No. 5) (English and French versions).

Copy of Orders and Regulations for the Royal Canadian Navy published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period March 27, to April 1, 1950, inclusive, under the provisions of Section 40 of the Naval Service Act, Chapter 23, Statutes of Canada, 1944-1945.

Copy of Orders and Regulations for the Canadian Army published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period March 27, to April 1, 1950, inclusive, under the provisions of Section 141 of the Militia Act, Chapter 132, R.S.C. 1927, as amended.

Copy of Orders and Regulations for the Royal Canadian Air Force, published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period March 27, to April 1, 1950, inclusive, under the provisions of Section 16, sub-section 2 of the Royal Canadian Air Force Act, Chapter 15, Statutes of Canada, 1940.

Copy of Orders and Regulations for the Royal Canadian Air Force, published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period April 3, to April 15, 1950, inclusive, under the provisions of Section 16, sub-section 2, of the Royal Canadian Air Force Act, Chapter 15, Statutes of Canada, 1940.

Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1949. (French version).

Annual Report of Indians enfranchised during the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1950, in accordance with the provisions of Section 113 of the Indian Act, Chapter 98, R.S.C., 1927.

Copy of Order in Council P.C. 1747, approved April 4, 1950, amending the Unemployment Insurance Contribution Regulations, 1949, which were approved by Order in Council P.C. 6126, of December 13, 1949. (English and French versions).

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the Bill (J-4), intituled: "An Act to amend the Aeronautics Act", be now read a second time.

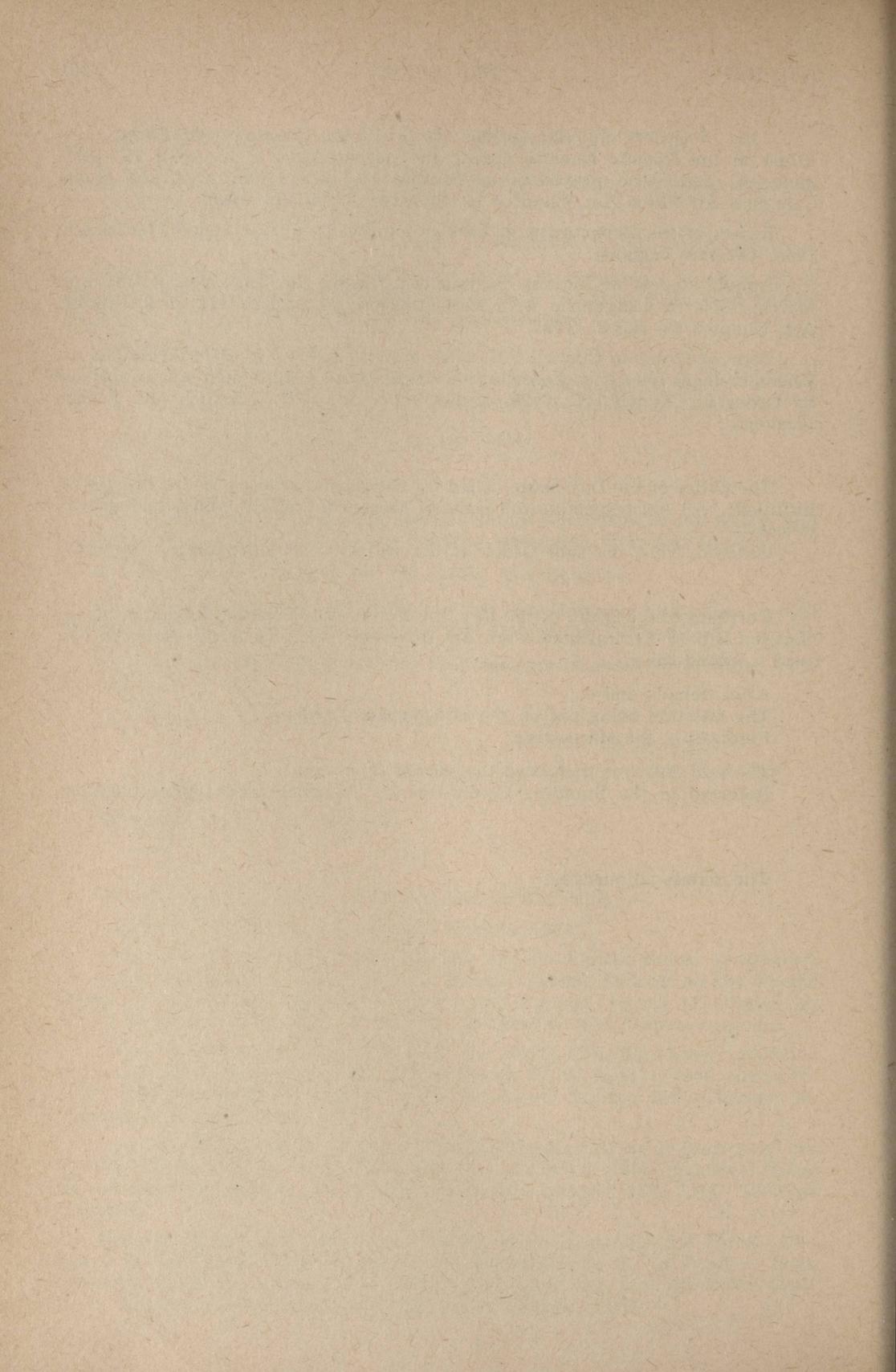
After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications

The Senate adjourned.



ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 25th April, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 25th April, 1950

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: “An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure.”—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Tuesday, April 25</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Natural Resources.....	11.00 a.m.
497	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
<i>Wednesday, April 26</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	External Relations.....	11.00 a.m.
262	Miscellaneous Private Bills.....	When Senate rises
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
<i>Thursday, April 27</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Friday, April 28</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Immigration and Labour.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Saturday, April 29</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.

No. 23

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 25th April, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Baird,	Dupuis,	Haig,	Paquet,
Barbour,	DuTremblay,	Howard,	Petten,
Beaubien,	Emmerson,	Hugessen,	Quinn,
Beauregard,	Euler,	Hurtubise,	Raymond,
Bishop,	Fafard,	King,	Reid,
Bouffard,	Farquhar,	Kinley,	Robertson,
Burchill,	Farris,	Lacasse,	Roebuck,
Burke,	Ferland,	Lambert,	Ross,
Calder,	Fogo,	MacKinnon,	Stambaugh,
Campbell,	Gershaw,	MacLennan,	Stevenson,
Crerar,	Gladstone,	Marotte,	Taylor,
Daigle,	Godbout,	McDonald,	Turgeon,
David,	Golding,	McGuire,	Vaillancourt,
Davies,	Gouin,	McIntyre,	Veniot,
Doone,	Grant,	McLean,	Vien,
Duffus,			Wilson.

PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the Senate laid upon the Table the sixth Report of the Acting Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:—

TUESDAY, 25th April, 1950.

Pursuant to Rule 111, section 2, the Acting Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his sixth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petitions and finds that the requirements of the 107th Rule has been complied with in all material respects, namely:—

Of Henry Richard Earl, Oliver Cromwell Lawson, and others of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Saskatchewan Mutual Insurance Company".

Of Frank S. Johnson, of Montreal, Quebec, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "United Security Insurance Company".

Respectfully submitted.

H. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

The following petition was presented:—

By the Honourable Senator Taylor:—

Of James Wilton Sutcliffe, Eric Cyril Apps, and others of Kenora, Ontario, and one other of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "The Association of Kinsmen Clubs".

The Honourable Senator Ross, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their one hundred and eighth to one hundred and twenty-first Reports, both inclusive.

The same were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THURSDAY, 30th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Elaine Ruby Cooper Pierre, of the city of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, stenographer, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Maurice Clovis Pierre, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. deB. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

THURSDAY, 30th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Gertrude Toulch Standard, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Martin Louis Standard, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 30th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and tenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Thomas Gordon Williams, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, buyer, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Jennie Louise Sheals Williams, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 30th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and eleventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Ethel Lerner Baker, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, machine operator, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Robert Baker, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects, except Rule 140 respecting payment of the Parliamentary fees.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees payable under Rule 140 be remitted, subject to payment of \$125.00.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 30th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and twelfth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Robert Earl Skinner, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Margaret Mayou Skinner, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees paid under Rule 140 be refunded to the petitioner, less the sum of \$135.00.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 30th March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and thirteenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Chasia Berger Wolf, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clothing operator, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Osias Wolf, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects, except Rule 140 respecting payment of the Parliamentary fees.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees payable under Rule 140 be remitted, subject to payment of \$125.00.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 30TH March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and fourteenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Henry William Askew, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, trader, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Sarah Jamieson Price Askew, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 30TH March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and fifteenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Lemar Makinson, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, labourer, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Grace Britannia Fisher Makinson, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees payable under Rule 140 be remitted less the sum of \$50.00, and that an overpayment of \$75.00 be refunded to the petitioner.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 30TH March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and sixteenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Rose Anna Levesque Kirkland, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Gaston Kirkland, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. deB. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

THURSDAY, 30TH March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and seventeenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Douglas Barrymore Stone, of the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, constable, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Leatrice Lillian Jay Stone, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. deB. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

THURSDAY, 30TH March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and eighteenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Nancy Doria Evan-Wong Meade, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, student, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Cecil Francis Meade, of the town of Coaticook, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. deB. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

THURSDAY, 30TH March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and nineteenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Louise Elizabeth Garner Mitchell, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, accountant, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Donald Mitchell, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees paid under Rule 140 be refunded to the petitioner, less the sum of \$125.00.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. deB. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

THURSDAY, 30TH March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and twentieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Vivian Pearl McCrea Gunning, of the municipality of St. Eustache, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with William Arthur Gunning, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. deB. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

THURSDAY, 30TH March, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and twenty-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of George Bruce Lancaster, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stock-broker, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Margaret Doreen LeBlanc Lancaster, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. deB. FARRIS,
Deputy Chairman.

On motion, it was—

Ordered, That the one hundred and eighth to the one hundred and twenty-first Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive, be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator McDonald presented to the Senate a Bill (K-4), intituled: "An Act to incorporate United Security Insurance Company".

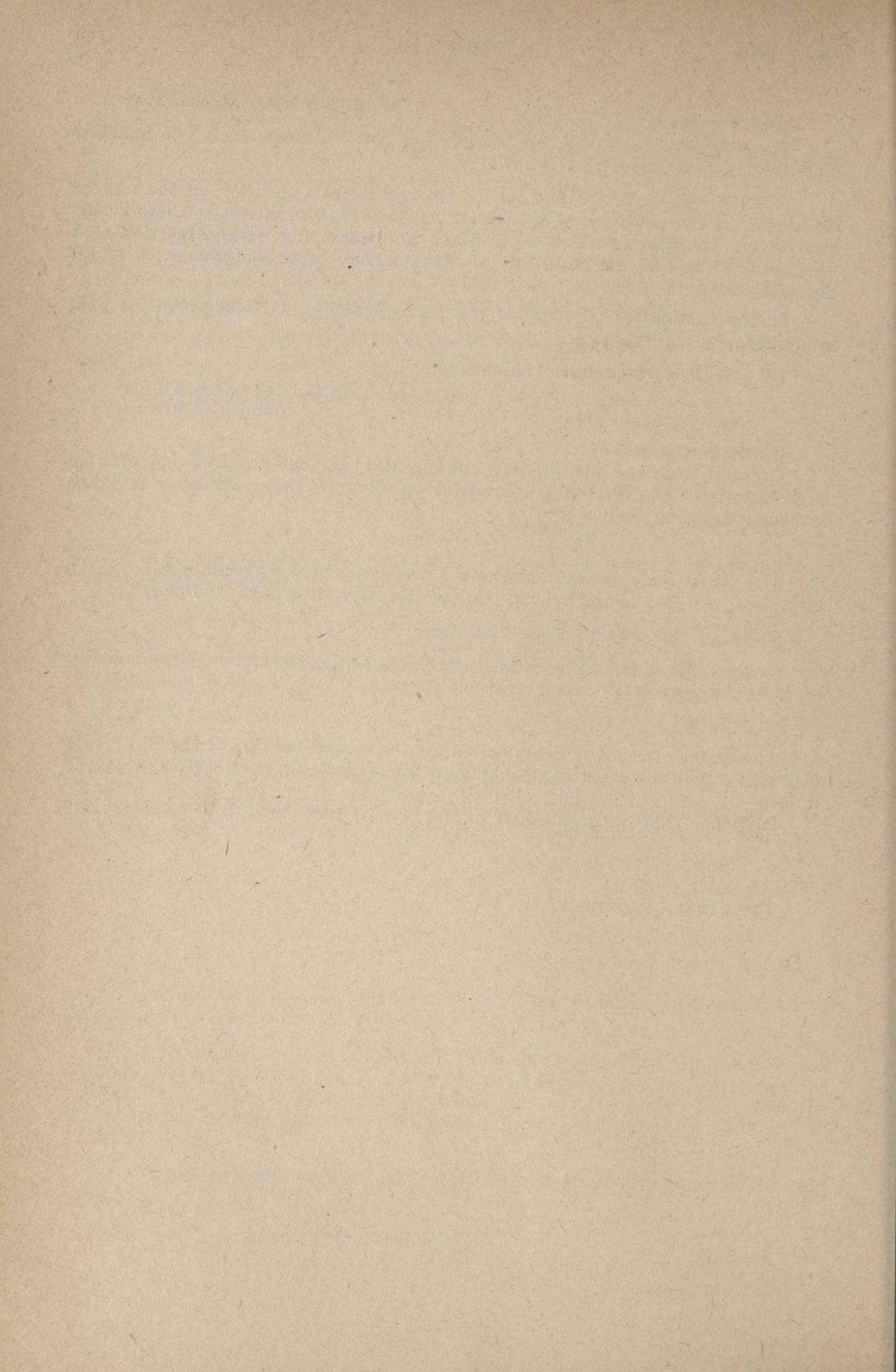
The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday, next.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.



ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 26th April, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

MOTION

For Thursday, 27th April, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Robertson:—

1. That a Special Committee of the Senate be appointed to review the Constitution and functions of the Standing Committees of the Senate and to make such recommendations to facilitate the business of the Senate as it may deem necessary or expedient.

2. That the said Committee be composed of the Honourable Senators, Aseltine, Beaubien, Bouffard, Burchill, Farris, Fogo, Haig, Hayden, Hugessen, Lambert, Moraud, Robertson.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 26th April, 1950

No. 1.

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure."—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

25th April—Consideration of the following Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce:—

- Report No. 108—*re* petition of Elaine Ruby Cooper Pierre;
 - Report No. 109—*re* petition of Gertrude Toulch Standard;
 - Report No. 110—*re* petition of Thomas Gordon Williams;
 - Report No. 111—*re* petition of Ethel Lerner Baker;
 - Report No. 112—*re* petition of Robert Earl Skinner;
 - Report No. 113—*re* petition of Chasia Berger Wolf;
 - Report No. 114—*re* petition of Henry William Askew;
 - Report No. 115—*re* petition of Lemman Makinson;
 - Report No. 116—*re* petition of Rose Anna Levesque Kirkland;
 - Report No. 117—*re* petition of Douglas Barrymore Stone;
 - Report No. 118—*re* petition of Nancy Doris Evan-Wong Meade;
 - Report No. 119—*re* petition of Louise Elizabeth Garner Mitchell;
 - Report No. 120—*re* petition of Vivian Pearl McCrea Gunning;
 - Report No. 121—*re* petition of George Bruce Lancaster;
- (*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

For Thursday, 27th April, 1950

25th March,—Second Reading of Bill (K-4), intituled: "An Act to incorporate United Security Insurance Company."—(*Honourable Senator McDonald*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Wednesday, April 26</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	External Relations.....	11.00 a.m.
262	Miscellaneous Private Bills.....	When Senate rises
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
<i>Thursday, April 27</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Friday, April 28</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Immigration and Labour.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Saturday, April 29</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.

No. 24

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 26th April, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable JAMES H. KING, P.C., Speaker *pro tem*.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Baird,	Emmerson,	Haig,	Paquet,
Barbour,	Euler,	Hardy,	Petten,
Beaubien,	Fafard,	Hayden,	Quinn,
Bishop,	Farquhar,	Hurtubise,	Reid,
Bouffard,	Farris,	King,	Robertson,
Burchill,	Ferland,	Kinley,	Roebuck,
Burke,	Fogo,	Lacasse,	Ross,
Calder,	Fraser,	MacKinnon,	Stambaugh,
Crerar,	Gershaw,	Marcotte,	Stevenson,
David,	Gladstone,	McDonald,	Taylor,
Davies,	Godbout,	McGuire,	Turgeon,
Doone,	Golding,	McIntyre,	Vaillancourt,
Duffus,	Gouin,	McLean,	Veniot,
Dupuis,	Grant,	Nicol,	Vien,
DuTremblay,			Wilson.

The Clerk at the Table informed the Senate that the Honourable the Speaker was unavoidably absent.

The Honourable Senator Robertson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Davies, moved:—

That in the absence of the Honourable the Speaker, the Honourable Senator King do preside as Speaker.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the Clerk declared the said motion carried in the affirmative.

Whereupon the Honourable Senator King took the Chair.

PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the Senate laid upon the Table the seventh Report of the Acting Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, 26th April, 1950.

Pursuant to Rule 111, section 2, the Acting Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his seventh Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petition and finds that the requirements of the 107th Rule have been complied with in all material respects, namely:—

Of T. Taggart Smyth, and others of Montreal, Quebec, and one other of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "The Apostolic Trustees of the Friars Minor or Franciscans", and in French "Les Syndics des Freres Mineurs ou Franciscains".

Respectfully submitted.

H. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That the name of the Honourable Senator Fogo be substituted for that of the Honourable Senator Stevenson on the list of Senators appointed to serve on the Joint Committee of both Houses or Parliament on Old Age Security, and—

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons accordingly.

The Honourable Senator Vaillancourt presented to the Senate a Bill (B-5), intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Apostolic Trustees of the Friars Minor or Franciscans."

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday, next.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Monday, next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the one hundred and eighth to the one hundred and twenty-first Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive.

The said Reports were, on division, severally adopted.

The Honourable Senator Ross, Acting Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented to the Senate the following Bills:—

Bill (L-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel Bell Lifshitz".

Bill (M-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Martin Matthew Waagemans".

Bill (N-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elaine Ruby Cooper Pierre".

Bill (O-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gertrude Toulch Standard".

Bill (P-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thomas Gordon Williams".

Bill (Q-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel Lerner Baker".

Bill (R-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Robert Earl Skinner".

Bill (S-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Chasia Berger Wolf".

Bill (T-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Henry William Askew".

Bill (U-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leman Makinson".

Bill (V-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rose Anna Levesque Kirkland".

Bill (W-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Douglas Barrymore Stone".

Bill (X-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Nancy Doria Evan-Wong Meade".

Bill (Y-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Louise Elizabeth Garner Mitchell".

Bill (Z-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Vivian Pearl McCrea Gunning".

Bill (A-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Bruce Lancaster".

The said Bills were, on division, severally read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That they be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 27th April, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

MOTION

For Thursday, 27th April, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Robertson:—

1. That a Special Committee of the Senate be appointed to review the Constitution and functions of the Standing Committees of the Senate and to make such recommendations to facilitate the business of the Senate as it may deem necessary or expedient.

2. That the said Committee be composed of the Honourable Senators, Aseltine, Beaubien, Bouffard, Burchill, Farris, Fogo, Haig, Hayden, Hugessen, Lambert, Moraud, Robertson.

For Tuesday, 2nd May, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Euler:—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 27th April, 1950

No. 1.

25th March,—Second Reading of Bill (K-4), intituled: “An Act to incorporate United Security Insurance Company.”—(*Honourable Senator McDonald*).

No. 2.

26th April,—Second Reading of the following Divorce Bills:—

Bill (L-4), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Ethel Bell Lifshitz”.

Bill (M-4), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Martin Matthew Waagemans”.

Bill (N-4), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Elaine Ruby Cooper Pierre”.

Bill (O-4), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Gertrude Toulch Standard”.

Bill (P-4), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Thomas Gordon Williams”.

Bill (Q-4), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Ethel Lerner Baker”.

Bill (R-4), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Robert Earl Skinner”.

Bill (S-4), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Chasia Berger Wolf”.

Bill (T-4), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Henry William Askew”.

Bill (U-4), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Lemman Makinson”.

Bill (V-4), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Rose Anna Levesque Kirkland”.

Bill (W-4), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Douglas Barrymore Stone”.

Bill (X-4), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Nancy Doria Evan-Wong Meade”.

Bill (Y-4), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Louise Elizabeth Garner Mitchell”.

Bill (Z-4), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Vivian Pearl McCrea Gunning”.

Bill (A-5), intituled: “An Act for the relief of George Bruce Lancaster”.
—(*Honourable Senator Ross*).

For Monday, 1st May, 1950

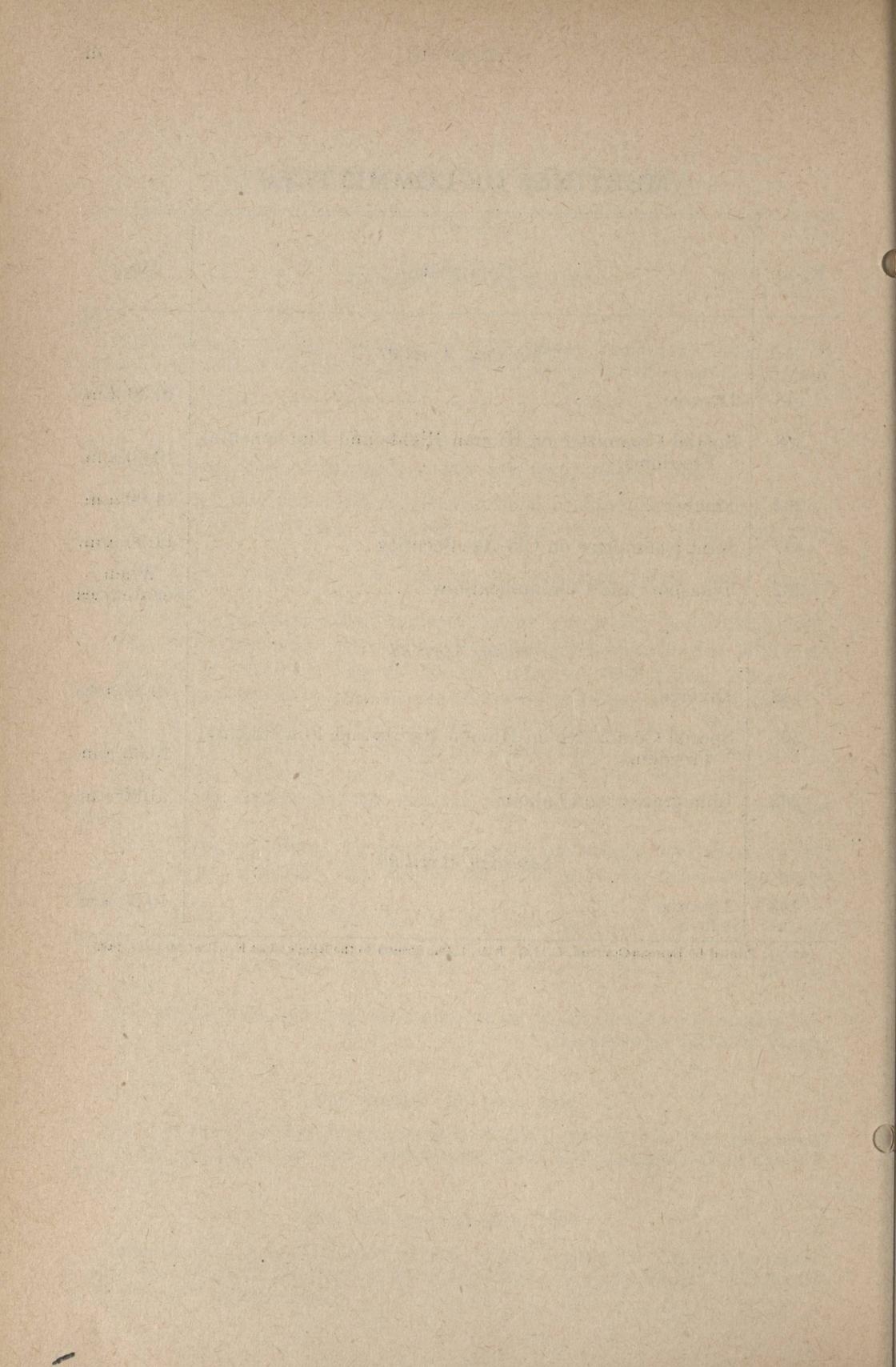
24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: “An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure”.—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

For Tuesday, 2nd May, 1950

26th April,—Second Reading of Bill (B-5), intituled: “An Act to incorporate The Apostolic Trustees of the Friars Minor or Franciscans”.—(*Honourable Senator Vaillancourt*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Thursday, April 27</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.
497	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	11.00 a.m.
262	Transport and Communications.....	When Senate rises
<i>Friday, April 28</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Immigration and Labour.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Saturday, April 29</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.



No. 25

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SENATE OF CANADA

Thursday, 27th April, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Baird,	Euler,	Hayden,	Quinn,
Barbour,	Fafard,	Hurtubise,	Reid,
Beaubien,	Farquhar,	King,	Robertson,
Beauregard,	Farris,	Kinley,	Roebuck,
Burchill,	Ferland,	Lacasse,	Ross,
Burke,	Fogo,	Lambert,	Stambaugh,
Calder,	Fraser,	MacKinnon,	Stevenson,
Comeau,	Gershaw,	Marcotte,	Taylor,
Crerar,	Gladstone,	McDonald,	Turgeon,
David,	Godbout,	McGuire,	Vaillancourt,
Davies,	Golding,	McIntyre,	Veniot,
Doone,	Gouin,	McLean,	Vien,
Duffus,	Grant,	Nicol,	Wilson,
Dupuis,	Haig,	Paquet,	Wood.
Emmerson,	Hardy,	Petten,	

PRAYERS.

The following petition was read and received:

Of James Wilton Sutcliffe, Eric Cyril Apps, and others of Kenora, Ontario, and one other of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "The Association of Kinsmen Clubs".

The Honourable Senator Hayden, for the Honourable Senator Bouffard, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (R-2), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canadian Red Cross Society Act", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Senator Ross, Acting Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their one hundred and twenty-second to one hundred and twenty-ninth Reports, both inclusive.

The same were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

TUESDAY, 25th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and twenty-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Lillian Soper Pearce Smith, of the city of St. John's, in the province of Newfoundland, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Thomas Edwin Smith, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

TUESDAY, 25th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and twenty-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Antoinette Carriere Lepine, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, hat check girl, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Maximilien Lepine, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

TUESDAY, 25th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and twenty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Marjorie Blythe Shore Marriott, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Bernard Caswell Marriott, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

TUESDAY, 25th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and twenty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Norman Harold Lucas, of the village of St-Hubert, in the province of Quebec, airman, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Luciana Gralewich Lucas, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects, except Rule 140 respecting payment of the Parliamentary fees.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees payable under Rule 140 be remitted, subject to payment of \$125.00.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

TUESDAY, 25TH April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and twenty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Blanche Irene Aurore Schryer Batryn, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, operator, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Dennis Batryn, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

TUESDAY, 25TH April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and twenty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Leah Judith Godfrey Green, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, student, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Irving Green, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

TUESDAY, 25TH April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and twenty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Phyllis Martin Payne, of Rusper, in the county of Sussex, England, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with James Frank Payne, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

TUESDAY, 25TH April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and twenty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Geraldine Estelle Leduc Brunet, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Armand Jules Brunet, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

On motion, it was—

Ordered, That the one hundred and twenty-second to the one hundred and twenty-ninth Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive, be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Robertson, seconded by the Honourable Senator King, moved—

1. That a Special Committee of the Senate be appointed to review the Constitution and functions of the Standing Committees of the Senate and to make such recommendations to facilitate the business of the Senate as it may deem necessary or expedient.

2. That the said Committee be composed of the Honourable Senators, Asetine, Beaubien, Bouffard, Burchill, Farris, Fogo, Haig, Hayden, Hugessen, Lambert, Moraud and Robertson.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator McDonald moved that the Bill (K-4), intituled: "An Act to incorporate United Security Insurance Company", be now read a second time.

After debate,

The said Bill was read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were, on division, severally read the second time:—

Bill (L-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel Bell Lifshitz".

Bill (M-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Martin Matthew Waagemans".

Bill (N-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elaine Ruby Cooper Pierre".

Bill (O-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gertrude Toulch Standard".

Bill (P-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thomas Gordon Williams".

Bill (Q-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel Lerner Baker".

Bill (R-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Robert Earl Skinner".

Bill (S-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Chasia Berger Wolf".

Bill (T-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Henry William Askew".

Bill (U-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lemman Makinson".

Bill (V-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rose Anna Levesque Kirkland".

Bill (W-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Douglas Barrymore Stone".

Bill (X-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Nancy Doria Evan-Wong Meade".

Bill (Y-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Louise Elizabeth Garner Mitchell".

Bill (Z-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Vivian Pearl McCrea Gunning".

Bill (A-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Bruce Lancaster".

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bills were, on division, then severally read the third time.

The question was put whether these Bills shall pass.

It was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed these Bills, to which they desire their concurrence; also that a Message be sent to the House of Commons to communicate to that House the evidence taken in the cases before the Standing Committee on Divorce, together with all the papers produced in evidence before them, with the request that the same be returned to this House.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Friday, 28th April, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

MOTIONS

For Tuesday, 2nd May, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Euler:—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

For Wednesday, 3rd May, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Euler:—

27th April,—That in the opinion of the Senate margarine should be added to the list of foods which are exempt from the sales tax of 8 per cent.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Friday, 28th April, 1950

No. 1.

27th April—Consideration of the following Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce:—

Report No. 122—*re* petition of Lillian Soper Pearce Smith;

Report No. 123—*re* petition of Antoinette Carriere Lepine;

Report No. 124—*re* petition of Marjorie Blythe Shore Marriott;

Report No. 125—*re* petition of Norman Harold Lucas;

Report No. 126—*re* petition of Blanche Irene Aurore Schryer Batryn;

Report No. 127—*re* petition of Leah Judith Godfrey Green;

Report No. 128—*re* petition of Phyllis Martin Payne;

Report No. 129—*re* petition of Geraldine Estelle Leduc Brunet.

—(*Honourable Senator Ross*).

No. 2.

27th April,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, seconded by the Honourable Senator King:—

1. That a Special Committee of the Senate be appointed to review the Constitution and functions of the Standing Committees of the Senate and to make such recommendations to facilitate the business of the Senate as it may deem necessary or expedient.

2. That the said Committee be composed of the Honourable Senators, Aseltine, Beaubien, Bouffard, Burchill, Farris, Fogo, Haig, Hayden, Hugessen, Lambert, Moraud, Robertson.—(*Honourable Senator King*).

For Monday, 1st May, 1950

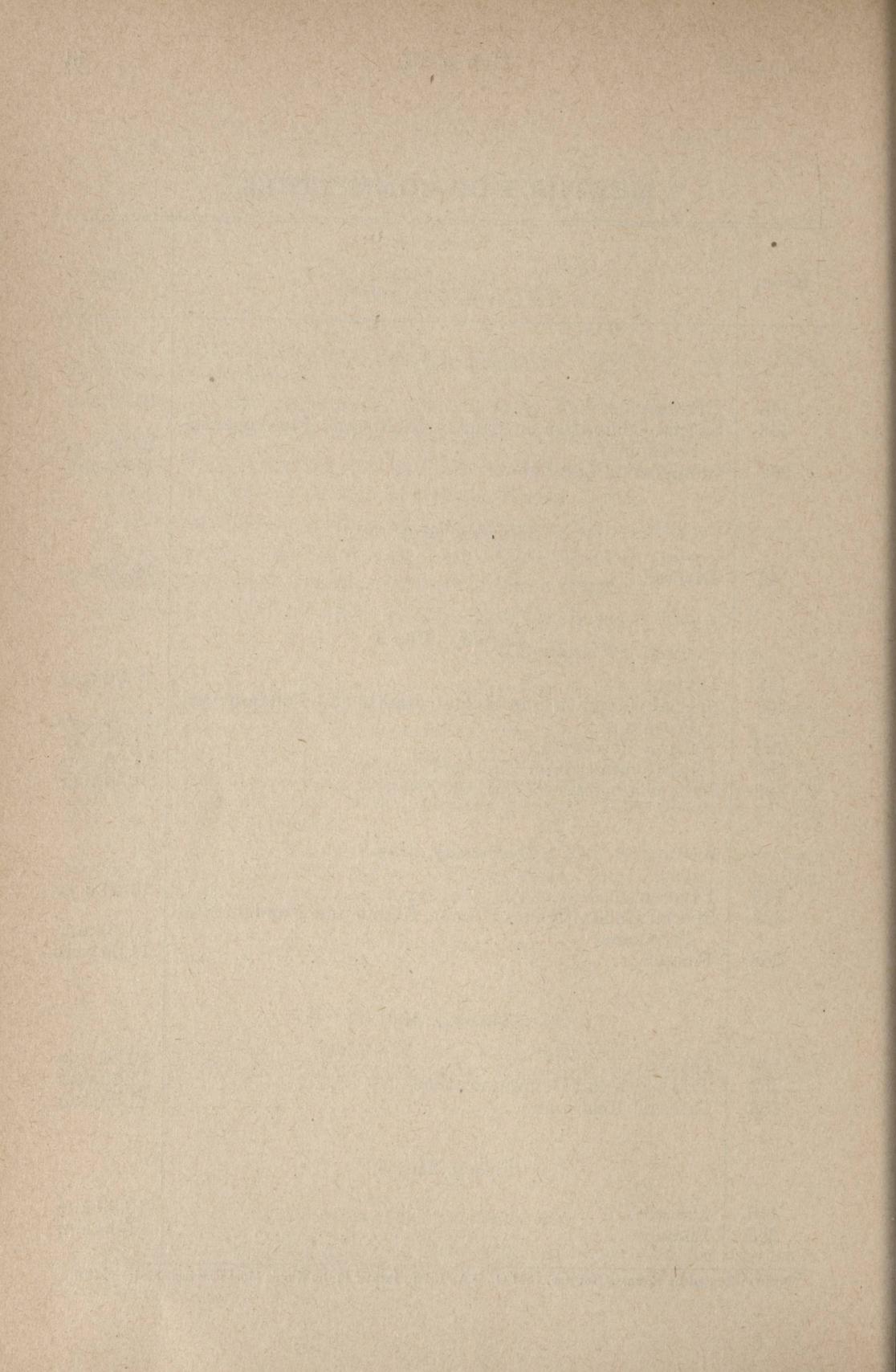
24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

For Tuesday, 2nd May, 1950

26th April,—Second Reading of Bill (B-5), intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Apostolic Trustees of the Friars Minor or Franciscans".—(*Honourable Senator Vaillancourt*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Friday, April 28</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Immigration and Labour.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Saturday, April 29</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Tuesday, May 2</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Natural Resources.....	11.00 a.m.
497	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
<i>Wednesday, May 3</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Thursday, May 4</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Transport and Communications.....	11.00 a.m.
368	External Relations.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Friday, May 5</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.



No. 26

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SENATE OF CANADA

Friday, 28th April, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Baird,	Emmerson,	Hurtubise,	Paterson,
Barbour,	Farquhar,	King,	Petten,
Beaubien,	Farris,	Kinley,	Quinn,
Beauregard,	Fogo,	Lacasse,	Reid,
Bishop,	Fraser,	Lambert,	Robertson,
Burchill,	Gershaw,	MacKinnon,	Roebuck,
Burke,	Gladstone,	Marcotte,	Ross,
Calder,	Godbout,	McDonald,	Stambaugh,
Campbell,	Golding,	McGuire,	Stevenson,
Crerar,	Grant,	McIntyre,	Veniot,
Doone,	Haig,	McLean,	Wilson,
Dupuis,	Hayden,	Paquet,	Wood.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Ross, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their one hundred and thirtieth to one hundred and forty-fourth Reports, both inclusive.

The same were then read by the Clerk, as follows:

WEDNESDAY, 26th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and thirtieth Report, as follows:

1. With respect to the petition of John Allen Young, of the town of Shawinigan Falls, in the province of Quebec, agent, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Jean Isabel Baker Young, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 26th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and thirty-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Laura Kathleen Potter Stewart, of the village of Lansdowne, in the province of Ontario, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with John McLeod Stewart, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 26th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and thirty-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Edna Hannah Keene Ley, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, instructress, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Eric Raphael Ley, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 26th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and thirty-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Ada Friedman Mendelsohn, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Myron Mendelsohn, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 26th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and thirty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Ann Mitchell Rabinovitch, of the town of Belleville, in the State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, receptionist, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Archie Rabinovitch, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 26th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and thirty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Ernest Joseph Poirier, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie Georgiana Dolores Lucienne Gauthier Poirier, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 26th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and thirty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Maria De Gregoria Zarbatany, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, waitress, for an Act to dissolve

her marriage with Jimmy Zarbatany, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 26th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and thirty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Jean Paul Verret, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, milkman, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Simonne Paquin Verret, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees paid under Rule 140 be refunded to the petitioner, less the sum of \$150.00.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

THURSDAY, 27th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and thirty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Gladys Eileen Hungate Norman, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, buyer, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with John William Greville Norman, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

THURSDAY, 27th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and thirty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Marie-Anne Alice Lalonde Campey, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, housekeeper, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Albert William Richard Campey, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

THURSDAY, 27th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and fortieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Sadye Gasn Blidner, of the town of Belmar, in the state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Charles Lewis Blidner, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

THURSDAY, 27th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and forty-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Lera Mary Rombough Kirkey, of the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, hairdresser, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Patrick Douglas Kirkey, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

THURSDAY, 27th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and forty-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Micheline Loranger Major, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, manufacturer, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Gaetan Major, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

THURSDAY, 27th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and forty-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Jane Letitia Hardie Ball, of the village of Brownsburg, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Leslie Franklin Ball, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

THURSDAY, 27th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and forty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Russell Mowbray Meredith, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, musician, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Violette De Lisle Meredith, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

On motion, it was—

Ordered, That the one hundred and thirtieth to the one hundred and forty-fourth Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive, be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable Senator Reid, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, to whom was referred the Bill (J-4), intituled: "An Act to amend the Aeronautics Act", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the Senate would be pleased to receive the same.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

1. *Page 6, line 23:* Delete "such".
2. *Page 7, lines 10 to 19 both inclusive:* Delete proposed section 24.
3. *Page 7, line 20:* Renumber proposed section 25 to read 24.
4. *Page 7, lines 24 to 32 both inclusive:* Delete proposed section 26 and substitute therefor the following:—

"25. In any action or proceedings under this Act or any Regulations made thereunder

- (a) Any document purporting to be certified by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Air Transport Board and sealed with the seal of the Board or any document purporting to be certified by the Secretary of the Department of Transport, to be a true copy of any minute, decision, licence, permit, certificate, order, instruction, book of reference, book entry, or other document or any part thereof, shall without proof of the signature of the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Board or of the Secretary of the Department of Transport as the case may be, be prima facie evidence of the original document, of which it purports to be a copy, made, given, or issued by or by the authority of or deposited with the Minister or the Board as the case may be, and that the same was made, given, issued or deposited at the time stated in the certificate, if a time is stated therein, and is signed, certified, attested, or executed by the persons by whom and in the manner in which the same purports to be signed, certified, attested or executed as shown or appearing from such certified copy;
- (a) A certificate purporting to be signed by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Air Transport Board and sealed with the seal of the Board or a certificate purporting to be signed by the Secretary of the Department of Transport, stating that a valid and subsisting licence, permit, certificate or other document of authorization under this Act or any Regulation made thereunder has or has not been issued by the Minister or the Board, as the case may be, to a person or persons named in the said certificate, is prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated, without proof of the signature or of the official character of the person appearing to have signed the same and without further proof thereof."

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the one hundred and twenty-second to the one hundred and twenty-ninth Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive.

The said Reports were, on division, severally adopted.

The Honourable Senator Ross, Acting Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented to the Senate the following Bills:—

Bill (C-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lillian Soper Pearce Smith."

Bill (D-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Antoinette Carriere Lepine."

Bill (E-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marjorie Blythe Shore Marriott."

Bill (F-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Norman Harold Lucas."

Bill (G-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Blanche Irene Aurore Schryer Batryn."

Bill (H-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leah Judith Godfrey Green."

Bill (I-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Martin Payne."

Bill (J-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Geraldine Estelle Leduc Brunet."

The said Bills were, on division, severally read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That they be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, seconded by the Honourable Senator King—

1. That a Special Committee of the Senate be appointed to review the Constitution and functions of the Standing Committees of the Senate and to make such recommendations to facilitate the business of the Senate as it may deem necessary or expedient.

2. That the said Committee be composed of the Honourable Senators, Aseltine, Beaubien, Bouffard, Burchill, Farris, Fogo, Haig, Hayden, Hugessen, Lambert, Moraud and Robertson.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Tuesday, next.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns to-day, it do stand adjourned until Monday, next, at eight o'clock in the evening.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Monday, 1st May, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

MOTIONS

For Tuesday, 2nd May, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Euler:—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

For Wednesday, 3rd May, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Euler:—

27th April,—That in the opinion of the Senate margarine should be added to the list of foods which are exempt from the sales tax of 8 per cent.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Monday, 1st May, 1950

No. 1.

28th April—Second Reading of the following Divorce Bills:—

Bill (C-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lillian Soper Pearce Smith."

Bill (D-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Antoinette Carriere Lepine."

Bill (E-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marjorie Blythe Shore Marriott."

Bill (F-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Norman Harold Lucas."

Bill (G-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Blanche Irene Aurore Schryer Batryn."

Bill (H-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leah Judith Godfrey Green."

Bill (I-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Martin Payne."

Bill (J-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Geraldine Estelle Leduc Brunet."

—(Honourable Senator Ross).

No. 2.

28th April—Consideration of the following Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce:—

Report No. 130,—*re* petition of John Allen Young;

Report No. 131,—*re* petition of Laura Kathleen Potter Stewart;

Report No. 132,—*re* petition of Edna Hannah Keene Ley;

Report No. 133,—*re* petition of Ada Friedman Mendelsohn;

Report No. 134,—*re* petition of Ann Mitchell Rabinovitch;

Report No. 135,—*re* petition of Ernest Joseph Poirier;

Report No. 136,—*re* petition of Maria De Gregoria Zarbatany;

Report No. 137,—*re* petition of Jean Paul Verret;

Report No. 138,—*re* petition of Gladys Eileen Hungate Norman;

Report No. 139,—*re* petition of Marie-Anne Alice Lalonde Campey;

Report No. 140,—*re* petition of Sadye Gasn Blidner;

Report No. 141,—*re* petition of Lera Mary Rombough Kirkey;

Report No. 142,—*re* petition of Micheline Loranger Major;

Report No. 143,—*re* petition of Jane Letitia Hardie Ball;

Report No. 144,—*re* petition of Russell Mowbray Meredith.

—(Honourable Senator Ross).

No. 3.

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure".—(Honourable Senator Robertson).

No. 4.

28th April,—Consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications to whom was referred the Bill (J-4), intituled: "An Act to amend the Aeronautics Act".—(*Honourable Senator Reid*).

For Tuesday, 2nd May, 1950

No. 1.

26th April,—Second Reading of Bill (B-5), intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Apostolic Trustees of the Friars Minor or Franciscans".—(*Honourable Senator Vaillancourt*).

No. 2.

27th April,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, seconded by the Honourable Senator King:—

1. That a Special Committee of the Senate be appointed to review the Constitution and functions of the Standing Committees of the Senate and to make such recommendations to facilitate the business of the Senate as it may deem necessary or expedient.

2. That the said Committee be composed of the Honourable Senators, Aseltine, Beaubien, Bouffard, Burchill, Farris, Fogo, Haig, Hayden, Hugessen, Lambert, Moraud, Robertson.—(*Honourable Senator King*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Saturday, April 29</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Tuesday, May 2</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Natural Resources.....	11.00 a.m.
497	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
<i>Wednesday, May 3</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
258	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Canadian Trade Relations.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
<i>Thursday, May 4</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Tourist Traffic.....	11.00 a.m.
368	External Relations.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Friday, May 5</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.

No. 27

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SENATE OF CANADA

Monday, 1st May, 1950

8 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Baird,	Doone,	Grant,	Petten,
Barbour,	Duffus,	Haig,	Quinn,
Beaubien,	Emmerson,	Howden,	Raymond,
Beauregard,	Fafard,	Hugessen,	Reid,
Bishop,	Fallis,	Hurtubise,	Robertson,
Bourque,	Farquhar,	King,	Roebuck,
Burchill,	Farris,	Kinley,	Ross,
Burke,	Ferland,	Lambert,	Stambaugh,
Comeau,	Fogo,	MacKinnon,	Stevenson,
Crerar,	Gershaw,	Marcotte,	Turgeon,
Daigle,	Gladstone,	McDonald,	Veniot,
David,	Godbout,	McIntyre,	Vien,
Davies,	Golding,	McKeen,	Wood.

PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the Senate laid upon the Table the eighth Report of the Acting Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:—

MONDAY, 1st May, 1950.

Pursuant to Rule 111, section 2, the Acting Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his eighth Report:

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petition and finds that the requirements of the 107th Rule have been complied with in all material respects, namely:

Of Wilfrid Laurier Esson and others of Toronto, Ontario; praying to be incorporated under the name of "The Canadian Commerce Insurance Company".

Respectfully submitted.

H. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

The Honourable Senator Gladstone presented to the Senate a Bill (K-5), intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Canadian Commerce Insurance Company".

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Wednesday, next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were, on division, severally read the second time:—

Bill (C-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lillian Soper Pearce Smith."

Bill (D-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Antoinette Carriere Lepine."

Bill (E-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marjorie Blythe Shore Marriott."

Bill (F-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Norman Harold Lucas."

Bill (G-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Blanche Irene Aurore Schryer Batryn."

Bill (H-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leah Judith Godfrey Green."

Bill (I-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Martin Payne."

Bill (J-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Geraldine Estelle Leduc Brunet."

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bills were, on division, then severally read the third time.

The question was put whether these Bills shall pass.

It was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed these Bills, to which they desire their concurrence; also that a Message be sent to the House of Commons to communicate to that House the evidence taken in the cases before the Standing Committee on Divorce, together with all the papers produced in evidence before them, with the request that the same be returned to this House.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the one hundred and thirtieth to the one hundred and forty-fourth Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive.

The said Reports were, on division, severally adopted.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications to the Bill (J-4), intituled: "An Act to amend the Aeronautics Act".

The said amendments were concurred in.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill, as amended, was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 2nd May, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

INQUIRY

For Wednesday, 3rd May, 1950

By the Honourable Senator McDonald:—

1st May,—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. What was the amount of margarine manufactured in Canada in 1949?
2. Who are the Canadian manufacturers?
3. What is the location of their plants?
4. What is the amount of margarine manufactured by each of these plants?
5. How many kinds of edible oils are used in the manufacture of margarine?
6. What are the amounts of each kind of margarine used?
7. What are the amounts of oils used in the manufacture of margarine, (a) imported; (b) produced in Canada?
8. What is the value of oils imported and the countries of origin of each?
9. What is the rate of duty on edible oils suitable for use in the manufacture of margarine when imported into Canada?
10. What is the rate of duty on margarine when imported into Canada?
11. What is the retail price of margarine in the United States?
12. What is the retail price of margarine in Canada?
13. What is the trend as far as using Canadian produced edible oils in Canadian manufacture of margarine?
14. What are the general wholesaling and retailing margins allowed for margarine as compared with butter?
15. Are any imported oils sold for less in Canada than in the United States?
16. What was the production for the first three months of 1949? 1950?

MOTIONS

For Tuesday, 2nd May, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Euler:—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

For Wednesday, 3rd May, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Euler:—

27th April,—That in the opinion of the Senate margarine should be added to the list of foods which are exempt from the sales tax of 8 per cent.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 2nd May, 1950

No. 1.

26th April,—Second Reading of Bill (B-5), intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Apostolic Trustees of the Friars Minor or Franciscans".—(*Honourable Senator Vaillancourt*).

No. 2.

27th April,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, seconded by the Honourable Senator King:—

1. That a Special Committee of the Senate be appointed to review the Constitution and functions of the Standing Committees of the Senate and to make such recommendations to facilitate the business of the Senate as it may deem necessary or expedient.

2. That the said Committee be composed of the Honourable Senators, Aseltine, Beaubien, Bouffard, Burchill, Farris, Fogo, Haig, Hayden, Hugessen, Lambert, Moraud, Robertson.—(*Honourable Senator King*).

For Wednesday, 3rd May, 1950

1st May,—Second Reading of Bill (K-5), intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Canadian Commerce Insurance Company".—(*Honourable Senator Gladstone*).

For Thursday, 4th May, 1950

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Tuesday, May 2</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Natural Resources.....	11.00 a.m.
497	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
<i>Wednesday, May 3</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
258	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Canadian Trade Relations.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
<i>Thursday, May 4</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Tourist Traffic.....	11.00 a.m.
368	External Relations.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Friday, May 5</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.

No. 28

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

 Tuesday, 2nd May, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Doone,	Grant,	Paquet,
Baird,	Duffus,	Haig,	Petten,
Barbour,	Emmerson,	Hayden,	Quinn,
Beaubien,	Euler,	Howden,	Raymond,
Beauregard,	Fafard,	Hugessen,	Reid,
Bishop,	Fallis,	Hurtubise,	Robertson,
Bourque,	Farquhar,	King,	Roebuck,
Burchill,	Farris,	Kinley,	Ross,
Burke,	Ferland,	Lacasse,	Stevenson,
Calder,	Fogo,	Lambert,	Taylor,
Comeau,	Gershaw,	MacKinnon,	Turgeon,
Crerar,	Gladstone,	Marcotte,	Vaillancourt,
Daigle,	Godbout,	McDonald,	Veniot,
David,	Golding,	McIntyre,	Vien,
Davies,	Gouin,	McKeen,	Wood.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their one hundred and forty-fifth to one hundred and fifty-seventh Reports, both inclusive.

The same were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

FRIDAY, 28th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and forty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Jack Elmhirst Webster, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Alice Cameron Webster, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

FRIDAY, 28th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and forty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Annie Kwiat Maislin, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Noah Maislin, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

FRIDAY, 28th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and forty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Douglas Charles Blair, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Genevieve Aileen Pooley Blair, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

FRIDAY, 28th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and forty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Therese Simonne St. Onge Laurier, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, glove maker, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Joseph Edouard Gerard-Magella Laurier, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

FRIDAY, 28th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and forty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Carmen Emily Adelle McCoy Jackson, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, telephone operator, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Carl Douglas Jackson, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted,

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

FRIDAY, 28th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and fiftieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Helen Alma Lambert Anderson, of Ville St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Gilbert Brown Anderson, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

FRIDAY, 28th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and fifty-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Bertha Marks Cohen, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, lamp shade maker, for an Act to

dissolve her marriage with Louis Cohen, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

FRIDAY, 28th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and fifty-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Stella Margaret Rollo McKee, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Ronald Aubrey McKee, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects, except Rule 140 respecting payment of the Parliamentary fees.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees payable under Rule 140 be remitted, subject to payment of \$125.00.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

SATURDAY, 29th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and fifty-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Helena Matyla Martyniak, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, operator, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Wasyl Martyniak, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

SATURDAY, 29th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and fifty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Marie Rosanna Emelda (Imelda) Lecomte Bolduc, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, dress-maker, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Fernand Thomas Bolduc, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

SATURDAY, 29th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and fifty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Rose Slosarczyk Bydlinski of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Kasimir Bydlinski, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

SATURDAY, 29th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and fifty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Helen Meadows MacNaughton, of the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Eric Alexander MacNaughton, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

SATURDAY, 29th April, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and fifty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Walter Kerr Dow, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, electrical engineer, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Nellie Giroux Dow, otherwise known as Helen Armstrong Dow, the committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

On motion, it was—

Ordered, That the one hundred and forty-fifth to the one hundred and fifty-seventh Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive, be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented to the Senate the following Bills:—

Bill (L-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of John Allen Young".

Bill (M-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Laura Kathleen Potter Stewart".

Bill (N-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edna Hannah Keene Ley".

Bill (O-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ada Friedman Mendelsohn".

Bill (P-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ann Mitchell Rabinovitch".

Bill (Q-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ernest Joseph Poirier".

Bill (R-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Maria De Gregoria Zarbatany".

Bill (S-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jean Paul Verret".

Bill (T-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gladys Eileen Hungate Norman".

Bill (U-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie-Anne Alice Lalonde Campey".

Bill (V-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sadye Gasn Blidner".

Bill (W-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lera Mary Rombough Kirkey".

Bill (X-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Micheline Loranger Major".

Bill (Y-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jane Letitia Hardie Ball".

Bill (Z-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Russell Mowbray Meredith".

The said Bills were, on division, severally read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That they be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine presented to the Senate a Bill (A-6), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Mutual Insurance Company".

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday, next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (B-5), intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Apostolic Trustees of the Friars Minor or Franciscans", was read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, seconded by the Honourable Senator King:—

1. That a Special Committee of the Senate be appointed to review the Constitution and functions of the Standing Committees of the Senate and to make such recommendations to facilitate the business of the Senate as it may deem necessary or expedient.

2. That the said Committee be composed of the Honourable Senators, Aseltine, Beaubien, Bouffard, Burchill, Farris, Fogo, Haig, Hayden, Hugessen, Lambert, Moraud, and Robertson.

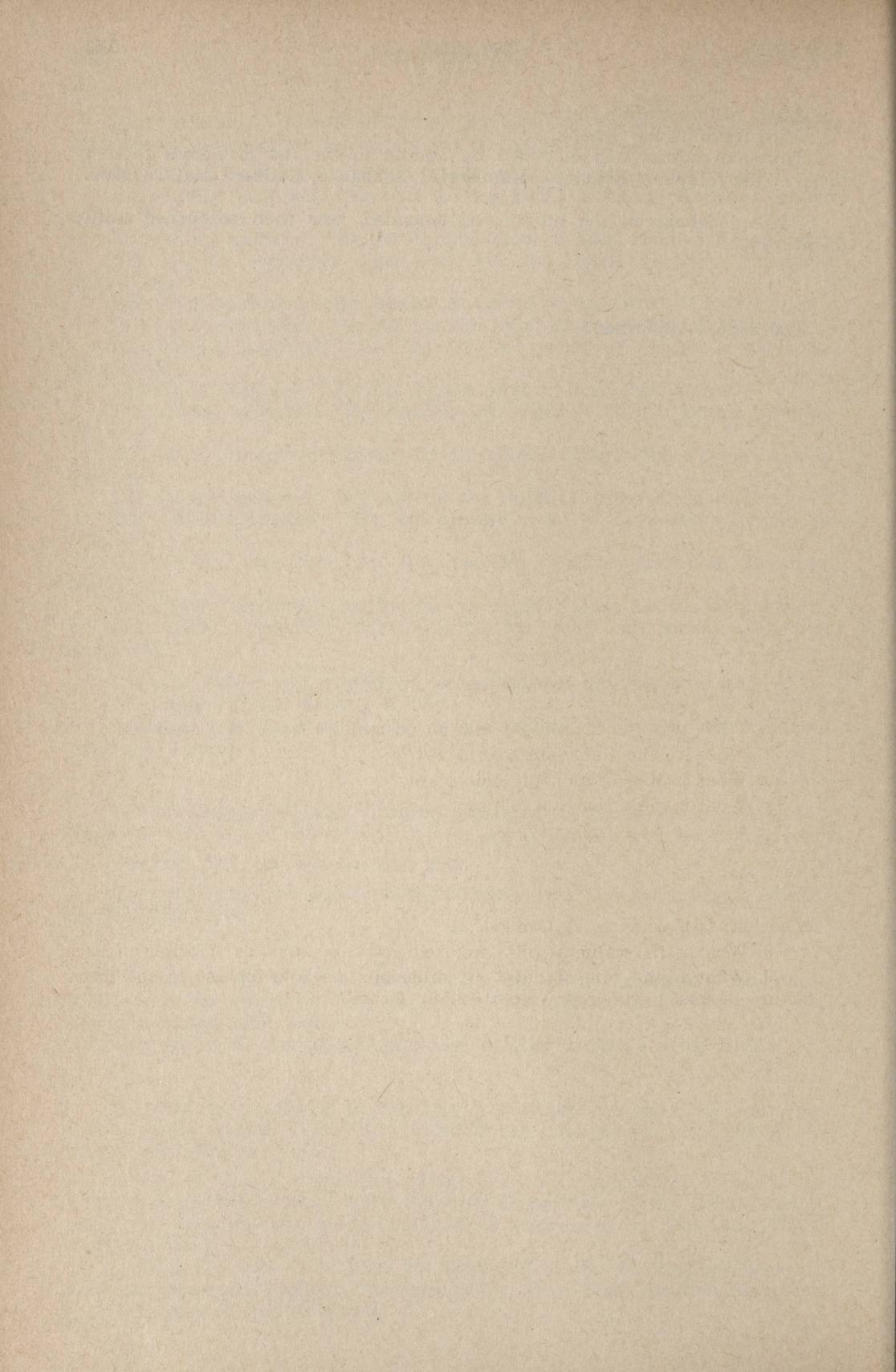
After further debate, and—

With leave of the Senate,

The said motion was amended by adding to the list of names therein those of the following Senators: Emmerson, Gladstone, Godbout and Turgeon.

Further debate on the motion, as amended, was then adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.



ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 3rd May, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

INQUIRY

For Wednesday, 3rd May, 1950

By the Honourable Senator McDonald:—

1st May,—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. What was the amount of margarine manufactured in Canada in 1949?
2. Who are the Canadian manufacturers?
3. What is the location of their plants?
4. What is the amount of margarine manufactured by each of these plants?
5. How many kinds of edible oils are used in the manufacture of margarine?
6. What are the amounts of each kind of margarine used?
7. What are the amounts of oils used in the manufacture of margarine, (a) imported; (b) produced in Canada?
8. What is the value of oils imported and the countries of origin of each?
9. What is the rate of duty on edible oils suitable for use in the manufacture of margarine when imported into Canada?
10. What is the rate of duty on margarine when imported into Canada?
11. What is the retail price of margarine in the United States?
12. What is the retail price of margarine in Canada?
13. What is the trend as far as using Canadian produced edible oils in Canadian manufacture of margarine?
14. What are the general wholesaling and retailing margins allowed for margarine as compared with butter?
15. Are any imported oils sold for less in Canada than in the United States?
16. What was the production for the first three months of 1949? 1950?

MOTIONS

For Wednesday, 3rd May, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Euler:—

27th April,—That in the opinion of the Senate margarine should be added to the list of foods which are exempt from the sales tax of 8 per cent.

For Tuesday, 9th May, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Euler:—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 3rd May, 1950

No. 1.

2nd May—Second Reading of the following Divorce Bills:—

Bill (L-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of John Allen Young".

Bill (M-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Laura Kathleen Potter Stewart".

Bill (N-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edna Hannah Keene Ley".

Bill (O-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ada Friedman Mendelsohn".

Bill (P-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ann Mitchell Rabinovitch".

Bill (Q-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ernest Joseph Poirier".

Bill (R-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Maria De Gregoria Zarbatany".

Bill (S-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jean Paul Verret".

Bill (T-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gladys Eileen Hungate Norman".

Bill (U-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie-Anne Alice Lalonde Campey".

Bill (V-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sadye Gasn Blidner".

Bill (W-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lera Mary Rombough Kirkey".

Bill (X-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Micheline Loranger Major".

Bill (Y-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jane Letitia Hardie Ball".

Bill (Z-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Russell Mowbray Meredith".

—(Honourable Senator Aseltine).

No. 2.

2nd May—Consideration of the following Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorcè:—

Report No. 145,—re petition of Jack Elmhirst Webster;

Report No. 146,—re petition of Annie Kwiat Maislin;

Report No. 147,—re petition of Douglas Charles Blair;

Report No. 148,—re petition of Therese Simonne St. Onge Laurier;

Report No. 149,—re petition of Carmen Emily Adelle McCoy Jackson;

Report No. 150,—re petition of Helen Alma Lambert Anderson;

Report No. 151,—re petition of Bertha Marks Cohen;

Report No. 152,—re petition of Stella Margaret Rollo McKee;

Report No. 153,—re petition of Helena Matyla Martyniak;

Report No. 154,—re petition of Marie Rosanna Emelda (Imelda) Lecomte Bolduc;

Report No. 155,—re petition of Rose Slosarczyk Bydlinski;

Report No. 156,—re petition of Helen Meadows MacNaughton;

Report No. 157,—re petition of Walter Kerr Dow.

—(Honourable Senator Aseltine).

No. 3.

1st May,—Second Reading of Bill (K-5), intituled: “An Act to incorporate The Canadian Commerce Insurance Company”.—(*Honourable Senator Gladstone*).

No. 4.

27th April,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, seconded by the Honourable Senator King:—

1. That a Special Committee of the Senate be appointed to review the Constitution and functions of the Standing Committees of the Senate and to make such recommendations to facilitate the business of the Senate as it may deem necessary or expedient.

2. That the said Committee be composed of the Honourable Senators, Aeltine, Beaubien, Bouffard, Burchill, Emmerson, Farris, Fogo, Gladstone, Godbout, Haig, Hayden, Hugessen, Lambert, Moraud, Robertson, Turgeon.—(*Honourable Senator Reid*).

For Thursday, 4th May, 1950**No. 1.**

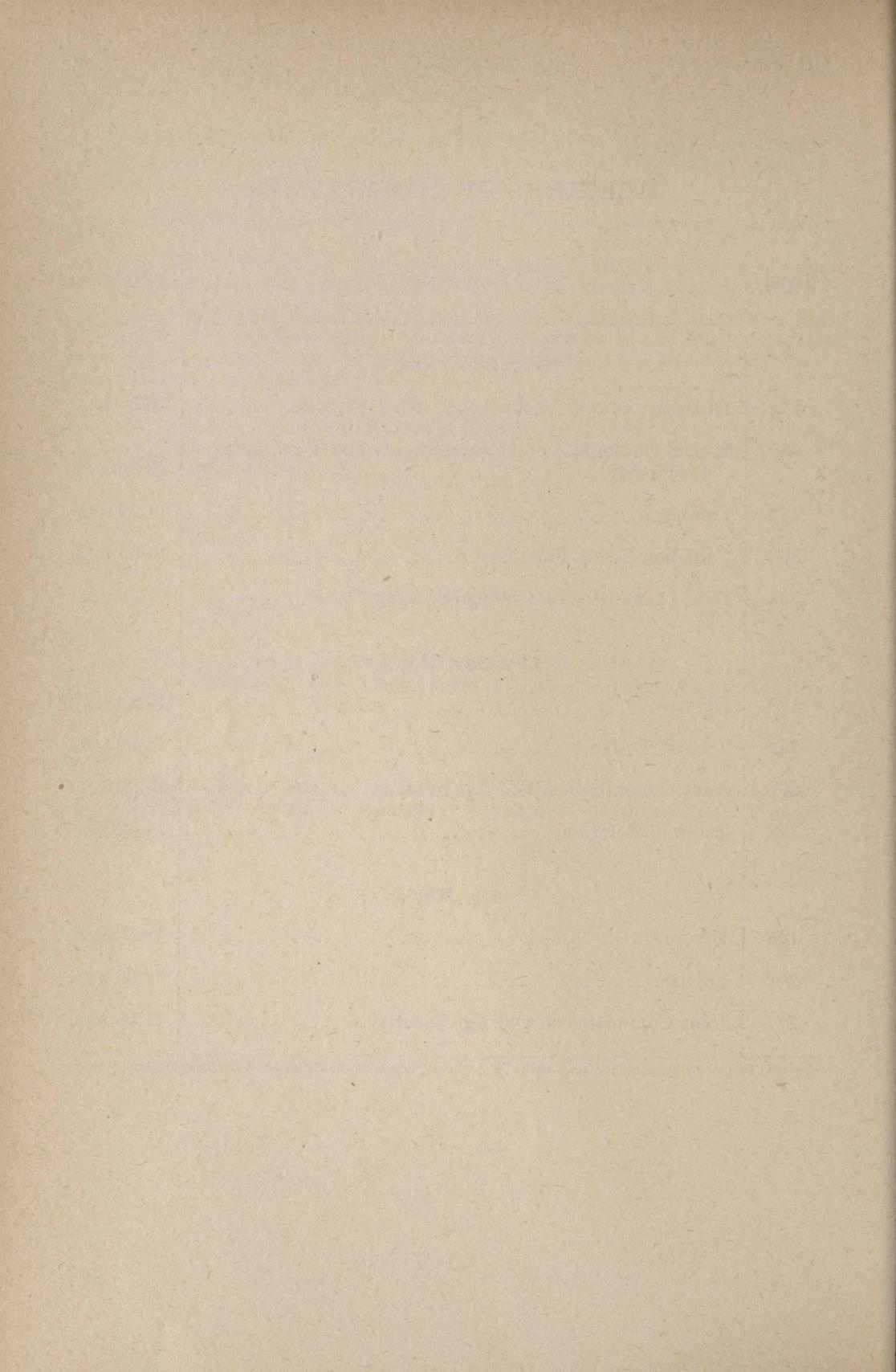
24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: “An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure”.—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

2nd May,—Second Reading of Bill (A-6), intituled: “An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Mutual Insurance Company”.—(*Honourable Senator Aeltine*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Wednesday, May 3</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
258	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Canadian Trade Relations.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
<i>Thursday, May 4</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Tourist Traffic.....	11.00 a.m.
277	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	11.00 a.m.
368	External Relations.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Friday, May 5</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.
277	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	11.00 a.m.



No. 29

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 3rd May, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Davies,	Gouin,	McKeen,
Baird,	Doone,	Grant,	Petten,
Ballantyne,	Duffus,	Haig,	Pirie,
Barbour,	Dupuis,	Hardy,	Quinn,
Beaubien,	Emmerson,	Hayden,	Reid,
Beauregard,	Euler,	Howard,	Robertson,
Bishop,	Fafard,	Howden,	Roebuck,
Bouffard,	Fallis,	Hugessen,	Ross,
Bourque,	Farquhar,	Hurtubise,	Stambaugh,
Burchill,	Farris,	King,	Stevenson,
Burke,	Ferland,	Kinley,	Taylor,
Calder,	Fogo,	Lacasse,	Turgeon,
Comeau,	Gershaw,	Lambert,	Vaillancourt,
Crerar,	Gladstone,	McDonald,	Veniot,
Daigle,	Godbout,	McGuire,	Vien,
David,	Golding,	McIntyre,	Wood.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, reading as follows:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

OTTAWA

2nd May, 1950.

The Honourable the Members of the Senate:

I have received with great pleasure the Address that you have voted in reply to my Speech at the Opening of Parliament. I thank you sincerely for this Address.

ALEXANDER OF TUNIS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (D), intituled: "An Act respecting the purchase by Canadian Pacific Railway Company of shares of the capital stock of The Shawinigan Falls Terminal Railway Company",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Senator Ross, for the Honourable the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their one hundred and fifty-eighth to one hundred and sixty-second Reports, both inclusive.

The same were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

TUESDAY, 2nd May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and fifty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Thora Yvonne Easy Weaver, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Leslie Edward Weaver, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 2nd May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and fifty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Robert Cohen, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, shipper, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Grace Veronica Gibbons Cohen, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 2nd May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and sixtieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Ruby Gladys Burns Thornhill, of the city of London, England, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Eldridge Seymour Thornhill, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, porter, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 2nd May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and sixty-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Joseph François Xavier Beland, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, carpenter, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Medora Marcheterre Beland, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 2nd May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and sixty-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Joseph Neist, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, cabinet maker, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Mary Simon Neist, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

On motion, it was—

Ordered, That the one hundred and fifty-eighth to the one hundred and sixty-second Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive, be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen presented to the Senate a Bill (O-6), intituled: "An Act to amend The National Parks Act".

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Friday, next.

On motion of the Honourable Senator McDonald, it was—

Ordered, That an Order of the Senate do issue for a Return showing:—

1. What was the amount of margarine manufactured in Canada in 1949?
2. Who are the Canadian manufacturers?
3. What is the location of their plants?
4. What is the amount of margarine manufactured by each of these plants?
5. How many kinds of edible oils are used in the manufacture of margarine?
6. What are the amounts of each kind of margarine used?
7. What are the amounts of oils used in the manufacture of margarine, (a) imported; (b) produced in Canada?
8. What is the value of oils imported and the countries of origin of each?
9. What is the rate of duty on edible oils suitable for use in the manufacture of margarine when imported into Canada?
10. What is the retail price of margarine in the United States?
11. What is the retail price of margarine in Canada?
12. What is the trend as far as using Canadian produced edible oils in Canadian manufacture of margarine?
13. What are the general wholesaling and retailing margins allowed for margarine as compared with butter?
14. Are any imported oils sold for less in Canada than in the United States?
15. What was the production for the first three months of 1949? 1950?

The Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Lambert, moved that it be—

Resolved,—That in the opinion of the Senate margarine should be added to the list of foods which are exempt from the sales tax of eight (8) per cent.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were, on division, severally read the second time:—

Bill (L-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of John Allen Young".

Bill (M-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Laura Kathleen Potter Stewart".

Bill (N-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edna Hannah Keene Ley".

Bill (O-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ada Friedman Mendelsohn".

Bill (P-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ann Mitchell Rabinovitch".

Bill (Q-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ernest Joseph Poirier".

Bill (R-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Maria De Gregoria Zarbatany".

Bill (S-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jean Paul Verret".

Bill (T-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gladys Eileen Hungate Norman".

Bill (U-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie-Anne Alice Lalonde Campey".

Bill (V-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sadye Gasn Blidner".

Bill (W-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lera Mary Rombough Kirkey".

Bill (X-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Micheline Loranger Major".

Bill (Y-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jane Letitia Hardie Ball".

Bill (Z-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Russell Mowbray Meredith".

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bills were, on division, then severally read the third time.

The question was put whether these Bills shall pass.

It was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed these Bills, to which they desire their concurrence; also that a Message be sent to the House of Commons to communicate to that House the evidence taken in the cases before the Standing Committee on Divorce, together with all the papers produced in evidence before them, with the request that the same be returned to this House.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the one hundred and forty-fifth to the one hundred and fifty-seventh Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive.

The said Reports were, on division, severally adopted.

The Honourable Senator Ross, for the Honourable the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented to the Senate the following Bills:—

Bill (B-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jack Elmhirst Webster".

Bill (C-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Annie Kwiat Maislin".

Bill (D-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Douglas Charles Blair".

Bill (E-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Therese Simonne St. Onge Laurier".

Bill (F-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Carmen Emily Adelle McCoy Jackson".

Bill (G-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helen Alma Lambert Anderson".

Bill (H-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Bertha Marks Cohen".

Bill (I-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Stella Margaret Rollo McKee".

Bill (J-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helena Matyla Martyniak".

Bill (K-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Rosanna Emelda (Imelda) Lecomte Bolduc".

Bill (L-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rose Slosarczyk Bydlinski".

Bill (M-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helen Meadows MacNaughton".

Bill (N-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Walter Kerr Dow".

The said Bills were, on division, severally read the first time, and—
With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That they be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (K-5), intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Canadian Commerce Insurance Company", was read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, seconded by the Honourable Senator King:—

1. That a Special Committee of the Senate be appointed to review the Constitution and functions of the Standing Committees of the Senate and to make such recommendations to facilitate the business of the Senate as it may deem necessary or expedient.

2. That the said Committee be composed of the Honourable Senators, Aseltine, Beaubien, Bouffard, Burchill, Emmerson, Farris, Fogo, Gladstone, Godbout, Haig, Hayden, Hugessen, Lambert, Moraud, Robertson and Turgeon.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 4th May, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

MOTION

For Tuesday, 9th May, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Euler:—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 4th May, 1950

No. 1.

3rd May—Second Reading of the following Divorce Bills:—

Bill (B-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jack Elmhirst Webster".

Bill (C-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Annie Kwiat Maislin".

Bill (D-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Douglas Charles Blair".

Bill (E-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Therese Simonne St. Onge Laurier".

Bill (F-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Carmen Emily Adelle McCoy Jackson".

Bill (G-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helen Alma Lambert Anderson".

Bill (H-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Bertha Marks Cohen".

Bill (I-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Stella Margaret Rollo McKee".

Bill (J-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helena Matyla Martyniak".

Bill (K-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Rosanna Emelda (Imelda) Lecomte Bolduc".

Bill (L-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rose Slosarczyk Bydlinski".

Bill (M-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helen Meadows MacNaughton".

Bill (N-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Walter Kerr Dow".

—(Honourable Senator Ross).

No. 2.

3rd May,—Consideration of the following Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce:—

Report No. 158,—*re* petition of Thora Yvonne Easy Weaver;

Report No. 159,—*re* petition of Robert Cohen;

Report No. 160,—*re* petition of Ruby Gladys Burns Thornhill;

Report No. 161,—*re* petition of Joseph François Xavier Beland;

Report No. 162,—*re* petition of Joseph Neist.

—(Honourable Senator Ross).

No. 3.

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure".—(Honourable Senator Robertson).

No. 4.

2nd May,—Second Reading of Bill (A-6), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Mutual Insurance Company".—(Honourable Senator Aseeltine).

No. 5.

27th April,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, seconded by the Honourable Senator King:—

1. That a Special Committee of the Senate be appointed to review the Constitution and functions of the Standing Committees of the Senate and to make such recommendations to facilitate the business of the Senate as it may deem necessary or expedient.

2. That the said Committee be composed of the Honourable Senators, Aseltine, Beaubien, Bouffard, Burchill, Emmerson, Farris, Fogo, Gladstone, Godbout, Haig, Hayden, Hugessen, Lambert, Moraud, Robertson, Turgeon.—*(Honourable Senator Reid)*.

No. 6.

3rd May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Lambert, that in the opinion of the Senate margarine should be added to the list of foods which are exempt from the sales tax of 8 per cent.—*(Honourable Senator Lambert)*.

For Friday, 5th May, 1950

3rd May,—Second Reading of Bill (O-6), intituled: "An Act to amend The National Parks Act".—*(Honourable Senator Hugessen)*.

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Thursday, May 4</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Tourist Traffic.....	11.00 a.m.
277	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	11.00 a.m.
368	External Relations.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Friday, May 5</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.
277	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Monday, May 8</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Tuesday, May 9</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Natural Resources.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Wednesday, May 10</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Miscellaneous Private Bills.....	When Senate rises
<i>Thursday, May 11</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Transport and Communications.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Friday, May 12</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.

No. 30

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SENATE OF CANADA

Thursday, 4th May, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Duffus,	Haig,	McKeen,
Baird,	Dupuis,	Hayden,	Petten,
Barbour,	Emmerson,	Howard,	Pirie,
Beaubien,	Euler,	Howden,	Quinn,
Beauregard,	Fafard,	Hugessen,	Reid,
Bishop,	Fallis,	Hurtubise,	Robertson,
Bouffard,	Farquhar,	Isnor,	Roebuck,
Bourque,	Farris,	King,	Ross,
Burchill,	Ferland,	Kinley,	Stambaugh,
Burke,	Fogo,	Lacasse,	Stevenson,
Comeau,	Gershaw,	Lambert,	Taylor,
Crerar,	Gladstone,	MacKinnon,	Turgeon,
Daigle,	Godbout,	Marcotte,	Vaillancourt,
David,	Golding,	McDonald,	Veniot,
Davies,	Gouin,	McGuire,	Vien,
Doone,	Grant,	McIntyre,	Wilson,
			Wood.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that the Clerk had received a certificate from the Honourable the Secretary of State of Canada showing that Gordon B. Isnor, Esquire, has been summoned to the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that there was a Senator without, waiting to be introduced.

The Honourable Gordon B. Isnor was introduced between the Honourable Senator Robertson and the Honourable Senator McDonald, and having presented His Majesty's Writ of Summons, it was read by the Clerk, as follows:—

CANADA

ALEXANDER OF TUNIS

[L.S.]

GEORGE THE SIXTH, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith.
To our Trusty and Well-beloved Gordon B. Isnor, Esquire, of the City of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia,

GREETING:

Know you, that as well for the especial trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of Canada concern, We have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of Canada; and we do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purposes aforesaid, in the Senate of Canada at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Canada convoked and holden; and this you are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin, Harold Rupert Leofric George, Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross, Field Marshal in Our Army, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, Canada, this second day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty and in the fourteenth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

F. GORDON BRADLEY,
Secretary of State of Canada.

Ordered, That the same be placed upon the Journals.

The Honourable Senator Isnor came to the Table and took and subscribed the Oath prescribed by law, which was administered by the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed for that purpose, and took his seat as a Member of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that the Honourable Senator Isnor had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required of him by *The British North America Act, 1867*, in the presence of the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed to receive and witness the same.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were, on division, severally read the second time:—

Bill (B-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jack Elmhirst Webster".

Bill (C-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Annie Kwiat Maislin".

Bill (D-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Douglas Charles Blair".

Bill (E-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Therese Simonne St. Onge Laurier".

Bill (F-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Carmen Emily Adelle McCoy Jackson".

Bill (G-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helen Alma Lambert Anderson".

Bill (H-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Bertha Marks Cohen".

Bill (I-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Stella Margaret Rollo McKee".

Bill (J-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helena Matyla Martyniak".

Bill (K-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Rosanna Emelda (Imelda) Lecomte Bolduc".

Bill (L-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rose Slosarczyk Bydliniski".

Bill (M-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helen Meadows MacNaughton".

Bill (N-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Walter Kerr Dow".

Ordered, That they be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the one hundred and fifty-eighth to the one hundred and sixty-second Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive.

The said Reports were, on division, severally adopted.

The Honourable Senator Aseptine, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented to the Senate the following Bills:—

Bill (P-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thora Yvonne Easy Weaver".

Bill (Q-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Robert Cohen".

Bill (R-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ruby Gladys Burns Thornhill".

Bill (S-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph François Xavier Beland".

Bill (T-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Neist".

The said Bills were, on division, severally read the first time, and—
With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That they be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Tuesday, next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (A-6), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Mutual Insurance Company", was read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, seconded by the Honourable Senator King:—

1. That a Special Committee of the Senate be appointed to review the Constitution and functions of the Standing Committees of the Senate and to make such recommendations to facilitate the business of the Senate as it may deem necessary or expedient.

2. That the said Committee be composed of the Honourable Senators, Aseltine, Beaubien, Bouffard, Burchill, Emmerson, Farris, Fogo, Gladstone, Godbout, Haig, Hayden, Hugessen, Lambert, Moraud, Robertson and Turgeon.

After further debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,
It was resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Lambert, that it be—

Resolved,—That in the opinion of the Senate margarine should be added to the list of foods which are exempt from the sales tax of eight (8) per cent.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Friday, 5th May, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

MOTION

For Tuesday, 9th May, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Euler:—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Friday, 5th May, 1950

No. 1.

3rd May—Third Reading of the following Divorce Bills:—

Bill (B-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jack Elmhirst Webster".

Bill (C-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Annie Kwiat Maislin".

Bill (D-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Douglas Charles Blair".

Bill (E-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Therese Simonne St. Onge Laurier".

Bill (F-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Carmen Emily Adelle McCoy Jackson".

Bill (G-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helen Alma Lambert Anderson".

Bill (H-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Bertha Marks Cohen".

Bill (I-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Stella Margaret Rollo McKee".

Bill (J-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helena Matyla Martyniak".

Bill (K-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Rosanna Emelda (Imelda) Lecomte Bolduc".

Bill (L-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rose Slosarczyk Bydlinski".

Bill (M-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helen Meadows MacNaughton".

Bill (N-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Walter Kerr Dow".

—(Honourable Senator Aseltine).

No. 2.

4th May—Second Reading of the following Divorce Bills:—

Bill (P-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thora Yvonne Easy Weaver".

Bill (Q-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Robert Cohen".

Bill (R-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ruby Gladys Burns Thornhill".

Bill (S-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph François Xavier Beland".

Bill (T-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Neist".

—(Honourable Senator Aseltine).

No. 3.

3rd May,—Second Reading of Bill (O-6), intituled: "An Act to amend The National Parks Act".—(Honourable Senator Hugessen).

No. 4.

3rd May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Lambert, that in the opinion of the Senate margarine should be added to the list of foods which are exempt from the sales tax of 8 per cent.—(Honourable Senator Gershaw).

For Tuesday, 9th May, 1950

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Friday, May 5</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.
497	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Monday, May 8</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
<i>Tuesday, May 9</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Natural Resources.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
<i>Wednesday, May 10</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
262	Miscellaneous Private Bills.....	When Senate rises
<i>Thursday, May 11</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Transport and Communications.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Friday, May 12</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.

No. 31

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Friday, 5th May, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD. Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Crerar,	Haig,	Pirie,
Baird,	Davies,	Howden,	Quinn,
Barbour,	Doone,	Isnor,	Reid,
Beaubien,	Dupuis,	King,	Robertson,
Beauregard,	Fallis,	Kinley,	Roebuck,
Bishop,	Farquhar,	Lacasse,	Ross,
Bouffard,	Farris,	Lambert,	Stambaugh,
Bourque,	Fogo,	MacKinnon,	Stevenson,
Burchill,	Gershaw,	Marcotte,	Turgeon,
Burke,	Gladstone,	McDonald,	Veniot,
Calder,	Golding,	McIntyre,	Wilson.
Comeau,	Grant,	McKeen,	

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (86), intituled: "An Act respecting the appointment of Auditors for National Railways", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Monday, next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (87), intituled: "An Act to amend The Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912, and The Ontario Boundaries Extension Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Monday, next.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their one hundred and sixty-third to one hundred and sixty-seventh Reports, both inclusive.

The same were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and sixty-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Harry Goldbloom, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Sarah Gold Goldbloom, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and sixty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Winnifred Julia Lester Stockless, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with George Milton Lester Stockless, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and sixty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of George Eustorgio Lanzon, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, carpenter, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Catherine Steedman Lanzon, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and sixty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Laurette Amyot McGroarty, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, hairdresser, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with James McGroarty, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and sixty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Hilda Marie Adeline Bouvier Cardy, of the town of Hampstead, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Vernon Grandison Cardy, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

On motion, it was—

Ordered, That the one hundred and sixty-third to one hundred and sixty-seventh Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive, be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were, on division, severally read the third time:—

Bill (B-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jack Elmhirst Webster".

Bill (C-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Annie Kwiat Maislin".

Bill (D-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Douglas Charles Blair".

Bill (E-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Therese Simonne St. Onge Laurier".

Bill (F-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Carmen Emily Adelle McCoy Jackson".

Bill (G-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helen Alma Lambert Anderson".

Bill (H-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Bertha Marks Cohen".

Bill (I-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Stella Margaret Rollo McKee".

Bill (J-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helena Matyla Martyniak".

Bill (K-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Rosanna Emelda (Imelda) Lecomte Bolduc".

Bill (L-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rose Slosarczyk Bydlinski".

Bill (M-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helen Meadows MacNaughton".

Bill (N-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Walter Kerr Dow".

The question was put whether these Bills shall pass.

It was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed these Bills, to which they desire their concurrence; also that a Message be sent to the House of Commons to communicate to that House the evidence taken in the cases before the Standing Committee on Divorce, together with all the papers produced in evidence before them, with the request that the same be returned to this House.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were, on division, severally read the second time:—

Bill (P-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thora Yvonne Easy Weaver".

Bill (Q-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Robert Cohen".

Bill (R-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ruby Gladys Burns Thornhill".

Bill (S-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph François Xavier Beland".

Bill (T-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Neist".

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bills were, on division, then severally read the third time.

The question was put whether these Bills shall pass.

It was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed these Bills, to which they desire their concurrence; also that a Message be sent to the House of Commons to communicate to that House the evidence taken in the cases before the Standing Committee on Divorce, together with all the papers produced in evidence before them, with the request that the same be returned to this House.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (O-6), intituled: "An Act to amend The National Parks Act", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Lambert, that it be—

Resolved,—That in the opinion of the Senate margarine should be added to the list of foods which are exempt from the sales tax of eight (8) per cent.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns to-day, it do stand adjourned until Monday, next, at eight o'clock in the evening.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Monday, 8th May, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

MOTION

For Tuesday, 9th May, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Euler:—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Monday, 8th May, 1950

No. 1.

5th May—Consideration of the following Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce:—

Report No. 163,—*re* petition of Harry Goldbloom;

Report No. 164,—*re* petition of Winnifred Julia Lester Stockless;

Report No. 165,—*re* petition of George Eustorgio Lanzon;

Report No. 166,—*re* petition of Laurette Amyot McGroarty;

Report No. 167,—*re* petition of Hilda Marie Adeline Bouvier Cardy;

—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine.*)

No. 2.

3rd May,—Second Reading of Bill (O-6), intituled: "An Act to amend The National Parks Act".—(*Honourable Senator Hugessen.*)

No. 3.

5th May,—Second Reading of Bill (86), intituled: "An Act respecting the appointment of Auditors for National Railways".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson.*)

No. 4.

5th May,—Second Reading of Bill (87), intituled: "An Act to amend The Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912, and The Ontario Boundaries Extension Act."—(*Honourable Senator Robertson.*)

No. 5.

3rd May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Lambert, that in the opinion of the Senate margarine should be added to the list of foods which are exempt from the sales tax of 8 per cent.—(*Honourable Senator Barbour.*)

For Tuesday, 9th May, 1950

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson.*)

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Monday, May 8</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
<i>Tuesday, May 9</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Natural Resources.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
<i>Wednesday, May 10</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
258	Special Committee on functions of Standing Committees	When Senate rises
262	Miscellaneous Private Bills.....	
<i>Thursday, May 11</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Transport and Communications.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Friday, May 12</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.

No. 32

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Monday, 8th May, 1950

8 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Davies,	Hugessen,	Quinn,
Baird,	Doone,	Hurtubise,	Raymond,
Barbour,	Duffus,	Isnor,	Reid,
Beaubien,	Fafard,	King,	Robertson,
Beauregard,	Fallis,	Kinley,	Roebuck,
Bishop,	Farris,	Lacasse,	Ross,
Bouffard,	Gershaw,	Lambert,	Stambaugh,
Burke,	Gladstone,	MacKinnon,	Stevenson,
Calder,	Golding,	Marcotte,	Turgeon,
Comeau,	Gouin,	McDonald,	Vaillancourt,
Crerar,	Grant,	McIntyre,	Veniot,
Daigle,	Haig,	Petten,	Wilson,
David,	Howden,	Pirie,	Wood.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their one hundred and sixty-eighth to one hundred and seventy-seventh Reports, both inclusive.

The same were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and sixty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Reuben Robert Shapiro, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Ety Milly Bennett Shapiro, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 4th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and sixty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Mary White Sheppard, of the city of St. John's, in the province of Newfoundland, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Clarence Sheppard, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 4th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and seventieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Ulderic Cadieux, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, tailor, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Pauline Pepin Cadieux, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 4th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and seventy-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Helen Irene Barney Hutchinson, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Walter John Basil Hutchinson, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 4th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and seventy-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Alice Jean Young Gulliver, of the city of St. John's, in the province of Newfoundland, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Pearce Gulliver, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 4th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and seventy-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Joseph Lucien Alphonse Martel, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, watchman, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Gabrielle Marotte Martel, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, 5th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and seventy-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Georges Emile Bernier, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie Aldea Gelinias Bernier, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, 5th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and seventy-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Margaret Veronica Quinn Davies, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, typist, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with David Georges Davies, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, 5th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and seventy-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Max Gurevitch, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, cutter, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Leah Boudin Gurevitch, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees paid under Rule 140 be refunded to the petitioner less the sum of \$150.00.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, 5th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and seventy-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Romuald Joseph Jean Lamoureux, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, business agent, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Sally Hurst Lamoureux, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

On motion, it was—

Ordered, That the one hundred and sixty-eighth to the one hundred and seventy-seventh Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive, be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Crerar, from the Standing Committee on Finance, presented the following Report:—

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

MONDAY, 8th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Finance, to whom was referred certain Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, beg leave to report as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that authority be granted to secure statistical information on the total revenues from taxation collected by Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments in Canada, and the expenditures by such Governments, showing sources of income and expenditures of same under appropriate headings, for the year 1939 and for the latest year for which the information is available.

All which is respectfully submitted.

T. A. CRERAR,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table, Return to an Order of the Senate dated the 3rd May, 1950, showing:

1. What was the amount of margarine manufactured in Canada in 1949?
2. Who are the Canadian manufacturers?
3. What is the location of their plants?
4. What is the amount of margarine manufactured by each of these plants?
5. How many kinds of edible oils are used in the manufacture of margarine?
6. What are the amounts of each kind of margarine used?
7. What are the amounts of oils used in the manufacture of margarine, (a) imported; (b) produced in Canada?
8. What is the value of oils imported and the countries of origin of each?
9. What is the rate of duty on edible oils suitable for use in the manufacture of margarine when imported into Canada?
10. What is the retail price of margarine in the United States?
11. What is the retail price of margarine in Canada?
12. What is the trend as far as using Canadian produced edible oils in Canadian manufacture of margarine?
13. What are the general wholesaling and retailing margins allowed for margarine as compared with butter?
14. Are any imported oils sold for less in Canada than in the United States?
15. What was the production for the first three months of 1949? 1950?

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the one hundred and sixty-third to the one hundred and sixty-seventh Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive.

The said Reports were, on division, severally adopted.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented to the Senate the following Bills:—

Bill (U-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Harry Goldbloom."

Bill (V-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Winnifred Julia Lester Stockless."

Bill (W-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Eustorgio Lanzon."

Bill (X-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Laurette Amyot McGroarty."

Bill (Y-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hilda Marie Adeline Bouvier Cardy."

The said Bills were, on division, severally read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That they be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Crerar moved that the Bill (O-6), intituled: "An Act to amend The National Parks Act", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Natural Resources.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Bill (86), intituled: "An Act respecting the appointment of Auditors for National Railways", was read the second time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the Bill (87), intituled: "An Act to amend The Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912, and The Ontario Boundaries Extension Act", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Lambert, that it be—

Resolved,—That in the opinion of the Senate margarine should be added to the list of foods which are exempt from the sales tax of eight (8) per cent.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 9th May, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

MOTION

For Tuesday, 9th May, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Euler:—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 9th May, 1950

No. 1.

5th May,—Third Reading of Bill (86), intituled: "An Act respecting the appointment of Auditors for National Railways".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

5th May,—Third Reading of Bill (87), intituled: "An Act to amend The Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912, and The Ontario Boundaries Extension Act".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 3.

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 4.

8th May—Second Reading of the following Divorce Bills:—

Bill (U-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Harry Goldbloom."

Bill (V-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Winnifred Julia Lester Stockless."

Bill (W-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Eustorgio Lanzon."

Bill (X-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Laurette Amyot McGroarty."

Bill (Y-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hilda Marie Adeline Bouvier Cardy."

—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 5.

8th May—Consideration of the following Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce:—

Report No. 168,—*re* petition of Reuben Robert Shapiro;

Report No. 169,—*re* petition of Mary White Sheppard;

Report No. 170,—*re* petition of Ulderic Cadieux;

Report No. 171,—*re* petition of Helen Irene Barney Hutchinson;

Report No. 172,—*re* petition of Alice Jean Young Gulliver;

Report No. 173,—*re* petition of Joseph Lucien Alphonse Martel;

Report No. 174,—*re* petition of Georges Emile Bernier;

Report No. 175,—*re* petition of Margaret Veronica Quinn Davies;

Report No. 176,—*re* petition of Max Gurevitch;

Report No. 177,—*re* petition of Romuald Joseph Jean Lamoureux.

—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 6.

3rd May.—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Lambert, that in the opinion of the Senate margarine should be added to the list of foods which are exempt from the sales tax of 8 per cent.—(*Honourable Senator Bouffard*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Tuesday, May 9</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Natural Resources.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
<i>Wednesday, May 10</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	External Relations.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
258	Special Committee on functions of Standing Committees	} When Senate rises
262	Miscellaneous Private Bills.....	
<i>Thursday, May 11</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Transport and Communications.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Friday, May 12</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.

No. 33

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 9th May, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Duffus,	Hawkins,	Petten,
Baird,	Emmerson,	Horner,	Pirie,
Barbour,	Euler,	Howden,	Quinn,
Beaubien,	Fafard,	Hugessen,	Raymond,
Beauregard,	Fallis,	Hurtubise,	Reid,
Bishop,	Farquhar,	Isnor,	Robertson,
Bouffard,	Farris,	King,	Roebuck,
Burke,	Fogo,	Kinley,	Ross,
Calder,	Fraser,	Lacasse,	Stambaugh,
Comeau,	Gershaw,	Lambert,	Stevenson,
Crerar,	Gladstone,	MacKinnon,	Taylor,
Daigle,	Golding,	Marcotte,	Turgeon,
David,	Gouin,	McDonald,	Vaillancourt,
Davies,	Grant,	McGuire,	Veniot,
Doone,	Haig,	McIntyre,	Wilson,
			Wood.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that the Clerk had received a certificate from the Honourable the Secretary of State of Canada showing that Charles G. Hawkins, Esquire, has been summoned to the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that there was a Senator without, waiting to be introduced.

The Honourable Charles G. Hawkins was introduced between the Honourable Senator Robertson and the Honourable Senator McDonald, and having presented His Majesty's Writ of Summons, it was read by the Clerk, as follows:—

CANADA

ALEXANDER OF TUNIS
[L.S.]

GEORGE THE SIXTH, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith.

To our Trusty and Well-beloved Charles G. Hawkins, Esquire, of Milford, in the Province of Nova Scotia,

GREETING:

Know you, that as well for the especial trust and confidence We have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the State and Defence of Canada concern, We have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of Canada; and we do command you, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purposes aforesaid, in the Senate of Canada at all times whensoever and wheresoever Our Parliament may be in Canada convoked and holden; and this you are in no wise to omit.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin, Harold Rupert Leofric George, Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross, Field Marshal in Our Army, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, Canada, this second day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty and in the fourteenth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

F. GORDON BRADLEY,
Secretary of State of Canada.

Ordered, That the same be placed upon the Journals.

The Honourable Senator Hawkins came to the Table and took and subscribed the Oath prescribed by law, which was administered by the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed for that purpose, and took his seat as a Member of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that the Honourable Senator Hawkins had made and subscribed the Declaration of Qualification required of him by *The British North America Act, 1867*, in the presence of the Clerk of the Senate, the Commissioner appointed to receive and witness the same.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (E), intituled: "An Act respecting The Limitholders' Mutual Insurance Company",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (F), intituled: "An Act respecting United Grain Growers Limited",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (R-2), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canadian Red Cross Society Act".

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:

Regulations made by The Army Benevolent Fund Board, as required by Section 12 of The Army Benevolent Fund Act, 1947.

Orders and Regulations for the Royal Canadian Navy published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period April 16 to May 6, 1950, inclusive, as required by Section 40 of the Naval Service Act.

Orders and Regulations for the Canadian Army published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period April 16 to May 6, 1950, inclusive, as required by Section 141 of the Militia Act.

The Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, moved

That the Senate of Canada do approve of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the

peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (86), intituled: "An Act respecting the appointment of Auditors for National Railways" was read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (87), intituled: "An Act to amend The Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912, and The Ontario Boundaries Extension Act", was read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Tuesday, next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were, on division, severally read the second time:—

Bill (U-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Harry Goldbloom."

Bill (V-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Winnifred Julia Lester Stockless."

Bill (W-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Eustorgio Lanzon."

Bill (X-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Laurette Amyot McGroarty."

Bill (Y-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hilda Marie Adeline Bouvier Cardy."

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bills were, on division, then severally read the third time.

The question was put whether these Bills shall pass.

It was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed these Bills, to which they desire their concurrence; also that a Message be sent to the House of Commons to com-

municate to that House the evidence taken in the cases before the Standing Committee on Divorce, together with all the papers produced in evidence before them, with the request that the same be returned to this House.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the one hundred and sixty-eighth to the one hundred and seventy-seventh Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive.

The said Reports were, on division, severally adopted.

The Honourable Senator Ross, for the Honourable the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented to the Senate the following Bills:—

Bill (Z-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Reuben Robert Shapiro".

Bill (A-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary White Sheppard".

Bill (B-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ulderic Cadieux".

Bill (C-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helen Irene Barney Hutchinson".

Bill (D-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alice Jean Young Gulliver".

Bill (E-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Lucien Alphonse Martel".

Bill (F-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Georges Emile Bernier".

Bill (G-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Veronica Quinn Davies".

Bill (H-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Max Gurevitch".

Bill (I-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Romuald Joseph Jean Lamoureux".

The said Bills were, on division, severally read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That they be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Lambert, that it be—

Resolved,—That in the opinion of the Senate margarine should be added to the list of foods which are exempt from the sales tax of eight (8) per cent.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 10th May, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

INQUIRY

For Thursday, 11th May, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Reid—

9th May,—1. What amounts of money have been expended by the International Boundary Commission on Columbia River Projects since 1940 and up to the end of 1949?

2. Of the amounts of money expended in connection with the Columbia River, what amount has been expended on

- (a) Investigations, and
- (b) Physical Development Work?

3. Of the moneys expended since 1940 on the Columbia River, what, if any, projects are contemplated or have been carried out for—

- (a) The use and benefit of Canadian citizens, and
- (b) The use and benefit of citizens of the United States?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 10th May, 1950

No. 1.

9th May—Second Reading of the following Divorce Bills:—

Bill (Z-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Reuben Robert Shapiro".

Bill (A-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary White Sheppard".

Bill (B-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ulderic Cadieux".

Bill (C-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helen Irene Barney Hutchinson".

Bill (D-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alice Jean Young Gulliver".

Bill (E-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Lucien Alphonse Martel".

Bill (F-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Georges Emile Bernier".

Bill (G-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Veronica Quinn Davies".

Bill (H-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Max Gurevitch".

Bill (I-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Romuald Joseph Jean Lamoureux".

—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 2.

3rd May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Lambert, that in the opinion of the Senate margarine should be added to the list of foods which are exempt from the sales tax of 8 per cent.—(*Honourable Senator Farris*).

No. 3.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator Crerar*).

For Tuesday, 16th May, 1950

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Wednesday, May 10</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	10.30 a.m.
262	External Relations.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
258	Special Committee on functions of Standing Committees	} When Senate rises
262	Miscellaneous Private Bills.....	
<i>Thursday, May 11</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Transport and Communications.....	11.00 a.m.
497	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	11.00 a.m.
262	Natural Resources.....	When Senate rises
<i>Friday, May 12</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.

No. 34

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 10th May, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Emmerson,	Hayden,	Nicol,
Baird,	Euler,	Horner,	Petten,
Barbour,	Fafard,	Howden,	Pirie,
Beaubien,	Fallis,	Hugessen,	Quinn,
Beauregard,	Farquhar,	Hurtubise,	Reid,
Bishop,	Farris,	Isnor,	Robertson,
Bouffard,	Ferland,	King,	Roebuck,
Burke,	Fogo,	Kinley,	Ross,
Calder,	Fraser,	Lacasse,	Stambaugh,
Comeau,	Gershaw,	Lambert,	Stevenson,
Crerar,	Gladstone,	MacKinnon,	Taylor,
Daigle,	Golding,	Marcotte,	Turgeon,
David,	Gouin,	McDonald,	Vaillancourt,
Dessureault,	Grant,	McGuire,	Veniot,
Doone,	Haig,	McIntyre,	Vien,
Duffus,	Hawkins,	McLean,	Wilson,
			Wood.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were, on division, severally read the second time:—

Bill (Z-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Reuben Robert Shapiro".

Bill (A-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary White Sheppard".

Bill (B-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ulderic Cadieux".

Bill (C-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helen Irene Barney Hutchinson".

Bill (D-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alice Jean Young Gulliver".

Bill (E-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Lucien Alphonse Martel".

Bill (F-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Georges Emile Bernier".

Bill (G-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Veronica Quinn Davies".

Bill (H-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Max Gurevitch".

Bill (I-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Romuald Joseph Jean Lamoureux".

Ordered, That they be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Lambert, that it be—

Resolved,—That in in the opinion of the Senate margarine should be added to the list of foods which are exempt from the sales tax of eight (8) per cent.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada do approve of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 11th May, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

INQUIRY

For Thursday, 11th May, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Reid—

9th May,—1. What amounts of money have been expended by the International Boundary Commission on Columbia River Projects since 1940 and up to the end of 1949?

2. Of the amounts of money expended in connection with the Columbia River, what amount has been expended on

- (a) Investigations, and
- (b) Physical Development Work?

3. Of the moneys expended since 1940 on the Columbia River, what, if any, projects are contemplated or have been carried out for—

- (a) The use and benefit of Canadian citizens, and
- (b) The use and benefit of citizens of the United States?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 11th May, 1950

No. 1.

9th May—Third Reading of the following Divorce Bills:—

Bill (Z-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Reuben Robert Shapiro".

Bill (A-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary White Sheppard".

Bill (B-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ulderic Cadieux".

Bill (C-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helen Irene Barney Hutchinson".

Bill (D-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alice Jean Young Gulliver".

Bill (E-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Lucien Alphonse Martel".

Bill (F-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Georges Emile Bernier".

Bill (G-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Veronica Quinn Davies".

Bill (H-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Max Gurevitch".

Bill (I-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Romuald Joseph Jean Lamoureux".

—(Honourable Senator Aseltine).

No. 2.

3rd May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Lambert, that in the opinion of the Senate margarine should be added to the list of foods which are exempt from the sales tax of 8 per cent.—(Honourable Senator Hayden).

No. 3.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(Honourable Senator Crerar).

For Tuesday, 16th May, 1950

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure".—(Honourable Senator Robertson).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Thursday, May 11</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Transport and Communications.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	11.00 a.m.
262	Natural Resources.....	When Senate rises
<i>Friday, May 12</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance (Estimates—Central Mortgage and Housing)...	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	11.00 a.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

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No. 35

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

 Thursday, 11th May, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Emmerson,	Hardy,	McGuire,
Baird,	Euler,	Hawkins,	McIntyre,
Barbour,	Fafard,	Hayden,	Nicol,
Beaubien,	Fallis,	Horner,	Petten,
Beauregard,	Farquhar,	Howden,	Pirie,
Bishop,	Farris,	Hugessen,	Quinn,
Bouffard,	Ferland,	Hurtubise,	Reid,
Burke,	Fogo,	Hushion,	Roebuck,
Calder,	Fraser,	Isnor,	Ross,
Comeau,	Gershaw,	King,	Stambaugh,
Crerar,	Gladstone,	Kinley,	Stevenson,
Daigle,	Godbout,	Lacasse,	Taylor,
David,	Golding,	Lambert,	Turgeon,
Dessureault,	Gouin,	MacKinnon,	Veniot,
Doone,	Grant,	Marcotte,	Vien,
Duffus,	Haig,	McDonald,	Wilson,
Dupuis,			Wood.

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (G), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Ukrainian National Federation of Canada",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (T-2), intituled: "An Act to amend The Northwest Territories Power Commission Act",

And to acquaint the Senate they have passed the said Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (U-2), intituled: "An Act to amend The Precious Metals Marking Act, 1946",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill, without any amendment.

Messages were brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the following Bills, and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the same, without any amendment:—

Bill (J), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doris Joan Guest Rigg".

Bill (K), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Cora Elizabeth Jamieson Southam".

Bill (L), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Audrey Brenda Holmes Burnett".

Bill (M), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Barbara Edna Brownrigg Johnson".

Bill (N), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Aili Katriina Salokannel Martel".

Bill (O), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Velma Elizabeth Buchanan Lowson".

Bill (P), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gladys Harriet Hassall Thom".

Bill (Q), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elisabeth Mavis Cann Jousse".

Bill (R), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eric Lacate".

Bill (S), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Margaret May Harris McCormick".

Bill (T), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sigrid Denston Day".

Bill (U), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Beatrice Campbell McClay".

Bill (V), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Catherine C. Goodrow Rogers".

Bill (W), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Miriam Roberta Weir Caryer".

Bill (X), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marjorie Frances Murphy Cozzolino".

Bill (Y), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Thomson Cadieux".

Bill (Z), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Veronica Pearl Faulkner MacKenzie".

- Bill (A-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Hampshier Atyon Reilley".
- Bill (B-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sybil Elliott Karr Boulanger".
- Bill (C-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Kennedy Dunn Anderson".
- Bill (D-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Albert Ernest Curtis".
- Bill (E-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Annie Swales Barber".
- Bill (F-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rebecca Catherine Pitts Duquette".
- Bill (G-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Mary Stone Ryan".
- Bill (H-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Pearl Greenspan Abramovitz".
- Bill (I-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Harry Rudner".
- Bill (J-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothea Joan Lawrence Gamble".
- Bill (K-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Walter St. Andre Bawn".
- Bill (L-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alison Hamilton Brown Weldon".
- Bill (M-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hazel May Wilkie MacLeod".
- Bill (N-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Gordon Cascadden".
- Bill (O-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Romeo Lefebvre".
- Bill (P-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Kathleen Veronica Thompson Davidson".
- Bill (Q-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Arthur Winsorlow Brisebois".
- Bill (R-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret May Tuck Reicker".
- Bill (S-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mabel Kearley Budgell".
- Bill (T-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Zina Sarah Fletcher Tannenbaum".
- Bill (U-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Fred Marcus".
- Bill (V-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Belva Rubin Bercusson".
- Bill (W-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Reginald E. Martin".
- Bill (X-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dora Moore Holland Towers".
- Bill (Y-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Betty Benditsky Kursner Kobernick".
- Bill (Z-1), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Goodman Goldberg".
- Bill (A-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helene Eugenie Hortense Holmes Said".
- Bill (B-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Amanda Doris Drachler Segalowitz, otherwise known as Amanda Doris Drachler Selton".
- Bill (C-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Florence Druckman Oliver".
- Bill (D-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Albert Gedeon Martin".
- Bill (E-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Brandel Avrutick Cutler".
- Bill (F-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Freda Geraldine Rodgers".
- Bill (G-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hattie May Dawson Wood".
- Bill (H-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Yvonne Bouchard O'Rourke".
- Bill (I-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel Margaret Murphy Watson".
- Bill (J-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Clifford Willis Collins".

- Bill (K-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alfred Beatty Harris".
- Bill (L-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Claire Jeanne D'Arc Sagala De Montignac".
- Bill (M-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Nora Maria De Montignac Des Jardins".
- Bill (N-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rita Annie Wylie Morrow".
- Bill (O-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Olga Veleky Stepanovitch".
- Bill (P-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Beatrice Norma Sabbath Finestone".
- Bill (Q-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Adele Kuznetz Paquette".
- Bill (V-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jessie Ferguson Deans McKenzie".
- Bill (W-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Daisy Muriel Smallcombe Devaney".
- Bill (X-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Stella Burns Herdman Elder".
- Bill (Y-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel May Alice Turnbull Colligan".
- Bill (Z-2), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Effie Irene Collier Newman".
- Bill (A-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Anne England McNab".
- Bill (B-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Martha Jean Brooks Markell".
- Bill (C-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Kathleen Zawitkoska Symianick".
- Bill (D-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jeannine Martineau Masse".
- Bill (E-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Betty Borman Archambault".
- Bill (F-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edwin Dawson".
- Bill (G-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mavis Barker Billingham".
- Bill (H-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Roland Gour".
- Bill (I-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Elizabeth Taylor Clarke".
- Bill (J-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sylvia Singer Mepham".
- Bill (K-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mabel Kathleen Baxter Simons".
- Bill (L-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Vittoria Minotti Mastracchio".
- Bill (M-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dent Harrison".
- Bill (N-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Mahajahla Aitken Schoch".
- Bill (O-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Esther Spector Gelfand".
- Bill (P-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sophie Roth Pliss".
- Bill (Q-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gertrude Howard McWilliams Rubin".
- Bill (R-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Remenia Bertha Duguay Briggs".
- Bill (S-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Blanche Naomi Greenlees".
- Bill (T-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leslie William McNally".
- Bill (U-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jacqueline Marie Scully Sirois".
- Bill (V-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Christina McLeod Daly".
- Bill (W-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Winnie Florence Clitheroe DuVal".
- Bill (X-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Muriel Elizabeth McCurry Welham".

Bill (Y-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Betty Margaret Slinn Metivier".

Bill (Z-3), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Fanny Abramowitch Mergler".

Bill (A-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of John Wood".

Bill (B-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Olivia Mary Tipping Morris".

Bill (C-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mable Veronica Askin Williamson".

Bill (D-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Christine Rachel MacLeod Nicholson".

Bill (E-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anne Halperin Perelmutter".

Bill (F-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Rochlin Rabinovitch".

Bill (G-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Kaybridge Goulbourn".

Bill (H-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Muriel Alice Mary Westgate".

Bill (I-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of John Elliot Cumming".

A Message was also brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return to this House the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom were referred the petitions on which the above-mentioned Bills of Divorce were founded.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (B), intituled: "An Act respecting Grants of Public Lands",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

1. Page 2, line 7: After the word "any" insert the word "such".

2. Page 2, line 33: After the word "or", strike out the word "for".

3. Page 2, line 35: After the word "Canada", strike out the period and insert the following:

"in the same manner and to the same extent as at the date of the coming into force of this Act".

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration on Tuesday, next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (C), intituled: "An Act respecting Crown Lands in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

1. Page 5, line 1: Strike out the words: "the grant contains a provision to the contrary," and insert:

"otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council,"

2. Page 10, lines 6 to 13: Strike out paragraph (f) and insert the following:

"(f) authorize the acquisition by any railway, power company or pipe line company, upon and subject to such terms and conditions as may

be deemed proper, of a right of way for a road bed, for transmission lines, or for pipe lines through territorial lands together with such other territorial lands as may be deemed necessary for stations, station grounds, workshops, buildings, yards, pumps, tanks, reservoirs or other appurtenances in connection therewith."

3. Page 12, lines 29 to 34: Strike out paragraph (a) and insert the following:

"(a) paragraph (b) of section two of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

'public lands': of Canada and includes lands of which the Government of Canada has power to dispose;"

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration on Tuesday, next.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (A-6), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Mutual Insurance Company", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (K-4), intituled: "An Act to incorporate United Security Insurance Company", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (B-5), intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Apostolic Trustees of the Friars Minor or Franciscans", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (K-5), intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Canadian Commerce Insurance Company", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were, on division, severally read the third time:—

Bill (Z-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Reuben Robert Shapiro".

Bill (A-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary White Sheppard".

Bill (B-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ulderic Cadieux".

Bill (C-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helen Irene Barney Hutchinson".

Bill (D-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alice Jean Young Gulliver".

Bill (E-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Lucien Alphonse Martel".

Bill (F-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Georges Emile Bernier".

Bill (G-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Veronica Quinn Davies".

Bill (H-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Max Gurevitch".

Bill (I-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Romuald Joseph Jean Lamoureux".

The question was put whether these Bills shall pass.

It was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed these Bills, to which they desire their concurrence; also that a Message be sent to the House of Commons to communicate to that House the evidence taken in the cases before the Standing Committee on Divorce, together with all the papers produced in evidence before them, with the request that the same be returned to this House.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Lambert, that it be—

Resolved,—That in the opinion of the Senate margarine should be added to the list of foods which are exempt from the sales tax of eight (8) per cent.

After further debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,

The Senate divided, and the names being called for they were taken down as follows:—

CONTENTS

The Honourable Senators

Baird,	Hardy,	Hugessen,	Quinn,
Burke,	Hayden,	Lacasse,	Roebuck,
Crerar,	Howden,	Lambert,	Ross,
Euler,			Veniot—14.

NON-CONTENTS

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Emmerson,	Golding,	MacKinnon,
Barbour,	Fafard,	Gouin,	Marcotte,
Beaubien,	Fallis,	Grant,	McDonald,
Bishop,	Farquhar,	Hawkins,	McIntyre,
Bouffard,	Farris,	Haig,	Pirie,
Comeau,	Ferland,	Horner,	Reid,
Daigle,	Fogo,	Hurtubise,	Stambaugh,
Dessureault,	Gladstone,	Isnor,	Stevenson,
Duffus,	Godbout,	Kinley,	Taylor,
Dupuis,			Wood—38.

So it was resolved in the negative.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada do approve of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Hugessen, it was—

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns to-day, it do stand adjourned until Tuesday, next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 16th May, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

INQUIRY

For Tuesday, 16th May, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Reid—

9th May,—1. What amounts of money have been expended by the International Joint Commission on Columbia River Projects since 1940 and up to the end of 1949?

2. Of the amounts of money expended in connection with the Columbia River, what amount has been expended on

(a) Investigations, and

(b) Physical Development Work?

3. Of the moneys expended since 1940 on the Columbia River, what, if any, projects are contemplated or have been carried out for—

(a) The use and benefit of Canadian citizens, and

(b) The use and benefit of citizens of the United States?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 16th May, 1950

No. 1.

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

11th May,—Consideration of the amendments made by the House of Commons to the Bill (B), intituled: "An Act respecting Grants of Public Lands".—(*Honourable Senator Hugessen*).

No. 3.

11th May,—Consideration of the amendments made by the House of Commons to the Bill (C), intituled: "An Act respecting Crown Lands in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories".—(*Honourable Senator Hugessen*).

No. 4.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator Crerar*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Friday, May 12</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance (Estimates—Central Mortgage and Housing)...	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Tuesday, May 16</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Wednesday, May 17</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Thursday, May 18</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Friday, May 19</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEE

Year	Month	Day	Time	Place
1901	Jan	15	10:00	Room 101
1901	Feb	15	10:00	Room 101
1901	Mar	15	10:00	Room 101
1901	Apr	15	10:00	Room 101
1901	May	15	10:00	Room 101
1901	Jun	15	10:00	Room 101
1901	Jul	15	10:00	Room 101
1901	Aug	15	10:00	Room 101
1901	Sep	15	10:00	Room 101
1901	Oct	15	10:00	Room 101
1901	Nov	15	10:00	Room 101
1901	Dec	15	10:00	Room 101

Minutes of the meetings of the Committee on the subject of the proposed new building for the University of California, Berkeley, California, 1901.

No. 36

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 16th May, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	DuTremblay,	Horner,	McLean,
Baird,	Emmerson,	Howden,	Paquet,
Barbour,	Euler,	Hugessen,	Paterson,
Beaubien,	Fafard,	Hurtubise,	Quinn,
Beauregard,	Fallis,	Isnor,	Reid,
Bishop,	Farquhar,	King,	Roebuck,
Burke,	Ferland,	Kinley,	Ross,
Calder,	Gladstone,	Lacasse,	Stevenson,
Campbell,	Godbout,	Lambert,	Taylor,
Comeau,	Golding,	MacKinnon,	Turgeon,
Crerar,	Gouin,	Marcotte,	Veniot,
Davis,	Grant,	McIntyre,	Vien,
Doone,	Haig,	McKeen,	Wilson,
Duffus,			Wood.

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (178), intituled: "An Act to amend The Excise Tax Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday, next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (181), intituled: "An Act to amend the Railway Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (7), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Alberta Natural Gas Company", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday, next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (9), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Prairie Transmission Lines Limited", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday, next.

The Honourable Senator Haig, for the Honourable the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented to the Senate the one hundred and seventy-eighth to the one hundred and eighty-ninth Reports of the said Committee, both inclusive.

The said Reports were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

MONDAY, 8th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and seventy-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Marilyn Ruth Cohen Novak, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, dental nurse, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Hyman Novak, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 9th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and seventy-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Mary Elizabeth Bernatchez Russell, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with William Joseph John Russell, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees paid under Rule 140 be refunded to the petitioner, less the sum of \$135.00.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 9th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and eightieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect of the petition of Winnifred Evelyn Thompson Clift, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Richard Vemer Clift, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 10th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and eighty-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Maida Maria Howard Martin, of the city of Quebec, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Joseph Sylvester Martin, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 10th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and eighty-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of June Hedy Leshynska Thompson, of the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Maurice Joseph Thompson, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 10th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and eighty-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Rosemary Smalley Carrier, of the city of Quebec, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Georges Henri Raymond Carrier, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 10th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and eighty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of William Arthur Goodson, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, manager, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Christina Campbell Pirret Goodson, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 11th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and eighty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect of the petition of Dorothy Melbourne Davis Wand, of the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, clerk, for an Act to dissolve her

marriage with Alfred Edward Wand, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 11th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and eighty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Frank Lear Rogers, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, soldier, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Helen Berniece Christie Rogers, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

MONDAY, 8th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and eighty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Roma Leduc, of the town of St. Lambert, in the province of Quebec, journalist, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie Jeanne Latour Leduc, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, 12th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and eighty-eighth Report as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Edna Rosaline Casavant Dufresne, of the city of Calgary, in the province of Alberta, stenographer, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Conrad Paul Dufresne, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, 12th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and eighty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Leo Berger, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Graziella Bouliane Berger, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

On motion, it was—

Ordered, That the one hundred and seventy-eighth to the one hundred and eighty-ninth Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive, be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen presented to the Senate a Bill (J-7), intituled: "An Act to amend the Cold Storage Act".

The said Bill was read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen presented to the Senate a Bill (K-7), intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Act".

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday, next.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen laid on the Table:—

International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries and Final Act. Signed at Washington, D.C., February 8, 1949. (Treaty Series 1950/10). (English and French).

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Paterson moved—

That the Senate do now adjourn for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely:

The Winnipeg flood.

After debate, and—

With leave of the Senate,

The said motion was withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendments made by the House of Commons to the Bill (B), intituled: "An Act respecting Grants of Public Lands".

The said amendments were concurred in.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have agreed to the amendments made by the House of Commons to this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendments made by the House of Commons to the Bill (C), intituled: "An Act respecting Crown Lands in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories".

The said amendments were concurred in.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have agreed to the amendments made by the House of Commons to this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada do approve of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill
intituled, "An Act respecting the Lands of Eschsch and Pictou"
Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until tomorrow

Present to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consider-
ation of the amendments made by the House of Commons to the Bill
intituled, "An Act respecting Grants of Public Lands"

The said amendments were concurred in
Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to inform
that House that the Senate have agreed to the amendments made by the
House of Commons to this Bill, without any amendment

Present to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consider-
ation of the amendments made by the House of Commons to the Bill
intituled, "An Act respecting Crown Lands in the Yukon Territory and the
Northwest Territories"

The said amendments were concurred in
Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to inform
that House that the Senate have agreed to the amendments made by the
House of Commons to this Bill, without any amendment

Present to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned
debate on the Motion of the Honorable Senator Fisher, seconded by the
Honorable Senator O'Carroll

That the Senate of Canada do approve of the calling by the United States
of a Convention of Senators from the Democratic Union, which assembled
at the North Atlantic States and represented the principal political parties of
such States, for the purpose of expounding how far their policies and the
policy of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send
delegates, do agree within the limits of the Union, and the
principles of federal union

After debate, it was—
Ordered, That further debate on the said Motion be adjourned until
tomorrow

The Senate adjourned

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 17th May, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

No. 1
15th May—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), entitled: "An Act respecting the Units of Measure and Promotional Measures."—(Honourable Senator Hovavsky)

No. 2
15th May—Second Reading of Bill (S-3), entitled: "An Act to amend the Land Statute Act."—(Honourable Senator Hovavsky)

No. 3
16th May—Second Reading of Bill (S-4), entitled: "An Act to amend the Railway Act."—(Honourable Senator Hovavsky)

No. 4
16th May—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Hovavsky, seconded by the Honourable Senator Green, that the Senate of Canada approve of the calling by the United States of America of a convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the national political parties of such democracies for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates can enter into a treaty with the framework of the United Nations and the principle of federal union.—(Honourable Senator Green)

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 17th May, 1950

No. 1.

16th May—Consideration of the following Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce:—

- Report No. 178,—*re* petition of Marilyn Ruth Cohen Novak;
- Report No. 179,—*re* petition of Mary Elizabeth Bernatchez Russell;
- Report No. 180,—*re* petition of Winnifred Evelyn Thompson Clift;
- Report No. 181,—*re* petition of Maida Maria Howard Martin;
- Report No. 182,—*re* petition of June Hedy Leshynska Thompson;
- Report No. 183,—*re* petition of Rosemary Smalley Carrier;
- Report No. 184,—*re* petition of William Arthur Goodson;
- Report No. 185,—*re* petition of Dorothy Melbourne Davis Wand;
- Report No. 186,—*re* petition of Frank Lear Rogers;
- Report No. 187,—*re* petition of Roma Leduc;
- Report No. 188,—*re* petition of Edna Rosaline Casavant Dufresne;
- Report No. 189,—*re* petition of Leo Berger.

—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 2.

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 3.

16th May,—Second Reading of Bill (J-7), intituled: "An Act to amend the Cold Storage Act".—(*Honourable Senator Hugessen*).

No. 4.

16th May,—Second Reading of Bill (181), intituled: "An Act to amend the Railway Act".—(*Honourable Senator Hugessen*).

No. 5.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator Gouin*).

For Thursday, 18th May, 1950

No. 1.

16th May,—Second Reading of Bill (K-7), intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Act".—(Honourable Senator Hugessen).

No. 2.

16th May,—Second Reading of Bill (178), intituled: "An Act to amend the Excise Tax Act".—(Honourable Senator Hugessen).

No. 3.

16th May,—Second Reading of Bill (7), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Alberta Natural Gas Company".—(Honourable Senator Turgeon).

No. 4.

16th May,—Second Reading of Bill (9), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Prairie Transmission Lines Limited".—(Honourable Senator Crerar).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Wednesday, May 17</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Internal Economy.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
<i>Thursday, May 18</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Immigration and Labour.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Friday, May 19</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.

No. 37

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

 Wednesday, 17th May, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable JAMES H. KING, P.C., Speaker *pro tem.*

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Euler,	Hayden,	McKeen,
Baird,	Fafard,	Horner,	McLean,
Barbour,	Fallis,	Howden,	Paquet,
Beaubien,	Farquhar,	Hugessen,	Paterson,
Bishop,	Ferland,	Hurtubise,	Quinn,
Burke,	Fogo,	Isnor,	Reid,
Calder,	Fraser,	King,	Roebuck,
Campbell,	Gershaw,	Kinley,	Ross,
Comeau,	Gladstone,	Lacasse,	Stevenson,
Crerar,	Godbout,	Lambert,	Taylor,
Davis,	Golding,	MacKinnon,	Turgeon,
Doone,	Gouin,	Marcotte,	Veniot,
Duffus,	Grant,	McGuire,	Vien,
DuTremblay,	Haig,	McIntyre,	Wilson,
Emmerson,			Wood.

The Clerk at the Table informed the Senate that the Honourable the Speaker was unavoidably absent.

The Honourable Senator Haig, seconded by the Honourable Senator MacKinnon, moved:—

That in the absence of the Honourable the Speaker, the Honourable Senator King do preside as Speaker.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the Clerk declared the said motion carried in the affirmative.

Whereupon the Honourable Senator King took the Chair.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Paterson, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their second Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, 17th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts beg leave to make their second Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend:—

That the Clerk of the Senate be instructed to request the Civil Service Commission to wholly exclude from the operation of the Civil Service Act the position of First Clerk Assistant and to provide that in all respects such position shall be dealt with by resolution of the Senate.

All which is respectfully submitted.

N. M. PATERSON,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Paterson, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their third Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, 17th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts beg leave to make their third Report, as follows:—

The Committee recommend:—

1. That the per diem rates of compensation for Debates Amanuenses, effective February 16, 1950, be as follows:

\$7.50 per diem for the first Session of employment and for satisfactory service to be increased 50c per day in each ensuing Session to a maximum of \$8.50 per diem.

2. That the per diem rates of compensation for Senate stenographers, effective February 16, 1950, be as follows:

\$5.90 per diem for the first Session of employment; \$6.50 per diem for the second Session of employment and \$7.00 per diem for ensuing Sessions.

3. That the per diem rate of pay of Miss Claire Lorrain, Associate Secretary to the Speaker of the Senate, be increased to \$7.50 per diem, effective February 16, 1950.

4. That the per diem rate of pay of Miss Orma Graham, stenographer to the Leader of the Government in the Senate, be increased to \$7.50 per diem, effective February 16, 1950.

5. That the per diem rate of pay of Miss Charlotte Darragh, Stenographer to the Leader of the Opposition in the Senate, be increased to \$7.50 per diem, effective February 16, 1950.

6. That the per diem rate of pay of Miss Nellie Foley, Supervisor, Senate Stenographic Staff, be increased to \$7.50 per diem, effective February 16, 1950.

7. That the per diem rate of pay of Victor Lemire, Reporter of French Debates, The Senate, be increased to \$15.00 per diem effective February 16, 1950.

8. That the per diem rate of pay of W. D. Johnston, Senate Protective Service, be increased to \$7.00 effective February 16, 1950.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. M. PATERSON,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Paterson, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their fourth Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, 17th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts beg leave to make their fourth Report, as follows:—

The Committee recommend:—

That the Clerk of the Senate be instructed to recommend to the Civil Service Commission:—

1. That Harold King be appointed a Confidential Messenger.

2. That Henri Aubry be appointed a Clerk Grade 3.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. M. PATERSON,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Paterson, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their fifth Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, 17th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts beg leave to make their fifth Report, as follows:—

The Committee recommend:—

1. That Thomas Hubbard, junior, who, when the present Session prorogues, will have been employed continuously for five Sessions in the capacity of

Parliamentary Reporter, be made permanent under the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 11/91, dated January 14, 1939.

2. That Alfred Fortier, who, when the present Session prorogues, will have been employed continuously for five Sessions in the capacity of Committee Clerk, be made permanent under the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 11/91, dated January 14, 1939.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. M. PATERSON,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Paterson, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their sixth Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, 17th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts beg leave to make their sixth Report, as follows:—

The Committee recommend:—

That the Clerk of the Senate be instructed to recommend to the Civil Service Commission that the position Chief of Char Service, Senate, be placed on an equality as to rates of compensation with the comparable position in the House of Commons.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. M. PATERSON,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen laid on the Table:—

Report of the Director of Vocational Training for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1950.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the one hundred and seventy-eighth to the one hundred and eighty-ninth Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive.

The said Reports were, on division, severally adopted.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented to the Senate the following Bills:—

Bill (L-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marilyn Ruth Cohen Novak".

Bill (M-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Bernatchez Russell".

Bill (N-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Winnifred Evelyn Thompson Clift".

Bill (O-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Maida Maria Howard Martin".

Bill (P-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of June Hedy Leshynska Thompson".

Bill (Q-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rosemary Smalley Carrier".

Bill (R-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Arthur Goodson".

Bill (S-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Melbourne Davis Wand".

Bill (T-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Frank Lear Rogers".

Bill (U-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Roma Leduc".

Bill (V-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edna Rosaline Casavant Dufresne".

Bill (W-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leo Berger".

The said Bills were, on division, severally read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That they be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (J-7), intituled: "An Act to amend the Cold Storage Act", was read the second time.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Hugessen moved that the Bill (181), intituled: "An Act to amend the Railway Act", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada do approve of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored

the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 18th May, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 18th May, 1950

No. 1.

17th May—Second Reading of the following Divorce Bills:—

Bill (L-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marilyn Ruth Cohen Novak".

Bill (M-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Bernatchez Russell".

Bill (N-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Winnifred Evelyn Thompson Cliff".

Bill (O-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Maida Maria Howard Martin".

Bill (P-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of June Hedy Leshynska Thompson".

Bill (Q-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rosemary Smalley Carrier".

Bill (R-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Arthur Goodson".

Bill (S-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Melbourne Davis Wand".

Bill (T-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Frank Lear Rogers".

Bill (U-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Roma Leduc".

Bill (V-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edna Rosaline Casavant Dufresne".

Bill (W-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leo Berger".

—(Honourable Senator Aseptine).

No. 2.

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure".—(Honourable Senator Robertson).

No. 3.

16th May,—Second Reading of Bill (K-7), intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Act".—(Honourable Senator Hugessen).

No. 4.

16th May,—Second Reading of Bill (178), intituled: "An Act to amend the Excise Tax Act".—(Honourable Senator Hugessen).

No. 5.

16th May,—Second Reading of Bill (7), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Alberta Natural Gas Company".—(Honourable Senator Turgeon).

No. 6.

16th May,—Second Reading of Bill (9), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Prairie Transmission Lines Limited".—(*Honourable Senator Crerar*).

No. 7.

17th May,—Consideration of the Second Report of the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts.—(*Honourable Senator Paterson*).

No. 8.

17th May,—Consideration of the Third Report of the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts.—(*Honourable Senator Paterson*).

No. 9.

17th May,—Consideration of the Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts.—(*Honourable Senator Paterson*).

No. 10.

17th May,—Consideration of the Fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts.—(*Honourable Senator Paterson*).

No. 11.

17th May,—Consideration of the Sixth Report of the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts.—(*Honourable Senator Paterson*).

No. 12.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator Reid*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Thursday, May 18</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
277	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Immigration and Labour.....	11.00 a.m.
262	Finance.....	4.15 p.m.
<i>Friday, May 19</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance (Estimates—Printing and Stationery).....	11.00 a.m.

No. 38

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

 Thursday, 18th May, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable JAMES H. KING, P.C., Speaker *pro tem.*

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Euler,	Horner,	Paquet,
Baird,	Fafard,	Howden,	Paterson,
Barbour,	Fallis,	Hugessen,	Quinn,
Beaubien,	Farquhar,	Hurtubise,	Reid,
Bishop,	Ferland,	Isnor,	Robertson,
Bouffard,	Fogo,	King,	Roebuck,
Burke,	Fraser,	Kinley,	Ross,
Calder,	Gershaw,	Lacasse,	Stevenson,
Campbell,	Gladstone,	Lambert,	Taylor,
Comeau,	Godbout,	MacKinnon,	Turgeon,
Crerar,	Golding,	Marcotte,	Veniot,
Davis,	Gouin,	McGuire,	Vien,
Doone,	Grant,	McIntyre,	Wilson,
Duffus,	Haig,	McKeen,	Wood.
Emmerson,	Hayden,	McLean,	

PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the Senate laid upon the Table the ninth Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:—

Pursuant to Rule 111, section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his ninth Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following petition and finds that the requirements of the 107th Rule have been complied with in all material respects, namely:

Of James Wilton Sutcliffe, Eric Cyril Apps, and others of Kenora, Ontario, and one other of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "The Association of Kinsmen Clubs".

Respectfully submitted.

A. H. HINDS,
Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (210), intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Monday, next.

The Honourable Senator Hayden, for the Honourable Senator McDonald, from the Standing Committee on Natural Resources, to whom was referred the Bill (O-6), intituled: "An Act to amend The National Parks Act", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate with one amendment, which he was ready to submit whenever the Senate would be pleased to receive the same.

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Pages 2 and 3: Delete subclause 3 of clause 3.

Ordered, That the said amendment be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their one hundred and ninetieth to two hundred and second Reports, both inclusive.

The same were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

TUESDAY, 16th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and ninetieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Katherine Madge Samworth Monty, of the city of Granby, in the province of Quebec, stenographer, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Paul Omer Roland Monty, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 16th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and ninety-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Roger Parent, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Jeannette Morin Parent, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend that the prayer of the petition be not granted.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees paid under Rule 140 be refunded to the petitioner, less printing and translation costs.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 16th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and ninety-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Mayo Arthur Perrin Harrigan, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, engineer, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Margaret Newcombe Layton Harrigan, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend that the prayer of the petition be not granted.

3. The Committee recommend that out of the Parliamentary fees paid under Rule 140, the sum of \$135.00 be paid to the respondent, and that the balance be refunded to the petitioner, less printing and translation costs.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Deputy Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 17th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and ninety-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Clara Rosen Freedman, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Louis Freedman, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 17th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and ninety-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Frances Berman Mellor, otherwise known as Sharie Sinclair, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, saleslady, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Charles Leslie Mellor, otherwise known as Croft Sinclair, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 17th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and ninety-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Rodolphe Durand, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, draughtsman, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Alice Richard Durand, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Deputy Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 17th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and ninety-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Helen Leck Karaszi, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, typist, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Leslie Karaszi, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Deputy Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 17th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and ninety-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Sadie Chernin Petruska, otherwise known as Sadie Chernin Prince, of the town of Glace Bay, in the province of Nova Scotia, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with David Petruska, otherwise

known as David Prince, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 17th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and ninety-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Audrey Phyllis Angela Blom Rochfort, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, model, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with William Patrick D'Oyly Rochfort, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Deputy Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 17th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their one hundred and ninety-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Patricia Ruth Segall Wener, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Benjamin Wener, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Acting Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 17th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundredth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Sophie Piatkowski Demyk, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, hat check girl, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Wasyl Demyk, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees paid under Rule 140 be refunded to the petitioner, less the sum of \$100.00.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 17th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Hilda Brooks Nangreaves, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, cashier, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Frederick Harry Nangreaves, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees paid under Rule 140 be refunded to the petitioner, less the sum of \$100.00.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 17th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Zemelia Katrina Ayoub MacDonald, of the town of Kirkland Lake, in the province of Ontario, bookkeeper, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Francis Alain de Lotbiniere MacDonald, of the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees paid under Rule 140 be remitted less the sum of \$100.00, and that an overpayment of \$25.00 be refunded to the petitioner.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

On motion, it was—

Ordered, That the one hundred and ninetieth to the two hundred and second Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive, be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable Senator Taylor presented to the Senate a Bill (X-7), intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Association of Kinsmen Clubs".

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday, next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were, on division, severally read the second time:—

Bill (L-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marilyn Ruth Cohen Novak".

Bill (M-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Bernatchez Russell".

Bill (N-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Winnifred Evelyn Thompson Clift".

Bill (O-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Maida Maria Howard Martin".

Bill (P-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of June Hedy Leshynska Thompson".

Bill (Q-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rosemary Smalley Carrier".

Bill (R-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Arthur Goodson".

Bill (S-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Melbourne Davis Wand".

Bill (T-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Frank Lear Rogers".

Bill (U-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Roma Leduc".

Bill (V-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edna Rosaline Casavant Dufresne".

Bill (W-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leo Berger".

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bills were, on division, then severally read the third time.

The question was put whether these Bills shall pass.

It was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed these Bills, to which they desire their concurrence; also that a Message be sent to the House of Commons to communicate to that House the evidence taken in the cases before the Standing Committee on Divorce, together with all the papers produced in evidence before them, with the request that the same be returned to this House.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Wednesday, next.

With leave,

The Senate proceeded to the fourth Order of the Day.

Accordingly,

The Honourable Senator Hayden moved that the Bill (178), intituled: "An Act to amend the Excise Tax Act", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Senate reverted to the third Order of the Day.

The Honourable Senator McKeen then moved that the Bill (K-7), intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Act", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator McKeen moved that the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole presently.

The question being put on the said motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Senate was, accordingly, adjourned during pleasure and put into a Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

(In the Committee)

After some time the Senate was resumed, and—

The Honourable Senator Fogo, from the said Committee, reported that they had taken the said Bill into consideration, made some progress thereon, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the said Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for further consideration in a Committee of the Whole, on Tuesday, next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (7), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Alberta Natural Gas Company", was read the second time, and—
Referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (9), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Prairie Transmission Lines Limited", was read the second time, and—
Referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the second Report of the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts.

The said Report was adopted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the third Report of the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts.

The said Report was adopted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts.

The said Report was adopted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts.

The said Report was adopted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the sixth Report of the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts.

The said Report was adopted.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada do approve of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns to-day, it do stand adjourned until Monday, next, at eight o'clock in the evening.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Monday, 22nd May, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Monday, 22nd May, 1950

No. 1.

18th May—Consideration of the following Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce:—

Report No. 190,—*re* petition of Katherine Madge Samworth Monty;

Report No. 191,—*re* petition of Roger Parent;

Report No. 192,—*re* petition of Mayo Arthur Perrin Harrigan;

Report No. 193,—*re* petition of Clara Rosen Freedman;

Report No. 194,—*re* petition of Frances Berman Mellor, otherwise known as Sharie Sinclair;

Report No. 195,—*re* petition of Rodolphe Durand;

Report No. 196,—*re* petition of Helen Leck Karaszi;

Report No. 197,—*re* petition of Sadie Chernin Petruska otherwise known as Sadie Chernin Prince;

Report No. 198,—*re* petition of Audrey Phyllis Angela Blom Rochfort;

Report No. 199,—*re* petition of Patricia Ruth Segall Wener;

Report No. 200,—*re* petition of Sophie Piatkowski Demyk;

Report No. 201,—*re* petition of Hilda Brooks Nangreaves;

Report No. 202,—*re* petition of Zemelia Katrina Ayoub MacDonald.

—(Honourable Senator Aseleine).

No. 2.

18th May,—Second Reading of Bill (210), intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff".—(Honourable Senator Robertson).

No. 3.

18th May,—Consideration of the amendment made by the Standing Committee on Natural Resources to the Bill (O-6), intituled: "An Act to amend The National Parks Act".—(Honourable Senator Hayden for the Honourable Senator McDonald).

No. 4.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(Honourable Senator Reid).

For Tuesday, 23rd May, 1950

No. 1.

18th May,—The Senate again in Committee of the Whole on the Bill (K-7), intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Act".—(*Honourable Senator McKeen*).

No. 2.

18th May,—Second Reading of Bill (X-7), intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Association of Kinsmen Clubs".—(*Honourable Senator Taylor*).

For Wednesday, 24th May, 1950

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Friday, May 19</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance (Estimates—Printing and Stationery).....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Tuesday, May 23</i>		
16	Joint Committee on the Library.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
<i>Wednesday, May 24</i>		
262	Transport and Communications (Estimates—Dept. of Transport).....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.

No. 39

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Monday, 22nd May, 1950

8 p.m.

The Honourable JAMES H. KING, P.C., Speaker, *pro tem.*

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Duffus,	Howden,	Paquet,
Baird,	Emmerson,	Hugessen,	Quinn,
Barbour,	Fafard,	Hurtubise,	Reid,
Beaubien,	Fogo,	King,	Robertson,
Bishop,	Gershaw,	Lacasse,	Ross,
Burke,	Gladstone,	MacKinnon,	Stambaugh,
Comeau,	Golding,	Marcotte,	Stevenson,
Crerar,	Gouin,	McDonald,	Turgeon,
Daigle,	Grant,	McGuire,	Veniot,
Davis,	Haig,	McIntyre,	Vien,
Doone,	Horner,	McKeen,	Wilson.

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (177), intituled: "An Act to amend The Income Tax Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Ross, for the Honourable the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented to the Senate the two hundred and third to the two hundred and thirteenth Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive.

The same were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THURSDAY, 18th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Margaret Mary Hamel Whittaker, of the city of Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, accountant, for the Act to dissolve her marriage with Selvin Jackson Whittaker, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Deputy Chairman.

THURSDAY, 18th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Lewis Benjamin Wyman, of the town of Dorval, in the province of Quebec, pilot, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Pearl Lawton Wyman, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 18th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Edna Dora Tucker Conley, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, agent, for an Act to dissolve her mar-

riage with Ralph Victor George Conley, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 18th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Dorothy Marguerite Lester McBride, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Thomas Walton McBride, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. H. ROSS,
Deputy Chairman.

THURSDAY, 18th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Josephine Rood Trottier, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, operator, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Roland Trottier, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, 19th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Margaret Irene Sinden Brown, of the municipality of Langton, in the province of Ontario, clerk, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Arnold Walter Brown, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, 19th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Camille Poulin, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, operator, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Aline Hamel Poulin, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, 19th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and tenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Elisa Macdonald Mitchell Brock, of the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, research worker, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Sigvald Skavlan Brock, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, 19th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and eleventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Theodore Levasseur, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Jeannette Gagnon Levasseur, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, 19th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and twelfth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Mary Marguerite Harvie Fine, of the village of Coldwater, in the province of Ontario, stenographer, for an Act to

dissolve her marriage with Edward Earl Fine, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, 19th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and thirteenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Samuel Kupchik, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Freda Baumholtz Kupchik.

2. Application having been made for leave to withdraw the petition the Committee recommend that leave be granted accordingly, and that the Parliamentary fees paid under Rule 140 be refunded to the petitioner less printing and translation costs.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

On motion, it was—

Ordered, That the two hundred and third to the two hundred and thirteenth Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive, be taken into consideration to-morrow.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That the name of the Honourable Senator Beaubien be added to the list of Senators appointed to serve on the Standing Committee on Finance.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the one hundred and ninetieth to the two hundred and second Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive.

The said Reports were, on division, severally adopted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Reid moved that the Bill (210), intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—
Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendment made by the Standing Committee on Natural Resources to the Bill (O-6), intituled: "An Act to amend The National Parks Act".

The said amendment was concurred in.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Bill, as amended, was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada do approve of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 23rd May, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 23rd May, 1950

No. 1.

22nd May—Consideration of the following Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce:—

- Report No. 203,—*re* petition of Margaret Mary Hamel Whittaker;
- Report No. 204,—*re* petition of Lewis Benjamin Wyman;
- Report No. 205,—*re* petition of Edna Dora Tucker Conley;
- Report No. 206,—*re* petition of Dorothy Marguerite Lester McBride;
- Report No. 207,—*re* petition of Joseph Rood Trottier;
- Report No. 208,—*re* petition of Margaret Irene Sinden Brown;
- Report No. 209,—*re* petition of Camille Poulin;
- Report No. 210,—*re* petition of Elisa Macdonald Mitchell Brock;
- Report No. 211,—*re* petition of Theodore Levasseur;
- Report No. 212,—*re* petition of Mary Marguerite Harvie Fine;
- Report No. 213,—*re* petition of Samuel Kupchik.

—(*Honourable Senator Aseptine*).

No. 2.

18th May,—The Senate again in Committee of the Whole on the Bill (K-7), intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Act".—(*Honourable Senator McKeen*).

No. 3.

18th May,—Second Reading of Bill (X-7), intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Association of Kinsmen Clubs".—(*Honourable Senator Taylor*).

No. 4.

22nd May,—Second Reading of Bill (177), intituled: "An Act to amend The Income Tax Act".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 5.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator Reid*).

For Wednesday, 24th May, 1950

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure".—(Honourable Senator Robertson).

Bill (S-2)	11
Bill (S-3)	12
Bill (S-4)	13
Bill (S-5)	14
Bill (S-6)	15
Bill (S-7)	16
Bill (S-8)	17
Bill (S-9)	18
Bill (S-10)	19
Bill (S-11)	20
Bill (S-12)	21
Bill (S-13)	22
Bill (S-14)	23
Bill (S-15)	24
Bill (S-16)	25
Bill (S-17)	26
Bill (S-18)	27
Bill (S-19)	28
Bill (S-20)	29
Bill (S-21)	30
Bill (S-22)	31
Bill (S-23)	32
Bill (S-24)	33
Bill (S-25)	34
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Bill (S-52)	61
Bill (S-53)	62
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Bill (S-87)	96
Bill (S-88)	97
Bill (S-89)	98
Bill (S-90)	99
Bill (S-91)	100

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Tuesday, May 23</i>		
16	Joint Committee on the Library.....	11.00 a.m.
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
<i>Wednesday, May 24</i>		
262	Transport and Communications (Estimates—Dept. of Transport).....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
<i>Thursday, May 25</i>		
262	Immigration and Labour (Estimates—Dept. of Labour).	11.00 a.m.
262	Transport and Communications (Pipe Lines).....	When Senate rises
<i>Friday, May 26</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.

No. 40

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

 Tuesday, 23rd May, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable JAMES H. KING, P.C., Speaker, *pro tem.*

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Baird,	Duffus,	Grant,	McIntyre,
Barbour,	DuTremblay,	Haig,	McKeen,
Beaubien,	Emmerson,	Horner,	Paquet,
Bishop,	Euler,	Howden,	Quinn,
Burchill,	Fafard,	Hugessen,	Reid,
Burke,	Fallis,	Hurtubise,	Robertson,
Calder,	Farquhar,	King,	Ross,
Comeau,	Ferland,	Lacasse,	Stambaugh,
Crerar,	Fogo,	Lambert,	Stevenson,
Daigle,	Gershaw,	MacKinnon,	Taylor,
David,	Gladstone,	Marcotte,	Turgeon,
Davis,	Golding,	McDonald,	Veniot,
Doone,	Gouin,	McGuire,	Vien,
			Wilson.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Ross, for the Honourable the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented to the Senate the following Bills:—

Bill (Y-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Katherine Madge Samworth Monty".

Bill (Z-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Clara Rosen Freedman".

Bill (A-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Frances Berman Mellor, otherwise known as Sharie Sinclair".

Bill (B-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rodolphe Durand".

Bill (C-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helen Leck Karaszi".

Bill (D-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sadie Chernin Petruska, otherwise known as Sadie Chernin Prince".

Bill (E-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Audrey Phyllis Angela Blom Rochfort".

Bill (F-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Patricia Ruth Segall Wener".

Bill (G-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sophie Piatkowski Demyk".

Bill (H-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hilda Brooks Nangreaves".

Bill (I-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Zemelia Katrina Ayoub MacDonald".

The said Bills were, on division, severally read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That they be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, for the Honourable Senator Robertson, laid on the Table:—

Orders and Regulations for the Royal Canadian Navy published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period from May 7 to May 13, 1950, inclusive, as required by Section 40 of the Naval Service Act.

Orders and Regulations for the Royal Canadian Air Force published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period from May 7 to May 13, 1950, inclusive, as required by Section 16, sub-section 2, of the Royal Canadian Air Force Act.

The Honourable Senator Robertson presented to the Senate a Bill (J-8), intituled: "An Act to bring the Criminal Code and the Canada Evidence Act into force in Newfoundland".

The said Bill was read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Robertson presented to the Senate a Bill (K-8), intituled: "An Act to amend The Electricity Inspection Act, 1928".

The said Bill was read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Robertson presented to the Senate a Bill (L-8), intituled: "An Act to amend the Gas Inspection Act".

The said Bill was read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the two hundred and third to the two hundred and thirteenth Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive.

The said Reports were, on division, severally adopted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate was adjourned during pleasure and again put into a Committee of the Whole on the Bill (K-7), intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Act".

(In the Committee)

After some time the Senate was resumed, and—

The Honourable Senator Fogo, from the said Committee, reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Taylor moved that the Bill (X-7), intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Association of Kinsmen Clubs", be now read a second time.

After debate,

The said Bill was read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (177), intituled: "An Act to amend The Income Tax Act", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Thursday, next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada do approve of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored

the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 24th May, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 24th May, 1950

No. 1.

23rd May—Second Reading of the following Divorce Bills:—

Bill (Y-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Katherine Madge Samworth Monty".

Bill (Z-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Clara Rosen Freedman".

Bill (A-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Frances Berman Mellor, otherwise known as Sharie Sinclaire".

Bill (B-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rodolphe Durand".

Bill (C-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helen Leck Karaszi".

Bill (D-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sadie Chernin Petruska, otherwise known as Sadie Chernin Prince".

Bill (E-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Audrey Phyllis Angela Blom Rochfort".

Bill (F-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Patricia Ruth Segall Wener".

Bill (G-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sophie Piatkowski Demyk".

Bill (H-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hilda Brooks Nangreaves".

Bill (I-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Zemelia Katrina Ayoub MacDonald".

—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 2.

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 3.

23rd May,—Second Reading of Bill (J-8), intituled: "An Act to bring the Criminal Code and the Canada Evidence Act into force in Newfoundland".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 4.

23rd May,—Second Reading of Bill (K-8), intituled: "An Act to amend The Electricity Inspection Act, 1928".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 5.

23rd May,—Second Reading of Bill (L-8), intituled: "An Act to amend the Gas Inspection Act"—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 6.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator Hugessen*).

For Thursday, 25th May, 1950

22nd May,—Second Reading of Bill (177), intituled: "An Act to amend The Income Tax Act".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Wednesday, May 24</i>		
262	Transport and Communications (Estimates—Dept. of Transport).....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
262	Banking and Commerce.....	When Senate rises
<i>Thursday, May 25</i>		
262	Immigration and Labour (Estimates—Dept. of Labour).	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	11.00 a.m.
262	Transport and Communications (Pipe Lines).....	When Senate rises
<i>Friday, May 26</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance (Estimates—C.B.C.).....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	11.00 a.m.

No. 41

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

 Wednesday, 24th May, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable JAMES H. KING, P.C., Speaker, *pro tem.*

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Baird,	Dupuis,	Haig,	McKeen,
Barbour,	DuTremblay,	Horner,	Paquet,
Beaubien,	Emmerson,	Howden,	Quinn,
Bishop,	Euler,	Hugessen,	Reid,
Burchill,	Fafard,	Hurtubise,	Robertson,
Burke,	Fallis,	King,	Roebuck,
Calder,	Farquhar,	Lacasse,	Ross,
Comeau,	Ferland,	Lambert,	Stambaugh,
Crerar,	Gershaw,	MacKinnon,	Stevenson,
Daigle,	Gladstone,	Marcotte,	Taylor,
David,	Golding,	McDonald,	Turgeon,
Davis,	Gouin,	McGuire,	Veniot,
Doone,	Grant,	McIntyre,	Vien,
Duffus,			Wilson.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, to whom was referred the Bill (181), intituled: "An Act to amend the Railway Act", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:—

Orders and Regulations for the Royal Canadian Navy, published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period May 14 to May 21, 1950, inclusive, as required by Section 40 of the Naval Service Act.

Orders and Regulations for the Canadian Army, published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period May 14 to May 21, 1950, inclusive, as required by Section 141 of the Militia Act.

Orders and Regulations for the Royal Canadian Air Force, published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period May 15 to May 21, 1950, inclusive, as required by Section 16, sub-section 2, of the Royal Canadian Air Force Act.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were, on division, severally read the second time:—

Bill (Y-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Katherine Madge Samworth Monty".

Bill (Z-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Clara Rosen Freedman".

Bill (A-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Frances Berman Mellor, otherwise known as Sharie Sinclair".

Bill (B-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rodolphe Durand".

Bill (C-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helen Leck Karaszi".

Bill (D-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sadie Chernin Petruska, otherwise known as Sadie Chernin Prince".

Bill (E-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Audrey Phyllis Angela Blom Rochfort".

Bill (F-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Patricia Ruth Segall Wener".

Bill (G-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sophie Piatkowski Demyk".

Bill (H-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hilda Brooks Nangreaves".

Bill (I-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Zemelia Katrina Ayoub MacDonald".

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bills were, on division, then severally read the third time.

The question was put whether these Bills shall pass.

It was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed these Bills, to which they desire their concurrence; also that a Message be sent to the House of Commons to communicate to that House the evidence taken in the cases before the Standing Committee on Divorce, together with all the papers produced in evidence before them, with the request that the same be returned to this House.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Friday, next.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (J-8), intituled: "An Act to bring the Criminal Code and the Canada Evidence Act into force in Newfoundland", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (K-8), intituled: "An Act to amend The Electricity Inspection Act, 1928", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (L-8), intituled: "An Act to amend the Gas Inspection Act", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

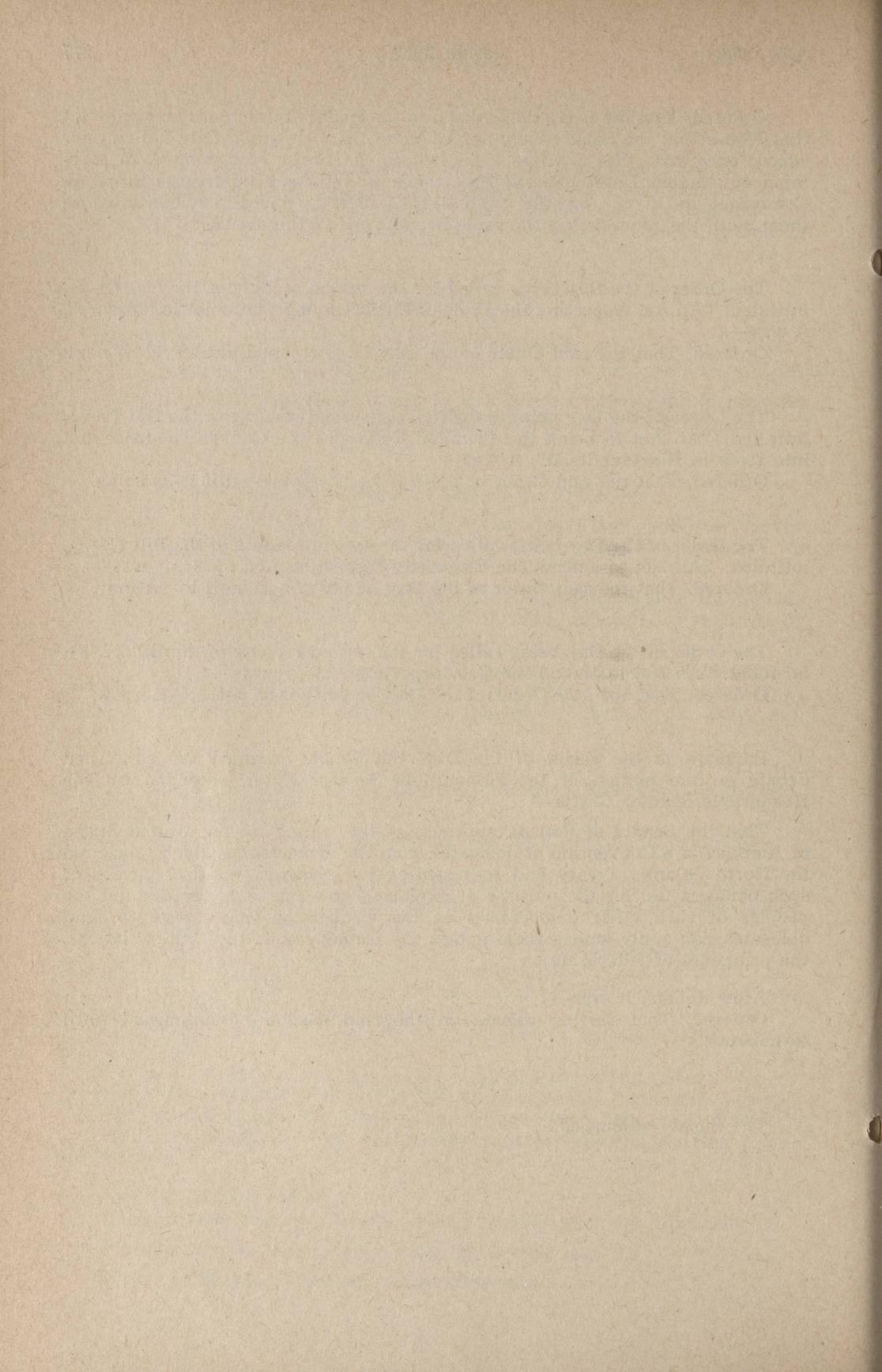
Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.



ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 25th May, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

MOTION

For Thursday, 25th May, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Ross:

24th May,—That it is expedient to appoint a Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons to study suggested constitutional changes affecting the House of Commons, including the better functioning of the House of Commons in our parliamentary system, with a view to formulating proposals to be presented to the Government for discussion at the forthcoming Dominion-Provincial Constitutional Conference; such Committee to have power to call for persons, papers and records; to sit while the House is sitting, and to report from time to time; and that a Message be sent to the House of Commons requesting that House to unite with the Senate for the above purpose and to select, if the House of Commons deems it advisable, some of its members to act on the proposed Joint Committee.

For Wednesday, 31st May, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Marcotte:

24th May,—That, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 25th May, 1950

No. 1.

22nd May,—Second Reading of Bill (177), intituled: "An Act to amend The Income Tax Act".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

23rd May,—Second Reading of Bill (J-8), intituled: "An Act to bring the Criminal Code and the Canada Evidence Act into force in Newfoundland".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 3.

23rd May,—Second Reading of Bill (K-8), intituled: "An Act to amend The Electricity Inspection Act, 1928".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 4.

23rd May,—Second Reading of Bill (L-8), intituled: "An Act to amend the Gas Inspection Act".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 5.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator Horner*).

For Friday, 26th May, 1950

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Thursday, May 25</i>		
262	Immigration and Labour (Estimates—Dept. of Labour).	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security	11.00 a.m.
262	Transport and Communications (Pipe Lines)	When Senate rises
<i>Friday, May 26</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Banking and Commerce.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security	11.00 a.m.
<i>Monday, May 29</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
<i>Tuesday, May 30</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Canadian Trade Relations	11.00 a.m.
262	Natural Resources.....	When Senate rises
<i>Wednesday, May 31</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Public Health and Welfare.....	11.00 a.m.

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No. 42

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Thursday, 25th May, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable JAMES H. KING, P.C., Speaker, *pro tem.*

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Baird,	Dupuis,	Hayden,	McKeen,
Barbour,	Emmerson,	Horner,	Paquet,
Beaubien,	Euler,	Howden,	Petten,
Bishop,	Fafard,	Hugessen,	Quinn,
Burchill,	Fallis,	Hurtubise,	Reid,
Burke,	Farquhar,	King,	Robertson,
Calder,	Ferland,	Lacasse,	Ross,
Comeau,	Gershaw,	Lambert,	Stambaugh,
Crerar,	Gladstone,	MacKinnon,	Stevenson,
Daigle,	Golding,	Marcotte,	Taylor,
David,	Gouin,	McDonald,	Turgeon,
Davis,	Grant,	McGuire,	Veniot,
Doone,	Haig,	McIntyre,	Vien,
Duffus,			Wilson.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator McGuire, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (210), intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Senator Ross, seconded by the Honourable Senator Farquhar, moved—

That it is expedient to appoint a Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons to study suggested constitutional changes affecting the House of Commons, including the better functioning of the House of Commons in our parliamentary system, with a view to formulating proposals to be presented to the Government for discussion at the forthcoming Dominion-Provincial Constitutional Conference; such Committee to have power to call for persons, papers and records; to sit while the House is sitting, and to report from time to time; and that a Message be sent to the House of Commons requesting that House to unite with the Senate for the above purpose and to select, if the House of Commons deems it advisable, some of its members to act on the proposed Joint Committee.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Hayden moved that the Bill (177), intituled: "An Act to amend The Income Tax Act", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—
Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (J-8), intituled: "An Act to bring the Criminal Code and the Canada Evidence Act into force in Newfoundland", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (K-8), intituled: "An Act to amend The Electricity Inspection Act, 1928", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (L-8), intituled: "An Act to amend the Gas Inspection Act", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Friday, 26th May, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

MOTION

For Wednesday, 31st May, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Marcotte:

24th May,—That, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Friday, 26th May, 1950

No. 1.

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

23rd May,—Second Reading of Bill (J-8), intituled: "An Act to bring the Criminal Code and the Canada Evidence Act into force in Newfoundland".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 3.

23rd May,—Second Reading of Bill (K-8), intituled: "An Act to amend The Electricity Inspection Act, 1928".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 4.

23rd May,—Second Reading of Bill (L-8), intituled: "An Act to amend the Gas Inspection Act".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 5.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator Horner*).

No. 6.

25th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Ross, seconded by the Honourable Senator Farquhar, that it is expedient to appoint a Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons to study suggested constitutional changes affecting the House of Commons, including the better functioning of the House of Commons in our parliamentary system, with a view to formulating proposals to be presented to the Government for discussion at the forthcoming Dominion-Provincial Constitutional Conference; such Committee to have power to call for persons, papers and records; to sit while the House is sitting, and to report from time to time; and that a Message be sent to the House of Commons requesting that House to unite with the Senate for the above purpose and to select, if the House of Commons deems it advisable, some of its members to act on the proposed Joint Committee.—(*Honourable Senator Reid*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Friday, May 26</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Banking and Commerce.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	11.00 a.m.
<i>Monday, May 29</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
<i>Tuesday, May 30</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Canadian Trade Relations.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
262	Natural Resources.....	When Senate rises
<i>Wednesday, May 31</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Public Health and Welfare.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
<i>Thursday, June 1</i>		
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.

No. 43

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SENATE OF CANADA

Friday, 26th May, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable JAMES H. KING, P.C., Speaker, *pro tem.*

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Dupuis,	Hugessen,	Quinn,
Baird,	Emmerson,	King,	Reid,
Barbour,	Fallis,	Lacasse,	Robertson,
Beaubien,	Farquhar,	Lambert,	Roebuck,
Bishop,	Gershaw,	Marcotte,	Ross,
Burchill,	Golding,	McDonald,	Stambaugh,
Burke,	Grant,	McKeen,	Stevenson,
Crerar,	Hayden,	Paquet,	Taylor,
Davis,	Horner,	Paterson,	Veniot.
Doone,	Howden,	Petten,	

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, to whom was referred the Bill (7), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Alberta Natural Gas Company", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

With leave of the Senatè,
The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, to whom was referred the Bill (9), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Prairie Transmission Lines Limited", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented to the Senate the following Bills:—

Bill (M-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Mary Hamel Whittaker".

Bill (N-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lewis Benjamin Wyman".

Bill (O-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edna Dora Tucker Conley".

Bill (P-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Marguerite Lester McBride".

Bill (Q-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Josephine Rood Trottier".

Bill (R-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Irene Sinden Brown".

Bill (S-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Camille Poulin".

Bill (T-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elisa Macdonald Mitchell Brock".

Bill (U-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Theodore Levasseur".

Bill (V-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Marguerite Harvie Fine".

The said Bills were, on division, severally read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That they be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Thursday, next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Hugessen moved that the Bill (J-8), intituled: "An Act to bring the Criminal Code and the Canada Evidence Act into force in Newfoundland", be now read a second time.

After debate,

The said Bill was read the second time.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the Bill (K-8), intituled: "An Act to amend The Electricity Inspection Act, 1928", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the Bill (L-8), intituled: "An Act to amend the Gas Inspection Act", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Tuesday, next.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Ross, seconded by the Honourable Senator Farquhar—

That it is expedient to appoint a Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons to study suggested changes affecting the House of Commons, including the better functioning of the House of Commons in our parliamentary system, with a view to formulating proposals to be presented to the Government for discussion at the forthcoming Dominion-Provincial Constitutional Conference; such Committee to have power to call for persons, papers and records; to sit while the House is sitting, and to report from time to time; and that a Message be sent to the House of Commons requesting that House to unite with the Senate for the above purpose and to select, if the House of Commons deems it advisable, some of its members to act on the proposed Joint Committee.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion, it was—

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns today, it do stand adjourned until Tuesday, next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 30th May, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

MOTION

For Wednesday, 31st May, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Marcotte:

24th May,—That, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 30th May, 1950

No. 1.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator Horner*).

No. 2.

25th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Ross, seconded by the Honourable Senator Farquhar, that it is expedient to appoint a Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons to study suggested changes affecting the House of Commons, including the better functioning of the House of Commons in our parliamentary system, with a view to formulating proposals to be presented to the Government for discussion at the forthcoming Dominion-Provincial Constitutional Conference; such Committee to have power to call for persons, papers and records; to sit while the House is sitting, and to report from time to time; and that a Message be sent to the House of Commons requesting that House to unite with the Senate for the above purpose and to select, if the House of Commons deems it advisable, some of its members to act on the proposed Joint Committee.—(*Honourable Senator Reid*).

No. 3.

26th May—Second Reading of the following Divorce Bills:—

Bill (M-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Mary Hamel Whittaker".

Bill (N-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lewis Benjamin Wyman".

Bill (O-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edna Dora Tucker Conley".

Bill (P-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Marguerite Lester McBride".

Bill (Q-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Josephine Rood Trottier".

Bill (R-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Irene Sinden Brown".

Bill (S-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Camille Poulin".

Bill (T-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elisa Macdonald Mitchell Brock".

Bill (U-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Theodore Levasseur".

Bill (V-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Marguerite Harvie Fine".

—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

For Thursday, 1st June, 1950

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure".—(Honourable Senator Robertson).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Monday, May 29</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
<i>Tuesday, May 30</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Canadian Trade Relations.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
262	Natural Resources.....	When Senate rises
<i>Wednesday, May 31</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Banking and Commerce.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
<i>Thursday, June 1</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m. and When Senate rises

No. 44

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 30th May, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Davis,	Grant,	Paquet,
Barbour,	Doone,	Haig,	Paterson,
Beaubien,	Duffus,	Hardy,	Petten,
Beauregard,	Emmerson,	Horner,	Quinn,
Bishop,	Euler,	Isnor,	Reid,
Burchill,	Fallis,	King,	Roebuck,
Burke,	Farquhar,	Kinley,	Stevenson,
Calder,	Gershaw,	Lacasse,	Taylor,
Crerar,	Gladstone,	Lambert,	Turgeon,
Daigle,	Godbout,	MacKinnon,	Vaillancourt,
David,	Golding,	Marcotte,	Veniot,
Davies,	Gouin,	McDonald,	Wilson,
			Wood.

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (K-4), intituled: "An Act to incorporate United Security Insurance Company",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (B-5), intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Apostolic Trustees of the Friars Minor or Franciscans",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (K-5), intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Canadian Commerce Insurance Company",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (A-6), intituled: "An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Mutual Insurance Company",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (K-7), intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Act",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill, without any amendment.

Messages were brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the following Bills, and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the same, without any amendment:—

Bill (L-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel Bell Lifshitz".

Bill (M-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Martin Matthew Waagemans".

Bill (N-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elaine Ruby Cooper Pierre".

Bill (O-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gertrude Toulch Standard".

Bill (P-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thomas Gordon Williams".

Bill (Q-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ethel Lerner Baker".

Bill (R-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Robert Earl Skinner".

Bill (S-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Chasia Berger Wolf".

Bill (T-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Henry William Askew".

Bill (U-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leman Makinson".

Bill (V-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rose Anna Levesque Kirkland".

Bill (W-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Douglas Barrymore Stone".

- Bill (X-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Nancy Doria Evan-Wong Meade".
- Bill (Y-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Louise Elizabeth Garner Mitchell".
- Bill (Z-4), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Vivian Pearl McCrea Gunning".
- Bill (A-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Bruce Lancaster".
- Bill (C-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lillian Soper Pearce Smith".
- Bill (D-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Antoinette Carriere Lepine".
- Bill (E-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marjorie Blythe Shore Marriott".
- Bill (F-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Norman Harold Lucas".
- Bill (G-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Blanche Irene Aurore Schryer Batryn".
- Bill (H-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leah Judith Godfrey Green".
- Bill (I-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Phyllis Martin Payne".
- Bill (J-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Geraldine Estelle Leduc Brunet".
- Bill (L-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of John Allen Young".
- Bill (M-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Laura Kathleen Potter Stewart".
- Bill (N-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edna Hannah Keene Ley".
- Bill (O-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ada Friedman Mendelsohn".
- Bill (P-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ann Mitchell Rabinovitch".
- Bill (Q-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ernest Joseph Poirier".
- Bill (R-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Maria de Gregoria Zarbatany".
- Bill (S-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jean Paul Verret".
- Bill (T-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gladys Eileen Hungate Norman".
- Bill (U-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie-Anne Alice Lalonde Campey".
- Bill (V-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sadye Gasn Blidner".
- Bill (W-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lera Mary Rombough Kirkey".
- Bill (X-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Micheline Loranger Major".
- Bill (Y-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jane Letitia Hardie Ball".
- Bill (Z-5), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Russell Mowbray Meredith".
- Bill (B-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jack Elmhirst Webster".
- Bill (C-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Annie Kwiat Maislin".
- Bill (D-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Douglas Charles Blair".
- Bill (E-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Therese Simonne St. Onge Laurier".
- Bill (F-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Carmen Emily Adelle McCoy Jackson".
- Bill (G-6), intituled; "An Act for the relief of Helen Alma Lambert Anderson".
- Bill (H-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Bertha Marks Cohen".
- Bill (I-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Stella Margaret Rollo McKee".
- Bill (J-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helena Matyla Martyniak".
- Bill (K-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Rosanna Emelda (Imelda) Lecomte Bolduc".

Bill (L-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rose Slosarczyk Bydlinski".
 Bill (M-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helen Meadows MacNaughton".

Bill (N-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Walter Kerr Dow".

Bill (P-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thora Yvonne Easy Weaver".

Bill (Q-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Robert Cohen".

Bill (R-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ruby Gladys Burns Thornhill".

Bill (S-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Francois Xavier Beland".

Bill (T-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Neist".

Bill (U-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Harry Goldbloom".

Bill (V-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Winnifred Julia Lester Stockless".

Bill (W-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Eustorgio Lanzon".

Bill (X-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Laurette Amyot McGroarty".

Bill (Y-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hilda Marie Adeline Bouvier Cardy".

Bill (Z-6), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Reuben Robert Shapiro".

Bill (A-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary White Sheppard".

Bill (B-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ulderic Cadieux".

Bill (C-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helen Irene Barney Hutchinson".

Bill (D-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Alice Jean Young Gulliver".

Bill (E-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Lucien Alphonse Martel".

Bill (F-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Georges Emile Bernier".

Bill (G-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Veronica Quinn Davies".

Bill (H-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Max Gurevitch".

Bill (I-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Romuald Joseph Jean Lamoureux".

A Message was also brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return to this House the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom were referred the petitions on which the above-mentioned Bills of Divorce were founded.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (J-4), intituled: "An Act to amend the Aeronautics Act",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill with two amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

1. *Page 3, line 10*: Strike out the word "subsection" and insert the word "subsections".

2. *Page 3, after line 15*: Add the following subsection to subclause seven of clause three:—

(4) Every person who violates an order or direction of the Minister made under a regulation is guilty of an offence and is liable on sum-

mary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both fine and imprisonment.

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration on Thursday, next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (O-6), intituled: "An Act to amend The National Parks Act",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

1. *Page 2, line 39*: Immediately after subclause two, insert the following as subclause three of clause three:—

"(3) Paragraphs (p) and (q) of subsection one of section seven of the said Act, as enacted by section nine of chapter sixty-six of the statutes of 1947, are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

'(p) levying taxes upon the residents of a Park or upon the interest of any person in land in a Park in order to defray the cost of health and welfare services supplied to such residents by a province pursuant to an agreement made under paragraph (o) or supplied to such residents by the Government of Canada;

(q) levying taxes upon the interest of any person in land in a Park in order to defray, in whole or in part, the cost of the establishment, operation, maintenance and administration of any public works, improvements or utility services referred to in paragraph (i) and prescribing that such taxes may be levied with respect to any or all of the following lands,

- (i) all lands in the Park,
 - (ii) lands in such area or areas in the Park as may be designated by regulations, and
 - (iii) lands benefited by such public works, improvements or utility services;
- (r) the sale or forfeiture of lands for nonpayment of taxes;
- (s) the abatement and prevention of nuisances.'"

Ordered, That the said amendment be taken into consideration on Thursday, next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (179), intituled: "An Act to amend the Research Council Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday, next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (236), intituled: "An Act to amend The Tariff Board Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday, next.

The Honourable Senator King, for the Honourable Senator Robertson, laid on the Table:—

Copy of Regulations made under The Department of Veterans Affairs Act by Order in Council P.C. 2513 of May 19, 1950.

The Honourable Senator King, for the Honourable Senator Robertson, presented to the Senate a Bill (W-8), intituled: "An Act to amend The Foreign Insurance Companies Act, 1932".

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday, next.

The Honourable Senator King, for the Honourable Senator Robertson, presented to the Senate a Bill (X-8), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932".

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday, next.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Ross, seconded by the Honourable Senator Farquhar—

That it is expedient to appoint a Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons to study suggested changes affecting the House of Commons, including the better functioning of the House of Commons in our parliamentary system, with a view to formulating proposals to be presented to the Govern-

ment for discussion at the forthcoming Dominion-Provincial Constitutional Conference; such Committee to have power to call for persons, papers and records; to sit while the House is sitting, and to report from time to time; and that a Message be sent to the House of Commons requesting that House to unite with the Senate for the above purpose and to select, if the House of Commons deems it advisable, some of its members to act on the proposed Joint Committee.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were, on division, severally read the second time:—

Bill (M-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Mary Hamel Whittaker".

Bill (N-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lewis Benjamin Wyman".

Bill (O-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edna Dora Tucker Conley".

Bill (P-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Marguerite Lester McBride".

Bill (Q-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Josephine Rood Trottier".

Bill (R-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Irene Sinden Brown".

Bill (S-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Camille Poulin".

Bill (T-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elisa Macdonald Mitchell Brock".

Bill (U-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Theodore Levasseur".

Bill (V-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Marguerite Harvie Fine".

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bills were, on division, then severally read the third time.

The question was put whether these Bills shall pass.

It was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

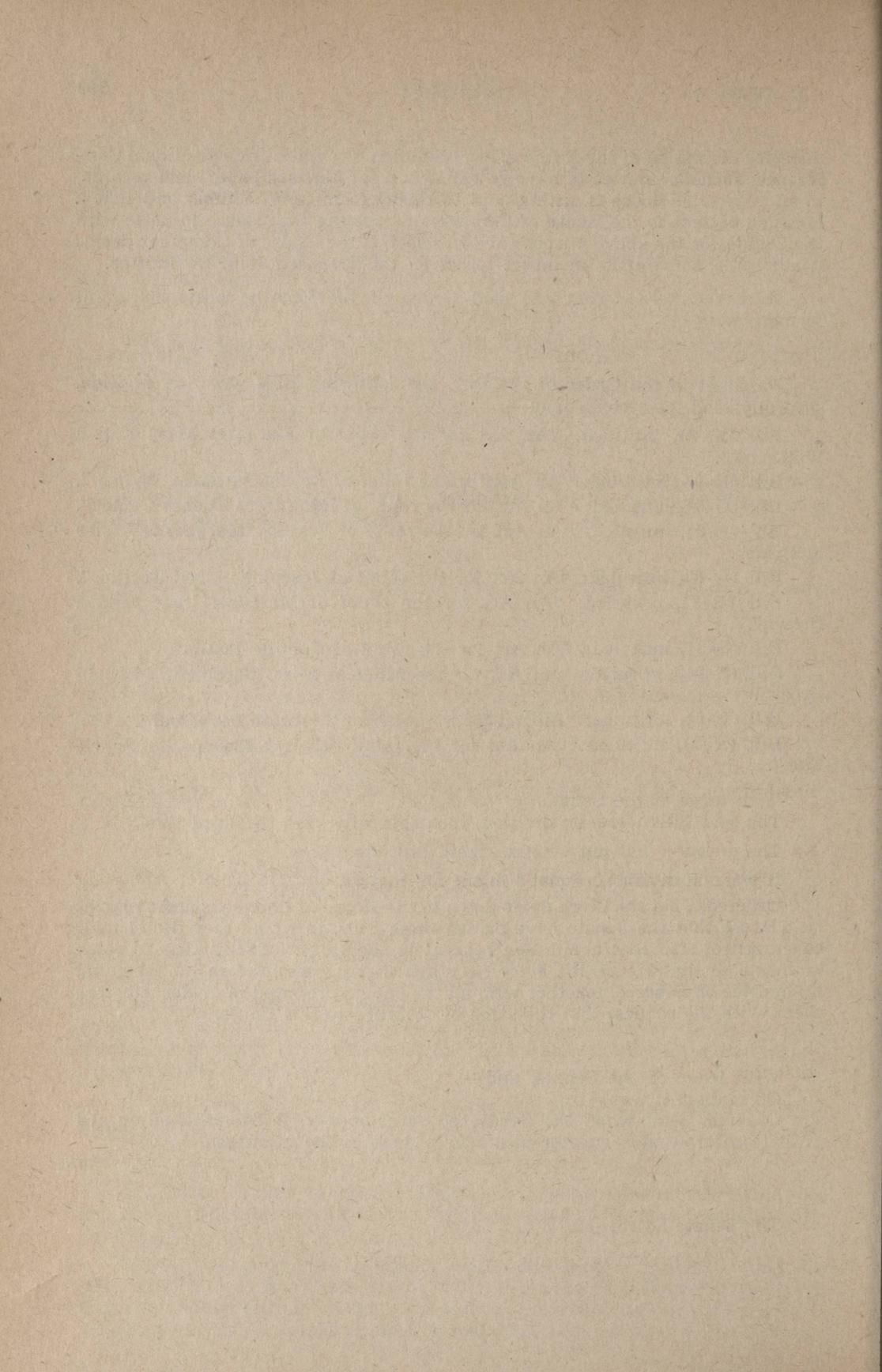
Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed these Bills, to which they desire their concurrence; also that a Message be sent to the House of Commons to communicate to that House the evidence taken in the cases before the Standing Committee on Divorce, together with all the papers produced in evidence before them, with the request that the same be returned to this House.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion, it was—

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns to-day, it do stand adjourned until to-morrow at a quarter-past four o'clock in the afternoon.

The Senate adjourned.



ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 31st May, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

MOTIONS

For Wednesday, 31st May, 1950

No. 1.

By the Honourable Senator Marcotte:

24th May,—That, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.

No. 2.

By the Honourable Senator King for the Honourable Senator Robertson.

That it is expedient that the Houses of Parliament do approve the ratification, without reservation, of the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, signed in Washington on February 8, 1949, but subject to the observation that ratification by Canada of the Convention extends to Newfoundland and that any claims Canada may have in regard to the limits of territorial waters or to the jurisdiction over fisheries, particularly as a result of the entry of Newfoundland into confederation, will not be prejudiced, and that this House do approve the same.

No. 3.

By the Honourable Senator King for the Honourable Senator Robertson.

That it is expedient that Parliament do approve of Convention No. 88, Employment Service Convention, 1948, which was adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization at its Thirty-first Session at San Francisco on the ninth day of July, 1948, and this House do approve of the same.

No. 4.

By the Honourable Senator King for the Honourable Senator Robertson.

That it is expedient that the Houses of Parliament do approve the ratification, without reservation, of the Convention for the Extension of Port Privileges to Halibut Fishing Vessels on the Pacific Coasts of the United States of America and Canada, signed at Ottawa on March 24, 1950, and that this House do approve the same.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 31st May, 1950

No. 1.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator Horner*).

No. 2.

25th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Ross, seconded by the Honourable Senator Farquhar, that it is expedient to appoint a Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons to study suggested changes affecting the House of Commons, including the better functioning of the House of Commons in our parliamentary system, with a view to formulating proposals to be presented to the Government for discussion at the forthcoming Dominion-Provincial Constitutional Conference; such Committee to have power to call for persons, papers and records; to sit while the House is sitting, and to report from time to time; and that a Message be sent to the House of Commons requesting that House to unite with the Senate for the above purpose and to select, if the House of Commons deems it advisable, some of its members to act on the proposed Joint Committee.—(*Honourable Senator Reid*).

For Thursday, 1st June, 1950

No. 1.

30th May,—Second Reading of Bill (179), intituled: "An Act to amend the Research Council Act".—(*Honourable Senator King for the Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 3.

30th May,—Second Reading of Bill (W-8), intituled: "An Act to amend The Foreign Insurance Companies Act, 1932".—(*Honourable Senator King for the Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 4.

30th May,—Second Reading of Bill (X-8), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932".—(*Honourable Senator King for the Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 5.

30th May,—Consideration of the amendments made by the House of Commons to the Bill (J-4), intituled: "An Act to amend the Aeronautics Act".—(*Honourable Senator King for the Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 6.

30th May,—Consideration of the amendments made by the House of Commons to the Bill (O-6), intituled: "An Act to amend The National Parks Act".—(*Honourable Senator King for the Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 7.

30th May,—Second Reading of Bill (236), intituled: "An Act to amend The Tariff Board Act".—(*Honourable Senator King for the Honourable Senator Robertson*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Wednesday, May 31</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Banking and Commerce.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	4.00 p.m.
258	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	8.00 p.m.
<i>Thursday, June 1</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m. and When Senate rises
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	11.30 a.m.
<i>Friday, June 2</i>		
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	11.30 a.m.

MEMORANDUM OF DECISION

DATE

PAGE

STATE OF TEXAS

COUNTY OF

IN SENATE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

REPORT

TO THE SENATE

OF TEXAS

AND

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF TEXAS

IN SENATE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

No. 45

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 31st May, 1950

4.15 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	DuTremblay,	Hayden,	Petten,
Barbour,	Emmerson,	Horner,	Quinn,
Beaubien,	Euler,	Isnor,	Reid,
Beauregard,	Fallis,	King,	Robertson,
Bishop,	Farquhar,	Kinley,	Roebuck,
Burchill,	Fogo,	Lacasse,	Ross,
Burke,	Fraser,	Lambert,	Stambaugh,
Calder,	Gershaw,	MacKinnon,	Stevenson,
Crerar,	Gladstone,	Marcotte,	Taylor,
David,	Godbout,	McDonald,	Turgeon,
Davies,	Golding,	McGuire,	Vaillancourt,
Davis,	Gouin,	McKeen,	Veniot,
Dessureault,	Haig,	Paquet,	Vien,
Doone,	Hardy,	Paterson,	Wilson,
Duffus,			Wood.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that he had received a Communication from the Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The same was then read by the Honourable the Speaker, as follows:—

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY, CANADA

OTTAWA, 31st May, 1950.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Right Honourable Thibaudeau Rinfret, Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber to-morrow, Thursday, the 1st June, at 5.45 p.m., for the purpose of giving the Royal Assent to certain Bills.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. F. DELAUTE,
Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The Honourable
The Speaker of the Senate,
Ottawa.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (I), intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill with two amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk as follows:—

1. *Page 3, lines 33 to 36:* Strike out paragraph (f), subclause two, clause nine, and insert the following:—

(f) where in his opinion, supported by the evidence of at least one duly qualified medical practitioner, there is reason to believe that the accused person is mentally ill, order that the accused be remanded in such custody as he directs for observation for a period not exceeding thirty days.

2. *Page 7, line 21:* Strike out the word: "May" and insert the word: "July".

The Honourable Senator Hayden then moved that the said amendments be concurred in.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (J-7), intituled: "An Act to amend the Cold Storage Act",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (251), intituled: "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending 31st March, 1951", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate:

The said Bill was read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (K-8), intituled: "An Act to amend The Electricity Inspection Act, 1928", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (L-8), intituled: "An Act to amend the Gas Inspection Act", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Senator McDonald, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented the following Report:

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

FRIDAY, 26th May, 1950

The Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill (177 from the House of Commons), intituled: "An Act to amend The Income Tax Act", beg leave to report as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that authority be granted for the printing of 600 copies in English and 200 copies in French of the proceedings of the Com-

mittee on the said Bill and that Rule 100 be suspended in relation to said printing.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. McDONALD,
Acting Chairman.

With leave of the Senate, the said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Robertson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Reid, moved that it be—

Resolved,—That it is expedient that the Houses of Parliament do approve the ratification, without reservation, of the Convention for the Extension of Port Privileges to Halibut Fishing Vessels on the Pacific Coasts of the United States of America and Canada, signed at Ottawa on March 24, 1950, and that this House do approve the same.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was —
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Ross, seconded by the Honourable Senator Farquhar—

That it is expedient to appoint a Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons to study suggested changes affecting the House of Commons, including the better functioning of the House of Commons in our parliamentary system, with a view to formulating proposals to be presented to the Government for discussion at the forthcoming Dominion-Provincial Constitutional Conference; such Committee to have power to call for persons, papers and records; to sit while the House is sitting, and to report from time to time; and that a Message be sent to the House of Commons requesting that House to unite with the Senate for the above purpose and to select, if the House of Commons deems it advisable, some of its members to act on the proposed Joint Committee.

After further debate, and—

With leave of the Senate,
The said motion was withdrawn.

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, it was—

Ordered, That the Address of the Honourable Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, to Members of both Houses of Parliament, on this day, 31st May, 1950, and the other Addresses delivered on this occasion, be printed as an appendix to the Official Report of Debates of the Senate, and form part of the permanent records of this House.

The Senate adjourned.

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ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 1st June, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

MOTIONS

For Thursday, 1st June, 1950

No. 1.

By the Honourable Senator Marcotte:

24th May,—That, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.

No. 2.

By the Honourable Senator King for the Honourable Senator Robertson.

That it is expedient that the Houses of Parliament do approve the ratification, without reservation, of the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, signed in Washington on February 8, 1949, but subject to the observation that ratification by Canada of the Convention extends to Newfoundland and that any claims Canada may have in regard to the limits of territorial waters or to the jurisdiction over fisheries, particularly as a result of the entry of Newfoundland into confederation, will not be prejudiced, and that this House do approve the same.

No. 3.

By the Honourable Senator King for the Honourable Senator Robertson.

That it is expedient that Parliament do approve of Convention No. 88, Employment Service Convention, 1948, which was adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization at its Thirty-first Session at San Francisco on the ninth day of July, 1948, and this House do approve of the same.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 1st June, 1950

No. 1.

31st May,—Second Reading of Bill (251), intituled: “An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1951”.—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

31st May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for the consideration of the amendments made by the House of Commons to the Bill (I), intituled: “An Act to amend the Criminal Code”.—(*Honourable Senator Beaubien*).

No. 3.

30th May,—Second Reading of Bill (179), intituled: “An Act to amend the Research Council Act”.—(*Honourable Senator King for the Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 4.

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: “An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure”.—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 5.

30th May,—Consideration of the amendments made by the House of Commons to the Bill (J-4), intituled: “An Act to amend the Aeronautics Act”.—(*Honourable Senator King for the Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 6.

30th May,—Consideration of the amendments made by the House of Commons to the Bill (O-6), intituled: “An Act to amend The National Parks Act”.—(*Honourable Senator King for the Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 7.

30th May,—Second Reading of Bill (W-8), intituled: “An Act to amend The Foreign Insurance Companies Act, 1932”.—(*Honourable Senator King for the Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 8.

30th May,—Second Reading of Bill (X-8), intituled: “An Act to amend The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932”.—(*Honourable Senator King for the Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 9.

30th May,—Second Reading of Bill (236), intituled: “An Act to amend The Tariff Board Act”.—(*Honourable Senator King for the Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 10.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator Horner*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Thursday, June 1</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance.....	} 11.00 a.m. and When Senate rises
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....		11.30 a.m.
<i>Friday, June 2</i>		
262	Immigration and Labour.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	11.30 a.m.
<i>Tuesday, June 6</i>		
262	Banking and Commerce.....	11.00 a.m.

No. 46

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

 Thursday, 1st June, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Dupuis,	Hardy,	Petten,
Barbour,	Emmerson,	Horner,	Quinn,
Beaubien,	Euler,	Isnor,	Reid,
Beauregard,	Fallis,	Kinley,	Robertson,
Bishop,	Farquhar,	Lacasse,	Roebuck,
Burchill,	Ferland,	Lambert,	Stambaugh,
Burke,	Fraser,	MacKinnon,	Stevenson,
Calder,	Gershaw,	Marcotte,	Taylor,
Crerar,	Gladstone,	McDonald,	Turgeon,
David,	Godbout,	McGuire,	Vaillancourt,
Davis,	Golding,	McKeen,	Veniot,
Dessureault,	Gouin,	Paquet,	Vien,
Doone,	Haig,	Paterson,	Wilson,
Duffus,			Wood.

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (J-8), intituled: "An Act to bring the Criminal Code and the Canada Evidence Act into force in Newfoundland",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (180), intituled: "An Act to amend The War Veterans' Allowance Act, 1946", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the Bill be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,
It was resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (249), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canada Grain Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Monday, next.

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:—

Report of the Public Archives for the year 1949.

Copy of Order in Council P.C. 2606, dated May 23, 1950, amending the Unemployment Insurance Commission General Regulations, 1949, the Unemployment Insurance Coverage Regulations, 1949, the Unemployment Insurance Benefit Regulations, 1949, the Unemployment Insurance Contribution Regulations, 1949, and the National Employment Regulations, 1949, which were approved by Order in Council P.C. 6126 of December 13, 1949.

Orders and Regulations for the Royal Canadian Navy, published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period May 22, 1950 to May 28, 1950, inclusive, passed under Section 40 of the Naval Service Act.

Orders and Regulations for the Canadian Army, published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period May 22, 1950 to May 28, 1950, inclusive, passed under Section 141 of the Militia Act.

Orders and Regulations for the Royal Canadian Air Force, published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period May 22, 1950 to May 28, 1950, inclusive, passed under Section 16, subsection 2 of the Royal Canadian Air Force Act.

The Honourable Senator Robertson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Kinley, moved that it be—

Resolved,—That it is expedient that the Houses of Parliament do approve the ratification, without reservation, of the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, signed in Washington on February 8, 1949, but subject to the observation that ratification by Canada of the Convention extends to Newfoundland and that any claims Canada may have in regard to the limits of territorial waters or to the jurisdiction over fisheries, particularly as a result of the entry of Newfoundland into confederation, will not be prejudiced, and that this House do approve the same.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the Bill (251), intituled: "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1951", be now read a second time.

After debate,

The said Bill was read the second time.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion for concurrence in the amendments made by the House of Commons to the Bill (I), intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code",—

The question being again put on the said motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have agreed to the amendments made by the House of Commons to this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Burchill moved that the Bill (179), intituled: "An Act to amend the Research Council Act", be now read a second time.

After debate,

The said Bill was read the second time.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for consideration of the amendments made by the House of Commons to the Bill (J-4), intituled: "An Act to amend the Aeronautics Act", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for the consideration of the amendment made by the House of Commons to the Bill (O-6), intituled: "An Act to amend The National Parks Act", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (W-8), intituled: "An Act to amend The Foreign Insurance Companies Act, 1932", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Monday, next.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (X-8), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Monday, next.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (236), intituled: "An Act to amend The Tariff Board Act", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned during pleasure.

The Senate resumed.

The Senate adjourned during pleasure.

After a while the Right Honourable Thibaudeau Rinfret, Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, having come and being seated at the foot of the Throne,

The Honourable the Speaker commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that—

“It is the desire of the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General that they attend him immediately in the Senate Chamber.”

The House of Commons being come.

The Clerk read the titles of Bills to be assented to, as follows:—

- An Act for the relief of Doris Joan Guest Rigg.
- An Act for the relief of Cora Elizabeth Jamieson Southam.
- An Act for the relief of Audrey Brenda Holmes Burnett.
- An Act for the relief of Barbara Edna Brownrigg Johnson.
- An Act for the relief of Aili Katriina Salokannel Martel.
- An Act for the relief of Velma Elizabeth Buchanan Lowson.
- An Act for the relief of Gladys Harriet Hassall Thom.
- An Act for the relief of Elisabeth Mavis Cann Jousse.
- An Act for the relief of Eric Lacate.
- An Act for the relief of Dorothy Margaret May Harris McCormick.
- An Act for the relief of Sigrid Denston Day.
- An Act for the relief of Beatrice Campbell McClay.
- An Act for the relief of Catherine C. Goodrow Rogers.
- An Act for the relief of Miriam Roberta Weir Caryer.
- An Act for the relief of Marjorie Frances Murphy Cozzolino.
- An Act for the relief of Mary Thomson Cadieux.
- An Act for the relief of Veronica Pearl Faulkner MacKenzie.
- An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Hampshire Atyon Reilley.
- An Act for the relief of Sybil Elliott Karr Boulanger.
- An Act for the relief of Mary Kennedy Dunn Anderson.
- An Act for the relief of Albert Ernest Curtis.
- An Act for the relief of Annie Swales Barber.
- An Act for the relief of Rebecca Catherine Pitts Duquette.
- An Act for the relief of Edith Mary Stone Ryan.
- An Act for the relief of Pearl Greenspan Abramovitz.
- An Act for the relief of Harry Rudner.
- An Act for the relief of Dorothea Joan Lawrence Gamble.
- An Act for the relief of Walter St. Andre Bawn.
- An Act for the relief of Alison Hamilton Brown Weldon.
- An Act for the relief of Hazel May Wilkie MacLeod.
- An Act for the relief of William Gordon Cascadden.
- An Act for the relief of Romeo Lefebvre.
- An Act for the relief of Kathleen Veronica Thompson Davidson.
- An Act for the relief of Joseph Arthur Winsorlow Brisebois.
- An Act for the relief of Margaret May Tuck Reicker.
- An Act for the relief of Mabel Kearley Budgell.

- An Act for the relief of Zina Sarah Fletcher Tannenbaum.
An Act for the relief of Fred Marcus.
An Act for the relief of Belva Rubin Bercusson.
An Act for the relief of Reginald E. Martin.
An Act for the relief of Dora Mcore Holland Towers.
An Act for the relief of Betty Benditsky Kursner Kobernick.
An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Goodman Goldberg.
An Act for the relief of Helene Eugenie Hortense Holmes Said.
An Act for the relief of Amanda Doris Drachler Segalowitz, otherwise known as Amanda Doris Drachler Selton.
An Act for the relief of Florence Druckman Oliver.
An Act for the relief of Albert Gedeon Martin.
An Act for the relief of Brandel Avrutick Cutler.
An Act for the relief of Freda Geraldine Rodgers.
An Act for the relief of Hattie May Dawson Wood.
An Act for the relief of Marie Yvonne Bouchard O'Rourke.
An Act for the relief of Ethel Margaret Murphy Watson.
An Act for the relief of Clifford Willis Collins.
An Act for the relief of Alfred Beatty Harris.
An Act for the relief of Claire Jeanne D'Arc Sagala De Montignac.
An Act for the relief of Norma Maria De Montignac Des Jardins.
An Act for the relief of Rita Annie Wylie Morrow.
An Act for the relief of Olga Veleky Stepanovitch.
An Act for the relief of Beatrice Norma Sabbath Finestone.
An Act for the relief of Adele Kuznetz Paquette.
An Act for the relief of Jessie Ferguson Deans McKenzie.
An Act for the relief of Daisy Muriel Smallcombe Devaney.
An Act for the relief of Stella Burns Herdman Elder.
An Act for the relief of Ethel May Alice Turnbull Colligan.
An Act for the relief of Effie Irene Collier Newman.
An Act for the relief of Phyllis Anne England McNab.
An Act for the relief of Martha Jean Brooks Markell.
An Act for the relief of Kathleen Zawitkoska Symianick.
An Act for the relief of Jeannine Martineau Masse.
An Act for the relief of Betty Borman Archambault.
An Act for the relief of Edwin Dawson.
An Act for the relief of Mavis Barker Billingham.
An Act for the relief of Roland Gour.
An Act for the relief of Margaret Elizabeth Taylor Clarke.
An Act for the relief of Sylvia Singer Mepham.
An Act for the relief of Mabel Kathleen Baxter Simons.
An Act for the relief of Vittoria Minotti Mastracchio.
An Act for the relief of Dent Harrison.
An Act for the relief of Margaret Mahajahla Aitken Schoch.
An Act for the relief of Esther Spector Gelfand.
An Act for the relief of Sophie Roth Pliss.
An Act for the relief of Gertrude Howard McWilliams Rubin.
An Act for the relief of Remenia Bertha Duguay Briggs.
An Act for the relief of Blanche Naomi Greenlees.
An Act for the relief of Leslie William McNally.
An Act for the relief of Jacqueline Marie Scully Sirois.
An Act for the relief of Phyllis Christina McLeod Daly.
An Act for the relief of Winnie Florence Clitheroe DuVal.
An Act for the relief of Muriel Elizabeth McCurry Welham.

- An Act for the relief of Betty Margaret Slinn Metivier.
An Act for the relief of Fanny Abramowitch Mergler.
An Act for the relief of John Wood.
An Act for the relief of Olivia Mary Tipping Morris.
An Act for the relief of Mable Veronica Askin Williamson.
An Act for the relief of Christine Rachel MacLeod Nicholson.
An Act for the relief of Anne Halperin Perelmutter.
An Act for the relief of Phyllis Rochlin Rabinovitch.
An Act for the relief of Mary Kaybridge Goulbourn.
An Act for the relief of Muriel Alice Mary Westgate.
An Act for the relief of John Elliot Cumming.
An Act for the relief of Ethel Bell Lifshitz.
An Act for the relief of Martin Matthew Waagemans.
An Act for the relief of Elaine Ruby Cooper Pierre.
An Act for the relief of Gertrude Toulch Standard.
An Act for the relief of Thomas Gordon Williams.
An Act for the relief of Ethel Lerner Baker.
An Act for the relief of Robert Earl Skinner.
An Act for the relief of Chasia Berger Wolf.
An Act for the relief of Henry William Askew.
An Act for the relief of Lemman Makinson.
An Act for the relief of Rose Anna Levesque Kirkland.
An Act for the relief of Douglas Barrymore Stone.
An Act for the relief of Nancy Doria Evan-Wong Meade.
An Act for the relief of Louise Elizabeth Garner Mitchell.
An Act for the relief of Vivian Pearl McCrea Gunning.
An Act for the relief of George Bruce Lancaster.
An Act for the relief of Lillian Soper Pearce Smith.
An Act for the relief of Antoinette Carriere Lepine.
An Act for the relief of Marjorie Blythe Shore Marriott.
An Act for the relief of Norman Harold Lucas.
An Act for the relief of Blanche Irene Aurore Schryer Batryn.
An Act for the relief of Leah Judith Godfrey Green.
An Act for the relief of Phyllis Martin Payne.
An Act for the relief of Geraldine Estelle Leduc Brunet.
An Act for the relief of John Allen Young.
An Act for the relief of Laura Kathleen Potter Stewart.
An Act for the relief of Edna Hannah Keene Ley.
An Act for the relief of Ada Friedman Mendelsohn.
An Act for the relief of Ann Mitchell Rabinovitch.
An Act for the relief of Ernest Joseph Poirier.
An Act for the relief of Maria De Gregoria Zarbatany.
An Act for the relief of Jean Paul Verret.
An Act for the relief of Gladys Eileen Hungate Norman.
An Act for the relief of Marie-Anne Alice Lalonde Campey.
An Act for the relief of Sadye Gasn Blidner.
An Act for the relief of Lera Mary Rombough Kirkey.
An Act for the relief of Micheline Loranger Major.
An Act for the relief of Jane Letitia Hardie Ball.
An Act for the relief of Russell Mowbray Meredith.
An Act for the relief of Jack Elmhirst Webster.
An Act for the relief of Annie Kwiat Maislin.
An Act for the relief of Douglas Charles Blair.
An Act for the relief of Therese Simonne St. Onge Laurier.
An Act for the relief of Carmen Emily Adelle McCoy Jackson.
An Act for the relief of Helen Alma Lambert Anderson.

- An Act for the relief of Bertha Marks Cohen.
An Act for the relief of Stella Margaret Rollo McKee.
An Act for the relief of Helena Matyla Martyniak.
An Act for the relief of Marie Rosanna Emelda (Imelda) Lecomte Bolduc.
An Act for the relief of Rose Slosarczyk Bydlinski.
An Act for the relief of Helen Meadows MacNaughton.
An Act for the relief of Walter Kerr Dow.
An Act for the relief of Thora Yvonne Easy Weaver.
An Act for the relief of Robert Cohen.
An Act for the relief of Ruby Gladys Burns Thornhill.
An Act for the relief of Joseph Francois Xavier Beland.
An Act for the relief of Joseph Neist.
An Act for the relief of Harry Goldbloom.
An Act for the relief of Winnifred Julia Lester Stockless.
An Act for the relief of George Eustorgio Lanzon.
An Act for the relief of Laurette Amyot McGroarty.
An Act for the relief of Hilda Marie Adeline Bouvier Cardy.
An Act for the relief of Reuben Robert Shapiro.
An Act for the relief of Mary White Sheppard.
An Act for the relief of Ulderic Cadieux.
An Act for the relief of Helen Irene Barney Hutchinson.
An Act for the relief of Alice Jean Young Gulliver.
An Act for the relief of Joseph Lucien Alphonse Martel.
An Act for the relief of Georges Emile Bernier.
An Act for the relief of Margaret Veronica Quinn Davies.
An Act for the relief of Max Gurevitch.
An Act for the relief of Romuald Joseph Jean Lamoureux.
An Act respecting the purchase by Canadian Pacific Railway Company of shares of the capital stock of The Shawinigan Falls Terminal Railway Company.
An Act respecting The Limitholders' Mutual Insurance Company.
An Act respecting United Grain Growers Limited.
An Act to amend The Canadian Red Cross Society Act.
An Act respecting the appointment of Auditors for National Railways.
An Act to amend The Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912, and The Ontario Boundaries Extension Act.
An Act to incorporate Ukrainian National Federation of Canada.
An Act to amend The Northwest Territories Power Commission Act.
An Act to amend The Precious Metals Marking Act, 1946.
An Act respecting Grants of Public Lands.
An Act respecting Crown Lands in the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories.
An Act to amend the Excise Tax Act.
An Act to amend the Railway Act.
An Act to amend the Customs Tariff.
An Act to incorporate Alberta Natural Gas Company.
An Act to incorporate Prairie Transmission Lines Limited.
An Act to incorporate United Security Insurance Company.
An Act to incorporate The Apostolic Trustees of the Friars Minor or Franciscans.
An Act to incorporate The Canadian Commerce Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Mutual Insurance Company.

An Act to amend the Customs Act.

An Act to amend the Cold Storage Act.

An Act to bring the Criminal Code and the Canada Evidence Act into force in Newfoundland.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code.

An Act to amend the Research Council Act.

To these Bills Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate in the following words:—

“In His Majesty’s name, the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General doth assent to these Bills”.

The Honourable the Speaker of the Commons then addressed the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General, as follows:—

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

“The Commons of Canada have voted supplies required to enable the Government to defray certain expenses of the Public Service;”

“In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Honour the following Bill:—

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the Public Service of the Financial year ending the 31st March, 1951.

“To which Bill I humbly request Your Honour’s Assent.”

After the Clerk had read the title of this Bill.

To this Bill the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate in the following words:—

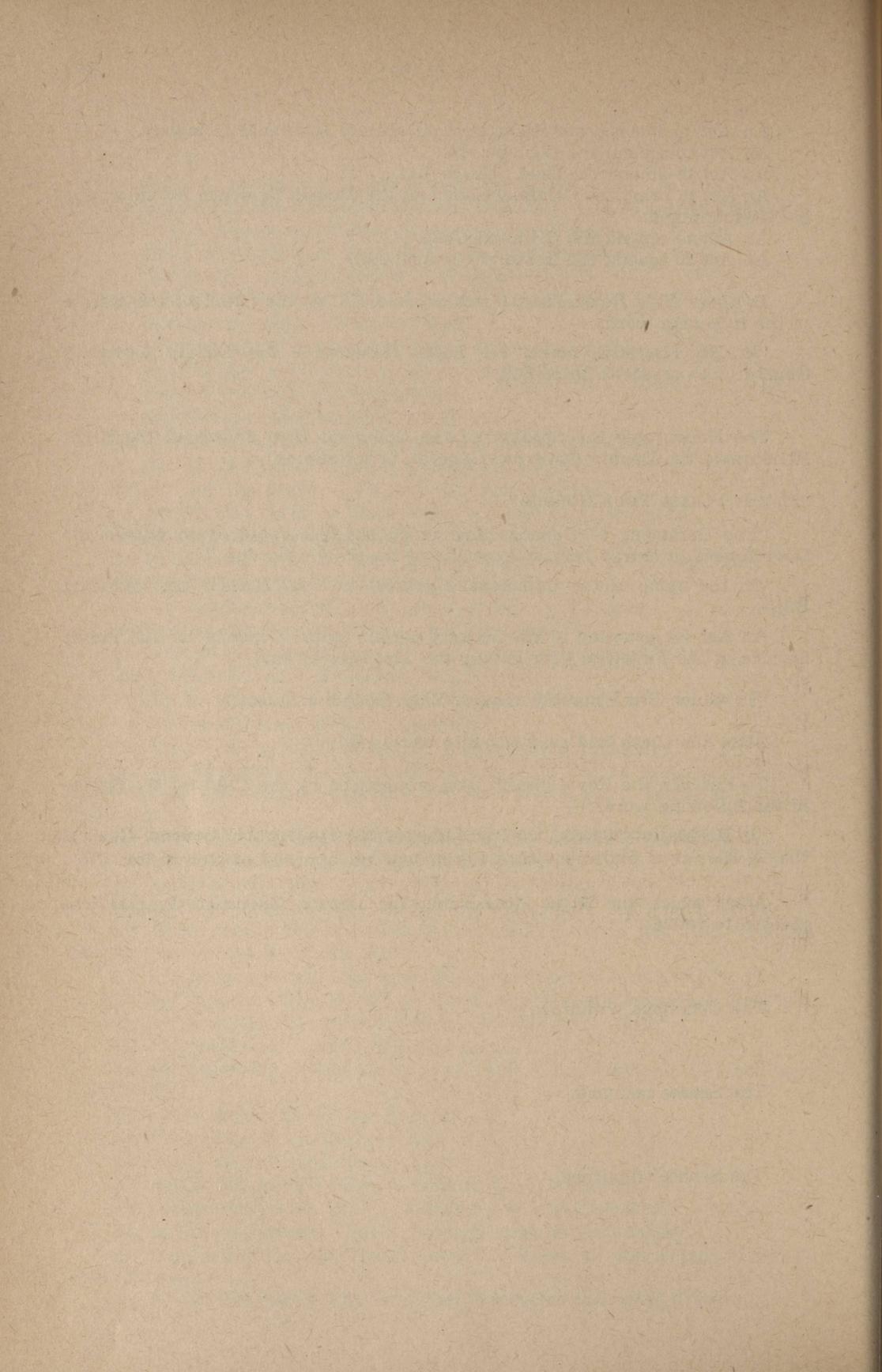
“In His Majesty’s name, the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General thanks His Loyal Subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill”.

After which the Right Honourable the Deputy Governor General was pleased to retire.

The Commons withdrew.

The Senate resumed.

The Senate adjourned.



ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Friday, 2nd June, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

MOTIONS

For Friday, 2nd June, 1950

No. 1.

By the Honourable Senator Marcotte:

24th May,—That, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.

No. 2.

By the Honourable Senator King for the Honourable Senator Robertson.

That it is expedient that Parliament do approve of Convention No. 88, Employment Service Convention, 1948, which was adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization at its Thirty-first Session at San Francisco on the ninth day of July, 1948, and this House do approve of the same.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Friday, 2nd June, 1950

No. 1.

24th March,—Second Reading of Bill (S-2), intituled: “An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure”.—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

30th May,—Consideration of the amendments made by the House of Commons to the Bill (J-4), intituled: “An Act to amend the Aeronautics Act”.—(*Honourable Senator King for the Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 3.

30th May,—Consideration of the amendments made by the House of Commons to the Bill (O-6), intituled: “An Act to amend The National Parks Act”.—(*Honourable Senator King for the Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 4.

30th May,—Second Reading of Bill (236), intituled: “An Act to amend The Tariff Board Act”.—(*Honourable Senator King for the Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 5.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator Horner*).

For Monday, 5th June, 1950

No. 1.

30th May,—Second Reading of Bill (W-8), intituled: "An Act to amend The Foreign Insurance Companies Act, 1932".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

30th May,—Second Reading of Bill (X-8), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 3.

1st June,—Second Reading of Bill (249), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canada Grain Act".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Friday, June 2</i>		
262	Banking and Commerce.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security.....	11.30 a.m.
<i>Tuesday, June 6</i>		
258	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	8.00 p.m.
<i>Wednesday, June 7</i>		
262	Public Health and Welfare.....	} 11.00 a.m. and When Senate rises
262	Miscellaneous Private Bills.....		8.00 p.m.
<i>Thursday, June 8</i>		
262	Finance.....	} 11.00 a.m. and When Senate rises
<i>Friday, June 9</i>		
262	Public Buildings and Grounds.....	11.00 a.m.

No. 47

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

 Friday, 2nd June, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Doone,	Haig,	Petten,
Barbour,	Duffus,	Horner,	Quinn,
Beaubien,	Dupuis,	Isnor,	Reid,
Beauregard,	Emmerson,	King,	Robertson,
Bishop,	Euler,	Kinley,	Roebuck,
Burchill,	Fraser,	Lacasse,	Stambaugh,
Burke,	Gershaw,	Lambert,	Stevenson,
Calder,	Gladstone,	Marcotte,	Taylor,
Crerar,	Godbout,	McKeen,	Turgeon,
David,	Golding,	Paterson,	Wilson,
Davis,			Wood.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Robertson presented to the Senate a Bill (Y-8), intituled: "An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act, 1934".

The said Bill was read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Monday, next.

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:—

Copy of an Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character, signed by Canada on December 17, 1949. (Treaty Series, 1949/28) (Bilingual).

The Honourable Senator Robertson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Reid, moved that it be—

Resolved,—That it is expedient that Parliament do approve of Convention No. 88, Employment Service Convention, 1948, which was adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization at its Thirty-first Session at San Francisco on the ninth day of July, 1948, and this House do approve of the same.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure", was read the second time.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendments made by the House of Commons to the Bill (J-4), intituled: "An Act to amend the Aeronautics Act".

The Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the said amendments be now concurred in.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have agreed to the amendments made by the House of Commons to this Bill, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being called for the consideration of the amendment made by the House of Commons to the Bill (O-6), intituled: "An Act to amend The National Parks Act", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Monday, next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator McKeen moved that the Bill (236), intituled: "An Act to amend The Tariff Board Act", be now read a second time.

After debate,
The said Bill was read the second time.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

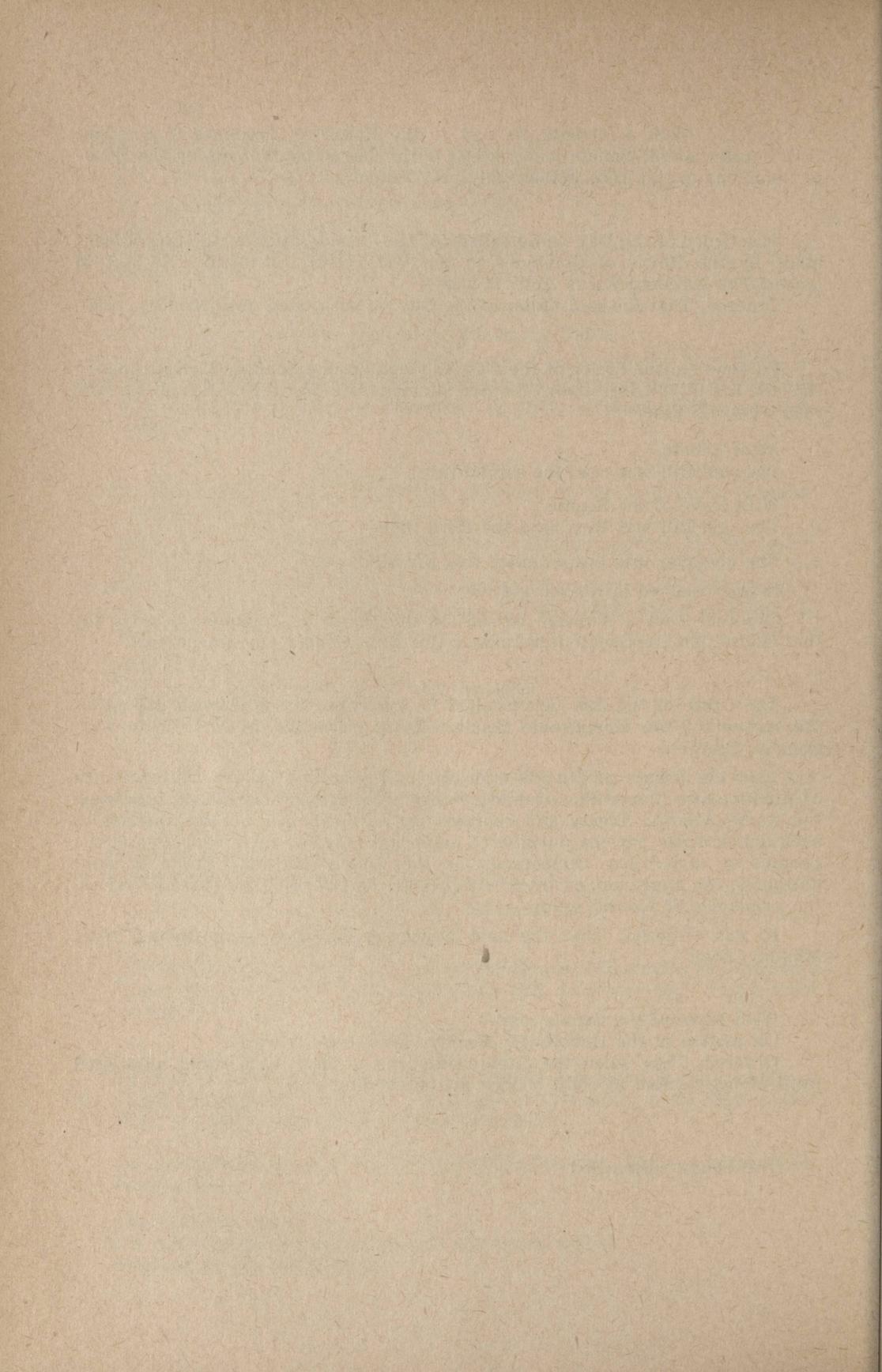
It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Monday, next.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns to-day, it do stand adjourned until Monday, next, at eight o'clock in the evening.

The Senate adjourned.



ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Monday, 5th June, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

MOTION

For Wednesday, 7th June, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Marcotte:

24th May,—That, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Monday, 5th June, 1950

No. 1.

30th May,—Second Reading of Bill (W-8), intituled: "An Act to amend The Foreign Insurance Companies Act, 1932".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

30th May,—Second Reading of Bill (X-8), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 3.

2nd June,—Second Reading of Bill (Y-8), intituled: "An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act, 1934".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 4.

1st June,—Second Reading of Bill (249), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canada Grain Act".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 5.

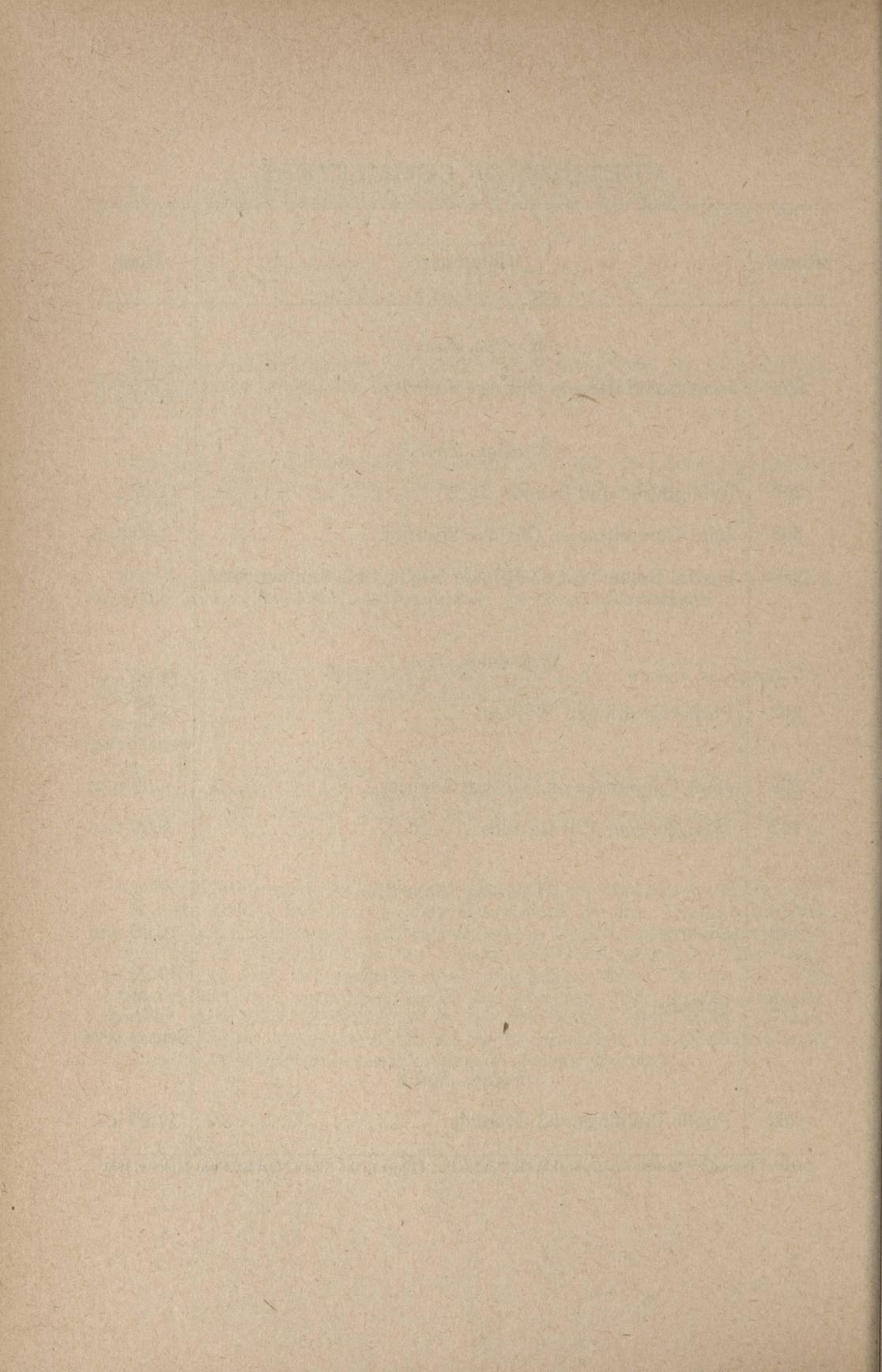
30th May,—Consideration of the amendments made by the House of Commons to the Bill (O-6), intituled: "An Act to amend The National Parks Act".—(*Honourable Senator King for the Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 6.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator Horner*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Monday, June 5</i>		
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security	{ 4.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.
<i>Tuesday, June 6</i>		
262	Immigration and Labour	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security	4.00 p.m.
258	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	8.00 p.m.
<i>Wednesday, June 7</i>		
262	Public Health and Welfare	{ 11.00 a.m. and When Senate rises
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security	4.00 p.m.
262	Miscellaneous Private Bills	8.00 p.m.
<i>Thursday, June 8</i>		
148	Divorce	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance	{ 11.00 a.m. and When Senate rises
<i>Friday, June 9</i>		
262	Public Buildings and Grounds	11.00 a.m.



No. 48

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SENATE OF CANADA

Monday, 5th June, 1950

8 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Barbour,	Duffus,	Haig,	Reid,
Beaubien,	Emmerson,	Horner,	Robertson,
Beauregard,	Euler,	Hugessen,	Stambaugh,
Buchanan,	Fafard,	Hurtubise,	Stevenson,
Burchill,	Fallis,	Isnor,	Taylor,
Burke,	Farquhar,	King,	Turgeon,
Calder,	Fogo,	Kinley,	Vaillancourt,
Crerar,	Gershaw,	Paquet,	Vien,
David,	Gladstone,	Paterson,	Wilson,
Davis,	Golding,	Quinn,	Wood.
Doone,	Gouin,	Raymond,	

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Paterson, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (177), intituled: "An Act to amend The Income Tax Act", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the Senate would be pleased to receive the same.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

1. Page 6, line 47: After "corporations" insert "or trusts".
2. Page 7, line 1: After "(eb)" insert "or (ec)".
3. Page 9: Add the following as new sub-clause (3) of clause 11:

“(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), subsection (1) is not applicable in a case where control of the payer corporation has been, pursuant to a right which existed on or before May 10th, 1950, acquired before June 30th, 1950.”
4. Page 13, lines 44 and 45: Delete “(within the meaning of that expression as used in subsection (1A) of section 27)”.
5. Page 14, lines 1 to 5: Delete sub-paragraph (iii) and substitute the following:

“(iii) expended amounts each of which is

 - (A) an expenditure in respect of charitable activities carried on by the corporation itself,
 - (B) a gift to an organization in Canada the income of which for the period is exempt from tax under this Part by virtue of paragraph (ea), or
 - (C) a gift to a corporation resident in Canada the income of which for the period is exempt from tax under this Part by virtue of this paragraph, and

the aggregate of which is not less than 90 per cent of the corporation's income for the period,”
6. Page 14: Add the following as new paragraph (ec) of subclause (1) of clause 21:

“(ec) a trust all the property of which is held absolutely in trust exclusively for charitable purposes, that has not, since June 1st, 1950, acquired control of any corporation and that, during the period,

 - (i) did not carry on any business,
 - (ii) had no debts incurred since June 1st, 1950, other than obligations arising in respect of salaries, rents and other current operating expenses, and
 - (iii) made gifts, the aggregate of which are not less than 90 per cent of its income for the period, to organizations in Canada or corporations resident in Canada the incomes of which for the period are exempt from tax under this Part by virtue of paragraph (ea) or (eb).”
7. Page 14, lines 14 to 24: Delete lines 14 to 24, both inclusive, and substitute the following:

“(3) For the purpose of paragraph (eb) or (ec) of subsection one

 - (a) a corporation is controlled by another corporation or by a trust if more than 50 per cent of its issued share capital (having full voting rights under all circumstances) belong to

- (i) the other corporation or the trust, or
 - (ii) the other corporation or the trust and persons with whom the other corporation or the trust does not deal at arms length, but a corporation or trust shall be deemed not to have acquired control of a corporation if it has not purchased (or otherwise acquired for a consideration) any of the shares in the capital stock of that corporation.
- (b) there shall be included in computing a corporation's or trust's income all gifts received by the corporation or trust other than gifts received subject to a trust or direction that the property given, or property substituted therefor, is to be held by the corporation or trust for the purpose of gaining or producing income therefrom, and
- (c) subsection (4) of section 58 is not applicable in determining a trust's income."

8. Page 27, line 26: After "corporation" insert "or trust".

9. Page 27, line 28: Delete "or (eb)" and substitute ", (eb) or (ec)".

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:—

Report of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1950.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That the name of the Honourable Senator Beaubien be added to the list of Senators serving on the Standing Committee on Immigration and Labour.

With leave,

The Senate proceeded to the second Order of the Day.

Accordingly, the Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the Bill (X-8), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Senate reverted to the first Order of the Day.

Accordingly, the Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the Bill (W-8), intituled: "An Act to amend The Foreign Insurance Companies Act, 1932", be now read a second time.

After debate,

The said Bill was read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (Y-8), intituled: "An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act, 1934", it was—
Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the Bill (249), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canada Grain Act", be now read a second time.

After debate,

The said Bill was read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendment made by the House of Commons to the Bill (O-6), intituled: "An Act to amend The National Parks Act".

The said amendment was concurred in.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have agreed to the amendment made by the House of Commons to the said Bill, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 6th June, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

MOTION

For Wednesday, 7th June, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Marcotte:

24th May,—That, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned,

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 6th June, 1950

No. 1.

2nd June,—Second Reading of Bill (Y-8), intituled: "An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act, 1934".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

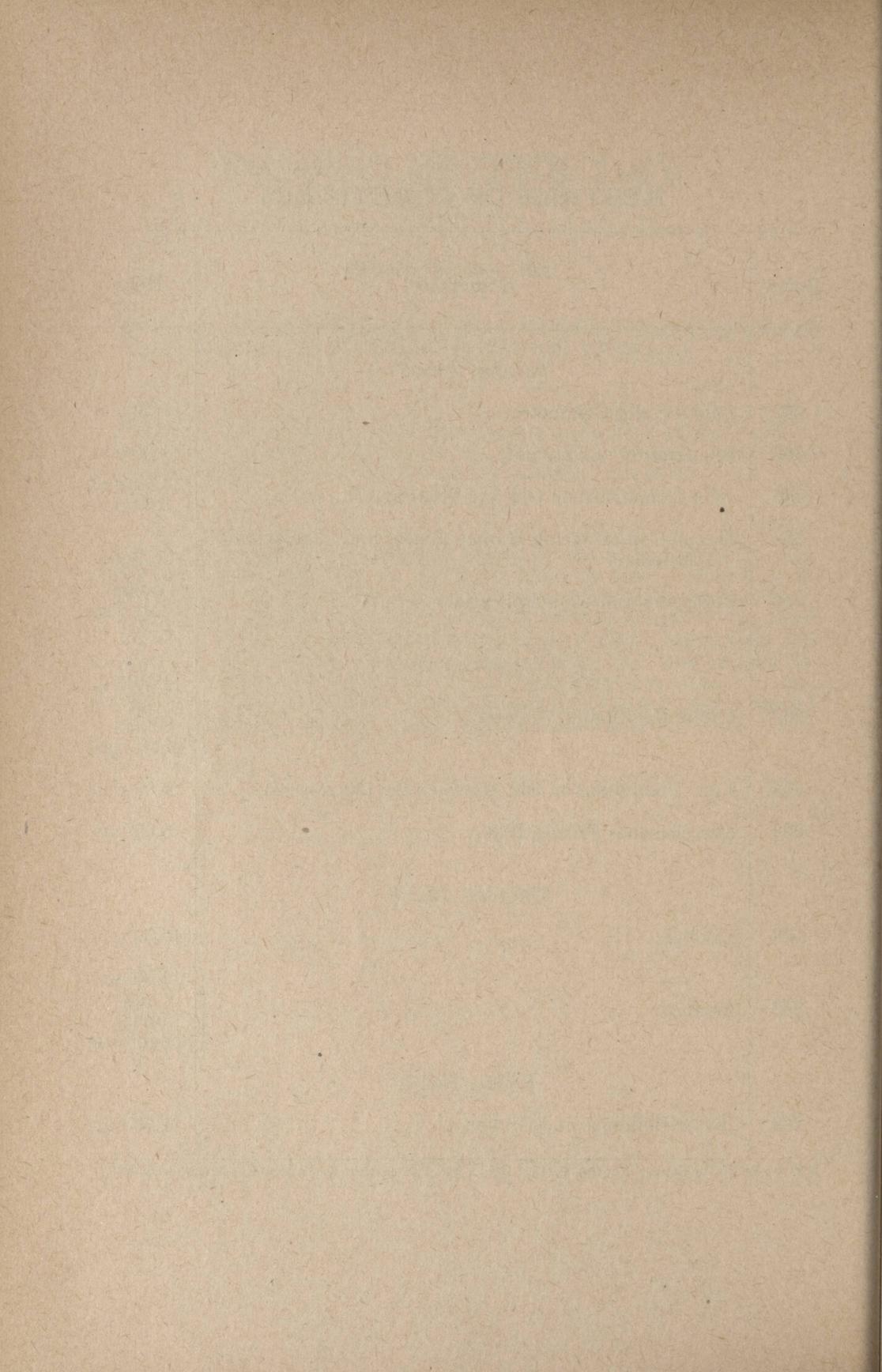
5th June,—Consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to the Bill (177), intituled: "An Act to amend The Income Tax Act".—(*Honourable Senator Paterson*).

No. 3.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator Horner*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Tuesday, June 6</i>		
262	Banking and Commerce.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Immigration and Labour.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security (<i>In camera</i>).....	{ 4.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.
258	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	8.00 p.m.
262	Transport and Communications.....	When Senate rises
<i>Wednesday, June 7</i>		
262	Public Health and Welfare.....	{ 11.00 a.m. and When Senate rises
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security (<i>In camera</i>).....	4.00 p.m.
262	Miscellaneous Private Bills.....	8.00 p.m.
<i>Thursday, June 8</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance.....	{ 11.00 a.m. and When Senate rises
<i>Friday, June 9</i>		
262	Public Buildings and Grounds.....	11.00 a.m.



No. 49

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 6th June, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Doone,	Haig,	Quinn,
Barbour,	Duffus,	Horner,	Raymond,
Beaubien,	Emmerson,	Hugessen,	Reid,
Beauregard,	Euler,	Hurtubise,	Robertson,
Bishop,	Fafard,	King,	Roebuck,
Buchanan,	Fallis,	Kinley,	Stambaugh,
Burchill,	Farquhar,	Lambert,	Stevenson,
Burke,	Ferland,	MacKinnon,	Taylor,
Calder,	Gershaw,	McGuire,	Turgeon,
Campbell,	Gladstone,	Nicol,	Vaillancourt,
Crerar,	Godbout,	Paquet,	Wilson,
David,	Golding,	Paterson,	Wood.
Davis,	Gouin,	Petten,	

PRAYERS.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate the first Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library of Parliament.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

OTTAWA, 23rd May, 1950.

Your Committee begs to present its first Report on the Library of Parliament.

Your Committee held a meeting on 23rd May, 1950, and considered the agenda prepared by the Joint Librarians. Your Committee begs to submit the following recommendations:

1. That the necessary steps be taken to erect a library building for the National Library, in which could be stored all books surplus to the needs of the Library of Parliament; and that in the meantime the Department of Public Works be requested to provide space for the storage of such books.

2. That the Civil Service Commission be requested to increase the establishment of the Library of Parliament by the addition of two positions: (1) Cataloguer (English), as from January 1, 1950, to be filled by Miss Florence Moore, at present Librarian Grade I, Library of Parliament; (2) Librarian Grade II (French).

3. That the sum of \$1,000 be provided annually in the estimates for the microfilming of old and valuable newspapers and periodicals in order to complete the bound files in the Library.

Respectfully submitted,

ÉLIE BEAUREGARD,
*Speaker of the Senate,
Chairman.*

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (252), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday, next.

The following petition was presented:—

By the Honourable Senator Euler:—

Of William V. Jarrett and others of Hamilton, Ontario; praying that, in order to effectively pool the strength of the free peoples on the side of law and order in the world and practically promote the cause of peace and freedom, Canada should join with the other democratic nations which sponsored the North Atlantic Pact, in sending delegates representing their principal political parties, to a convention to be held this year, if possible to explore how far these nations are willing to go in applying, within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of free federal union; and that our representatives in Parliament take whatever steps may be necessary to hasten the possibility and process of integration.

The Honourable Senator Aeltine, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented to the Senate the two hundred and fourteenth to the two hundred and forty-fifth Reports of the said Committee, both inclusive.

The same were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

FRIDAY, 26th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and fourteenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Joseph Lucien Andre Bergeron, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, chauffeur, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Antoinette Perreault Bergeron, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees paid under Rule 140 be refunded to the petitioner, less the sum of \$135.00.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 30th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and fifteenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Thelma Leggo Chicoine, of the town of Belle Anse, in the province of Quebec, bookkeeper, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Owen Alexander Chicoine, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 30th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and sixteenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Anna Kathleen Olga McCone Shaw, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, journalist, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with John Neufville Badgley Shaw, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 30th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and seventeenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Martin Luke Marlow, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Viola May Foster Marlow, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 30th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and eighteenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Helena Wilhelmina Thornburg Lawton, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, clerk, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with John Gerald Lawton, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Deputy Chairman.

TUESDAY, 30th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and nineteenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Bonnie Ruth McNab Sarrasin, of the city of Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, housekeeper, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with George Arthur Sarrasin, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 30th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and twentieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Lyndia Betsy Mayes Bernier, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Gerald Haddon Bernier, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 30th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and twenty-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Sarah Modlinsky Markis, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, seamstress, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Moe Markis, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects, except Rule 140 respecting payment of the Parliamentary fees.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees payable under Rule 140 be remitted, subject to payment of \$125.00.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Deputy Chairman.

TUESDAY, 30th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and twenty-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Anna Patiris Sarakinis, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with James Sarakinis, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 30th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and twenty-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Julia Ann Ramsell Blane, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Ronald Alexander Blane, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 30th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and twenty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Cyrile-Orance-Horence Presseau, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, mechanic, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie Jeanne Biron Presseau, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Deputy Chairman.

TUESDAY, 30th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and twenty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Paul Edmond Meerte, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, musician, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Ann Sharko Meerte, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 30th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and twenty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Charles George Storey, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, musician, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Elizabeth Hope Griffith Storey, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, 30th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and twenty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Mary Muriel Inez Larman Jarry, of the town of Mount Royal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her

marriage with Gerard Roland Raoul Jarry, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Deputy Chairman.

TUESDAY, 30th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and twenty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Mary Zilda Alix Runcie, of the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, saleslady, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with John Runcie, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Deputy Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 31st May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and twenty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Aili Esteri Kankaanpaa Toeppen, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, cook, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Bernhard Toeppen, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Deputy Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 31st May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and thirtieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Pierre Bouchard, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, mechanic, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Lucille Sasseville Bouchard, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 31st May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and thirty-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of William Aubrey Ricardo Aird, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, insurance clerk, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Olive Miriam Louise Sharples Aird, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 31st May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and thirty-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Marguerite Carmen Samson Wrigglesworth, of the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Thomas George Wrigglesworth, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Deputy Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 31st May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and thirty-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Andrew Cerat, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, salesman, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Irene Lerner Cerat, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Deputy Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 31st May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and thirty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Marie Lucille Giselle Roy Veilleux, of the town of Beauceville, in the province of Quebec, housekeeper, for an

Act to dissolve her marriage with Adrien Veilleux, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 31st May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and thirty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Mabel Pearl Speirs Lazor, of the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, housekeeper, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Maurice Lazor, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 31st May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and thirty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Lena Grace Connolly Hibberd, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, hairdresser, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with William Henry Hibberd, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Deputy Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 31st May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and thirty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Lilian Ferguson Gardner, of the city of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with George Gardner, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 31st May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and thirty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Marion Leonard Ryan, of the town of Bromptonville, in the province of Quebec, farmer, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Anne Swain Ryan, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 31st May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and thirty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Joseph Georges Neville Poirier, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, manager, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie Valeda Juliette Gingras Poirier, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 1st June, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and fortieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Marie Gisele St. Laurent Therrien, of Windsor Mills, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Leopold Therrien, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 1st June, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and forty-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Norah Nichol Meighen Allan, of the city of Tampa, in the state of Florida, one of the United States of America, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Francis Edward Allan, of the town of Dorval, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 1st June, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and forty-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Dora Eleanor Chalmers Grisley, of South Bolton, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Norman Alfred Grisley, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, 31st May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and forty-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Ruth Desiree Morrissette Chevalier, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, secretary, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Jean Paul Chevalier, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects, except Rule 140 respecting payment of the Parliamentary fees.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

3. The Committee recommend that the Parliamentary fees payable under Rule 140 be remitted, subject to payment of \$125.00.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Deputy Chairman.

THURSDAY, 1st June, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and forty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Richard Martello Johnston, of Terrebonne Heights, in the province of Quebec, clerk, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Alice Margaret Findlay Johnston, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

MONDAY, 29th May, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and forty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Ernest Beliveau, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, locomotive engineer, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Rita Maure Beliveau, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

With leave,

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the two hundred and fourteenth to the two hundred and forty-fifth Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive.

The said Reports were, on division, severally adopted.

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:—

Copy of Regulations made under The Veterans' Land Act, 1942, by Order in Council P.C. 2623, dated May 30, 1950.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the Bill (Y-8), intituled: "An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act, 1934", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to the Bill (177), intituled: "An Act to amend The Income Tax Act".

The said amendments were concurred in.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill, as amended, was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 7th June, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

MOTION

For Wednesday, 7th June, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Marcotte:

24th May,—That, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.

For Thursday, 8th June, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Robertson:—

6th June,—That it is expedient that the Houses of Parliament do approve the Convention of the World Meteorological Organization signed at Washington on October 11, 1947, and that this House do approve the same.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 7th June, 1950

No. 1.

6th June,—Consideration of the First Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library of Parliament.—(*Honourable Senator Lambert*).

No. 2.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator David*).

For Thursday, 8th June, 1950

6th June,—Second Reading of Bill (252), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Wednesday, June 7</i>		
262	Public Health and Welfare.....	11.00 a.m. and When Senate rises
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security (<i>In camera</i>).....	
262	Miscellaneous Private Bills.....	8.00 p.m.
<i>Thursday, June 8</i>		
148	Divorce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m. and When Senate rises
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security (<i>In camera</i>).....	
<i>Friday, June 9</i>		
262	Public Buildings and Grounds.....	11.00 a.m.
308	Joint Committee on Old Age Security (<i>In camera</i>).....	11.30 a.m.

N° 50

PROCÈS-VERBAUX

DU

SENAT DU CANADA

 Le mercredi 7 juin 1950

Trois heures de l'après-midi.

L'honorable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Président

Les membres présents sont:

Les honorables sénateurs

Aseltine,	Doone,	Gouin,	Petten,
Barbour,	Duffus,	Haig,	Pirie,
Beaubien,	Dupuis,	Horner,	Quinn,
Beauregard,	Emmerson,	Hugessen,	Reid,
Bishop,	Euler,	Hurtubise,	Robertson,
Buchanan,	Fafard,	Hushion,	Roebuck,
Burchill,	Fallis,	King,	Stambaugh,
Burke,	Farquhar,	Lacasse,	Stevenson,
Calder,	Ferland,	Lambert,	Taylor,
Campbell,	Fogo,	MacKinnon,	Turgeon,
Crerar,	Gershaw,	Marcotte,	Vaillancourt,
David,	Gladstone,	McGuire,	Vien,
Davis,	Godbout,	Nicol,	Wilson,
Dessureault,	Golding,	Paquet,	Wood.

PRIÈRES.

La Chambre des communes, par son Greffier, transmet un message par lequel elle retourne le Bill (K-8), intitulé: "Loi modifiant la Loi de l'inspection de l'électricité, 1928",

Aux fins d'informer le Sénat qu'elle a adopté ce bill, sans modification.

La Chambre des communes, par son Greffier, transmet un message par lequel elle retourne le Bill (L-8), intitulé: "Loi modifiant la Loi de l'inspection du gaz",

Aux fins d'informer le Sénat qu'elle a adopté ce bill, sans modification.

La Chambre des communes, par son Greffier, transmet un message avec un Bill (135), intitulé: "Loi modifiant la Loi sur les approvisionnements du ministère des Transports", pour lequel elle sollicite l'agrément du Sénat.

Ledit bill est lu la première fois.

Ordonné: Qu'il soit inscrit à l'Ordre du jour pour une deuxième lecture vendredi prochain.

La Chambre des communes, par son Greffier, transmet un message avec un Bill (221), intitulé: "Loi prévoyant le paiement et la distribution de parts de prise", pour lequel elle sollicite l'agrément du Sénat,

Ledit bill est lu la première fois.

Ordonné: Qu'il soit inscrit à l'Ordre du jour pour une deuxième lecture vendredi prochain.

L'honorable sénateur Hugessen, du comité permanent des Banques et du commerce, auquel a été déferé le Bill (X-8), intitulé: "Loi modifiant la Loi des compagnies d'assurance canadiennes et britanniques, 1932", rapporte que le comité, après avoir étudié ce bill, l'a chargé d'en faire rapport, avec un amendement, qu'il soumettra au Sénat dès qu'il lui plaira de le recevoir.

Ledit amendement est alors lu par le Greffier, comme suit:—

Page 22, ligne 35. Au mot "et", substituer le mot "ou".

Avec la permission du Sénat,
Ledit amendement est agréé.

Avec la permission du Sénat,
Ledit bill, tel que modifié, est lu la troisième fois.

Étant posée la question de savoir si ce bill, tel que modifié, doit être adopté, Elle est résolue par l'affirmative.

Ordonné: Que le Greffier se rende à la Chambre des communes et l'informe que le Sénat a adopté ce bill, auquel il sollicite son agrément.

L'honorable sénateur Hugessen, du comité permanent des Banques et du commerce, auquel a été déféré le Bill (W-8), intitulé: "Loi modifiant la Loi des compagnies d'assurance étrangères, 1932", rapporte que le comité, après avoir étudié ce bill, l'a chargé d'en faire rapport au Sénat, sans modification.

Avec la permission du Sénat,

Ledit bill est alors lu la troisième fois.

Étant posée la question de savoir si ce bill doit être adopté,
Elle est résolue par l'affirmative.

Ordonné: Que le Greffier se rende à la Chambre des communes et l'informe que le Sénat a adopté ce bill, pour lequel il sollicite son agrément.

L'honorable sénateur Aseltine, Président du comité permanent des Divorces, présente au Sénat les bills suivants:—

Bill (Z-8), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Joseph-Lucien-André Bergeron".

Bill (A-9), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Thelma Leggo Chicoine".

Bill (B-9), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Anna Kathleen Olga McCone Shaw".

Bill (C-9), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Martin Luke Marlow".

Bill (D-9), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Helena Wilhelmina Thornburg Lawton".

Bill (E-9), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Bonnie Ruth McNab Sarrasin".

Bill (F-9), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Lyndia Betsy Mayes Bernier".

Bill (G-9), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Sarah Modlinsky Markis".

Bill (H-9), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Anna Patiris Sarakinis".

Bill (I-9), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Julia Ann Ramsell Blane".

Bill (J-9), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Cyrile-Orance-Horence Presseau".

Bill (K-9), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Paul-Edmond Meerte".

Bill (L-9), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Charles George Storey".

Bill (M-9), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Mary Muriel Inez Larman Jarry".

Bill (N-9), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Mary Zilda Alix Runcie".

Bill (O-9), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Aili Esteri Kankaanpaa Toebben".

Bill (P-9), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Pierre Bouchard".

Bill (Q-9), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à William Aubrey Ricardo Aird".

Bill (R-9), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Marguerite Carmen Samson Wrigglesworth".

Bill (S-9), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Andrew Cerat".

Bill (T-9), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Marie-Lucille-Giselle Roy Veilleux".

Bill (U-9), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Mabel Pearl Speirs Lazor".

Bill (V-9), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Lena Grace Connolly Hibberd".

Bill (W-9), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Lilian Ferguson Gardner".

Bill (X-9), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Marion Leonard Ryan".

Bill (Y-9), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Joseph-Georges-Neville Poirier".

Bill (Z-9), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Marie-Gisèle St-Laurent Therrien".

Bill (A-10), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Norah Nichol Meighen Allan".

Bill (B-10), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Dora Eleanor Chalmers Grisley".

Bill (C-10), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Ruth-Désirée Morrissette Chevalier".

Bill (D-10), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Richard Martello Johnston".

Bill (E-10), intitulé: "Loi pour faire droit à Ernest Béliveau".

Lesdits bills sont lus séparément la première fois, sur division.

Avec la permission du Sénat,

Lesdits bills sont lus séparément les deuxième et troisième fois, sur division.

Étant posée la question de savoir si ces bills doivent être adoptés,

Elle est résolue par l'affirmative, sur division.

Ordonné: Que le Greffier se rende à la Chambre des communes pour l'informer que le Sénat a adopté ces bills auxquels il sollicite son agrément, et qu'un message soit transmis à la Chambre des communes, pour lui en communiquer, avec prière de les renvoyer au Sénat, les témoignages rendus en l'espèce devant le comité permanent des Divorces, ainsi que les pièces justificatives déposées devant ledit comité.

L'honorable sénateur Marcotte, appuyé par l'honorable sénateur Veniot, propose qu'il soit—

Résolu: Que, de l'avis du Sénat, lorsqu'un amendement est apporté ou doit être apporté à la Constitution du Canada, et qu'il exige le consentement d'une ou de plusieurs provinces, ce consentement doit être exprimé uniquement par une loi ou une résolution de la Législature ou des Législatures des provinces intéressées.

Après débat, il est—

Ordonné: Que la suite du débat sur ladite motion soit différée à demain.

Suivant l'Ordre du jour, le Sénat passe à l'étude du premier rapport du comité mixte des deux Chambres concernant la Bibliothèque du Parlement.

Ledit rapport est adopté, sur division.

Suivant l'Ordre du jour le Sénat reprend le débat ajourné sur la motion de l'honorable sénateur Euler, appuyé par l'honorable sénateur Crerar, proposant—

QUE le Sénat du Canada approuve la convocation, par les États-Unis d'Amérique, d'une Convention de délégués des démocraties marraines du Traité de l'Atlantique-Nord et qui représentera les principaux partis politiques de ces

démocraties, aux fins de déterminer dans quelle mesure leurs peuples, ainsi que les peuples des autres démocraties que la Convention peut inviter à se faire représenter au moyen de délégués, peuvent appliquer, dans le cadre des Nations Unies, les principes d'une union fédérale.

Après débat, il est—

Ordonné: Que la suite du débat sur ladite motion soit différée à demain.

Le Sénat s'ajourne.

AFFAIRES DE ROUTINE

Jeudi, 8 juin 1950

Présentation des requêtes. Lectures des requêtes. Rapports des comités. Avis de questions, d'interpellations et de motions.

MOTION

Pour jeudi, 8 juin 1950

Par l'honorable sénateur Robertson.

6 juin,—QU'il importe que les Chambres du Parlement approuvent la Convention de l'Organisation Météorologique Mondiale, signée à Washington le 11 octobre 1947, et que cette Chambre approuve ladite Convention.

ORDRE DU JOUR

Pour jeudi, 8 juin 1950

N° 1.

6 juin—Deuxième lecture du Bill (252), intitulé: "Loi modifiant la Loi sur la Commission canadienne du blé, 1935".—(L'honorable sénateur Robertson.)

N° 2.

9 mai—Reprise du débat ajourné sur la motion de l'honorable sénateur Euler, appuyé par l'honorable sénateur Crerar,—Que le Sénat du Canada approuve la convocation, par les États-Unis d'Amérique, d'une Convention de délégués des démocraties marraines du Traité de l'Atlantique-Nord et qui représentent les principaux partis politiques de ces démocraties, aux fins de déterminer dans quelle mesure leurs peuples, ainsi que les peuples des autres démocraties que la Convention peut inviter à se faire représenter au moyen de délégués, peuvent appliquer, dans le cadre des Nations Unies, les principes d'une union fédérale.—(L'honorable sénateur Beaubien.)

N° 3.

7 juin—Reprise du débat ajourné sur la motion de l'honorable sénateur Marcotte, appuyé par l'honorable sénateur Veniot, que, de l'avis du Sénat, lorsqu'un amendement est apporté ou doit être apporté à la Constitution du Canada, et qu'il exige le consentement d'une ou de plusieurs provinces, ce consentement doit être exprimé uniquement par une loi ou une résolution de la Législature ou des Législatures des provinces intéressées.—(L'honorable sénateur Gouin.)

Pour vendredi, 9 juin 1950

N° 1.

7 juin—Deuxième lecture du Bill (135), intitulé: "Loi modifiant la Loi sur les approvisionnements du ministère des Transports".—(L'honorable sénateur Robertson.)

N° 2.

7 juin—Deuxième lecture du Bill (221), intitulé: "Loi prévoyant le paiement et la distribution de parts de prise".—(L'honorable sénateur Robertson.)

CONVOCATION DES COMITÉS

Salle	Comité	Heure
<i>Le jeudi 8 juin</i>		
148	Divorces.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Transports et communications.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Comité mixte sur la sécurité pour la vieillesse (<i>à huis clos</i>)	11.30 a.m.
<i>Le vendredi 9 juin</i>		
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Comité mixte sur la sécurité pour la vieillesse (<i>à huis clos</i>)	11.30 a.m.

No. 51

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

 Thursday, 8th June, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Doone,	Hawkins,	Petten,
Barbour,	Duffus,	Horner,	Pirie,
Beaubien,	Dupuis,	Hugessen,	Quinn,
Beauregard,	Emmerson,	Hurtubise,	Reid,
Bishop,	Euler,	Hushion,	Robertson,
Buchanan,	Fafard,	King,	Roebuck,
Burchill,	Fallis,	Lacasse,	Stambaugh,
Burke,	Farquhar,	Lambert,	Stevenson,
Calder,	Gershaw,	MacKinnon,	Taylor,
Campbell,	Gladstone,	Marcotte,	Turgeon,
Crerar,	Godbout,	McGuire,	Vaillancourt,
David,	Golding,	Nicol,	Vien,
Davis,	Gouin,	Paquet,	Wood.
Dessureault,	Haig,	Paterson,	

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (S-2), intituled: "An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (177), intituled: "An Act to amend The Income Tax Act",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have agreed to the amendments made by the Senate to this Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (134), intituled: "An Act to amend the Militia Pension Act and change the Title thereof", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Monday, next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (209), intituled: "An Act to amend The Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Monday, next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (133), intituled: "An Act respecting National Defence", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Monday, next.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (266), intituled: "An Act to Provide for the Operation and Maintenance of a Residence for the Prime Minister of Canada", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Monday, next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the Bill (252), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935" be now read the second time.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until Monday, next.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

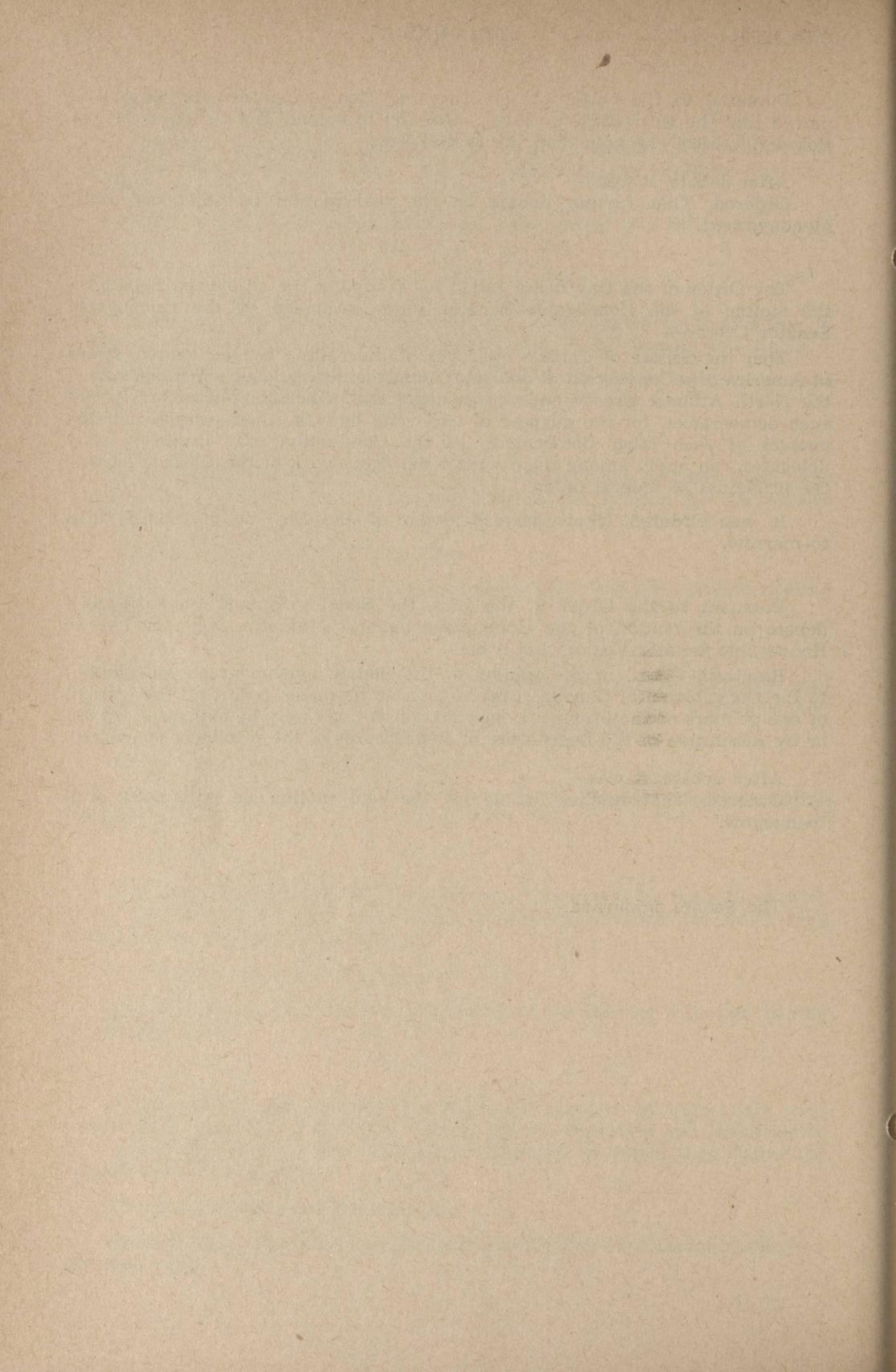
Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Marcotte, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that it be—

Resolved,—That, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more of the provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.



ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Friday, 9th June, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

MOTION

For Friday, 9th June, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Robertson:—

6th June,—That it is expedient that the Houses of Parliament do approve the Convention of the World Meteorological Organization signed at Washington on October 11, 1947, and that this House do approve the same.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Friday, 9th June, 1950

No. 1.

7th June,—Second Reading of Bill (135), intituled: "An Act to amend The Department of Transport Stores Act".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

7th June,—Second Reading of Bill (221), intituled: "An Act to provide for the Payment and Distribution of Prize Money".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 3.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator Beaubien*).

No. 4.

7th June,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Marcotte, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more of the provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.—(*Honourable Senator Lambert*).

For Monday, 12th June, 1950

No. 1.

8th June,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for the second reading of Bill (252), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935".—(*Honourable Senator Haig*).

No. 2.

8th June,—Second Reading of Bill (133), intituled: "An Act respecting National Defence".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 3.

8th June,—Second Reading of Bill (134), intituled: "An Act to amend the Militia Pension Act and change the Title thereof".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 4.

8th June,—Second Reading of Bill (209), intituled: "An Act to amend The Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 5.

8th June,—Second Reading of Bill (266), intituled: "An Act to Provide for the Operation and Maintenance of a Residence for the Prime Minister of Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
262	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Monday, June 12</i></p> Finance.....	<p style="text-align: center;">When Senate rises</p>

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No. 52

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SENATE OF CANADA

Friday, 9th June, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable JAMES H. KING, P.C., Speaker, *pro tem.*

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Emmerson,	Hurtubise,	Reid,
Barbour,	Fafard,	Hushion,	Robertson,
Beaubien,	Fallis,	King,	Roebuck,
Bishop,	Farquhar,	Lacasse,	Stambaugh,
Buchanan,	Gershaw,	MacKinnon,	Stevenson,
Crerar,	Gladstone,	McLean,	Taylor,
David,	Godbout,	Paquet,	Vien,
Davis,	Golding,	Paterson,	Wilson,
Doone,	Haig,	Petten,	Wood.
Dupuis,	Horner,	Quinn,	

The Clerk at the Table informed the Senate that the Honourable the Speaker was unavoidably absent.

The Honourable Senator Haig, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien, moved:—

That in the absence of the Honourable the Speaker, the Honourable Senator King do preside as Speaker.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the Clerk declared the said motion carried in the affirmative.

Whereupon the Honourable Senator King took the Chair.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their two hundred and forty-sixth to two hundred and forty-eighth Reports, both inclusive.

The same were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THURSDAY, 8th June, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and forty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of David Allan Ferguson, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, painter, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Mary Agnes Gallagher Ferguson, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 8th June, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and forty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Ann Louise Fuller Brais, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, domestic, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Alcide Brais, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

THURSDAY, 8th June, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and forty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Helen Leola Davidson Hunter, of the city of Kingston, in the province of Ontario, textile worker, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Donald Cornelius Hunter, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

2. The Committee recommend the passage of an Act to dissolve the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

On motion, it was—

Ordered, That the two hundred and forty-sixth to the two hundred and forty-eighth Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive, be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable Senator Beaubien, for the Honourable Senator Euler, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, to whom was referred the Bill (Y-8), intituled: "An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act, 1934", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate with one amendment, which he was ready to submit whenever the Senate would be pleased to receive the same.

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 2, line 39: Delete "Safety" and substitute "appropriate".

The said amendment was concurred in.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill, as amended, was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Senator Robertson presented to the Senate a Bill (F-10), intituled: "An Act to amend The Trust Companies Act".

The said Bill was read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Monday, next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Beaubien moved that the Bill (135), intituled: "An Act to amend The Department of Transport Stores Act", be now read a second time.

After debate,

The said Bill was read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Roebuck moved that the Bill (221), intituled: "An Act to provide for the Payment and Distribution of Prize Money", be now read a second time.

After debate,

The said Bill was read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Monday, next.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Marcotte, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that it be—

Resolved,—That, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more of the provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Monday, next.

The Senate adjourned until Monday, next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Monday, 12th June, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

MOTION

For Wednesday, 14th June, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Robertson:—

6th June,—That it is expedient that the Houses of Parliament do approve the Convention of the World Meteorological Organization signed at Washington on October 11, 1947, and that this House do approve the same.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Monday, 12th June, 1950

No. 1.

9th June,—Second Reading of Bill (F-10), intituled: "An Act to amend the Trust Companies Act".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

8th June,—Second Reading of Bill (133), intituled: "An Act respecting National Defence".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 3.

8th June,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for the second reading of Bill (252), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935".—(*Honourable Senator Haig*).

No. 4.

8th June,—Second Reading of Bill (134), intituled: "An Act to amend the Militia Pension Act and change the Title thereof".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 5.

8th June,—Second Reading of Bill (209), intituled: "An Act to amend The Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 6.

8th June,—Second Reading of Bill (266), intituled: "An Act to Provide for the Operation and Maintenance of a Residence for the Prime Minister of Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 7.

9th June,—Consideration of the following Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce:—

Report No. 246,—*re* petition of David Allan Ferguson;

Report No. 247,—*re* petition of Ann Louise Fuller Brais;

Report No. 248,—*re* petition of Helen Leola Davidson Hunter.

—(*Honourable Senator Asetline*).

No. 8.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North

Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator Beaubien*).

No. 9.

7th June,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Marcotte, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more of the provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.—(*Honourable Senator Lambert*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Monday, June 12</i>		
262	Finance.....	When Senate rises
<i>Tuesday, June 13</i>		
262	Banking and Commerce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Tourist Traffic.....	When Senate rises
<i>Wednesday, June 14</i>		
262	Banking and Commerce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Miscellaneous Private Bills.....	When Senate rises

No. 53

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Monday, 12th June, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Davis,	Haig,	Paquet,
Barbour,	Doone,	Hardy,	Petten,
Beaubien,	Duffus,	Horner,	Quinn,
Beauregard,	Emmerson,	Howard,	Reid,
Bishop,	Fafard,	Hurtubise,	Robertson,
Bouffard,	Farquhar,	King,	Roebuck,
Burke,	Fogo,	Lacasse,	Stambaugh,
Comeau,	Gershaw,	Lambert,	Stevenson,
Crerar,	Gladstone,	MacKinnon,	Turgeon,
Daigle,	Godbout,	Marcotte,	Vaillancourt,
David,	Golding,	McKeen,	Veniot,
			Wilson.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate a Report from the Civil Service Commission of Canada.

The same was read by the Clerk, as follows:—

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA

9th June, 1950.

To

THE HONOURABLE THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts recommended, on May 17, 1950, that the Clerk of the Senate be instructed to request the Civil Service Commission to wholly exclude from the operation of the Civil Service Act the position of First Clerk Assistant, and to provide that in all respects such position shall be dealt with by Resolution of the Senate.

The Civil Service Commission notes that the corresponding position on the staff of the House of Commons, Clerk Assistant, is wholly excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act and is of opinion that similar treatment should be applied to the position of First Clerk Assistant on the staff of the Senate. It accordingly recommends, under section 59 of the Civil Service Act, that the position designated by the Senate as First Clerk Assistant, and classified by the Civil Service Commission as Assistant Clerk of the Senate (\$5,400-6,000) be wholly exempt from the operation of the Civil Service Act with effect from October 1, 1949, and that it thereafter be dealt with by Resolution of the Senate.

C. H. BLAND,
Chairman.

S. G. NELSON,
Commissioner.

A. J. BOUDREAU,
Commissioner.

Respectfully submitted,

ÉLIE BEAUREGARD,
Speaker of the Senate.

Ordered, That the said Report be referred to the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate a Report from the Civil Service Commission of Canada.

The same was read by the Clerk, as follows:—

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA

10th June, 1950

To

THE HONOURABLE THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

Under Section 59 of the Civil Service Act, it is recommended that the following be approved:—

That position SC-A-47, Parliamentary Confidential Messenger, be exempt from Section 13 of the Civil Service Act in order to provide for the permanent appointment of Mr. Walter Thomas Mathews at \$2,040 per

annum, a rate higher than the minimum effective April 1, 1950, but that in all other respects the position be subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Act;

That positions SC-A-23, Miss Marguerite McDonald, SC-A-57, Miss Marie T. Bilodeau, and SC-A-58, Miss Gabrielle Fortier, Clerks, Grade 3, be exempt from Section 13 of the Civil Service Act in order to provide for their permanent appointment at \$2,280 per annum, the maximum of the class, effective from July 1, 1950, but that in all other respects the positions be subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Act.

It is the practice to appoint employees of the Senate on a permanent basis at a rate as close as possible to their annual salary rate on a temporary basis. This rate, however, should not be higher than the maximum of the class.

C. H. BLAND,
Chairman.

S. G. NELSON,
Commissioner.

A. J. BOUDREAU,
Commissioner.

Respectfully Submitted,

ÉLIE BEAUREGARD,
Speaker of the Senate.

Ordered, That the said Report be referred to the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their two hundred and forty-ninth Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

MONDAY, 12th June, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Divorce beg leave to make their two hundred and forty-ninth Report as follows:

For the present Session 301 petitions for Bills of Divorce were presented to the Senate and dealt with by the Standing Committee on Divorce, as follows:—

Petitions heard and recommended	240
Petitions heard and rejected	3
Petitions withdrawn	2
Petitions not proceeded with	56

TOTAL	301
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Under existing Divorce Rules, a period of 60 days must elapse following the service of the petition before the petitioner can be heard. The 56 petitions which have not been dealt with are in this category, the 60 days period not having elapsed. The petitions, therefore, not being ready for a hearing, they will likely be proceeded with at the next Session of Parliament.

Of the petitions recommended during the present Session of Parliament, 64 were by husbands and 176 were by wives.

Of the 240 petitions recommended, 235 were from petitioners domiciled in the Province of Quebec, and 5 were from petitioners domiciled in the Province of Newfoundland.

The Committee held 38 meetings. On 16 days the Committee functioned in two sections.

In 32 cases the Committee recommended that part of the Parliamentary fees be remitted.

The fees paid to Parliament for Bills of Divorce "heard and recommended" during the year 1950 amounted to \$47,330.00.

Assuming that all Bills of Divorce recommended by the Committee, now in various stages before Parliament, receive Royal Assent, the comparison of dissolutions of marriage granted by Parliament in the last ten Sessions is as follows:

1942	73
1943	92
1944	111
1945	179
1946	290
1947	348
1947-48	292
1949, 1st Session	184
1949, 2nd "	166
1950	240

The statistics covering the number of divorces granted in the whole of Canada during the years 1946, 1947, 1948 and 1949—the record for the year 1950 not yet having been completed—are, as follows:—

	1946	1947	1948	1949
Canada	7,683	8,199	6,881	5,934
P.E.I.	4	18	49	20
N.S.	260	207	78	181
N.B.	382	236	211	202
Que.	290	348	292	350
Ont.	2,639	3,509	3,107	2,396
Man.	636	665	477	411
Sask.	505	509	333	289
Alta.	962	881	651	594
B.C.	2,005	1,826	1,683	1,491

In the year:

1946	3,616	divorces	were	granted	to	husbands.
	4,067	"	"	"	"	wives.
1947	3,539	"	"	"	"	husbands.
	4,666	"	"	"	"	wives.
1948	2,643	"	"	"	"	husbands.
	4,238	"	"	"	"	wives.
1949	2,559	"	"	"	"	husbands.
	3,675	"	"	"	"	wives.

Your Committee regrets that Parliament has not yet seen fit to solve the problem of Parliamentary Divorce by setting up suitable tribunals before which these numerous cases from Quebec and Newfoundland can be heard. It is to be hoped that something will be done in that regard in the near future, because

members of the Divorce Committee are compelled, under the present set-up, to spend the greater part of their time in hearing evidence, thus leaving little or no time for the performance of their other important duties.

All which is respectfully submitted,

W. M. ASELTINE,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:—

Ordinances made by the Commissioner in Council of the Northwest Territories during the period February 23 to April 27, 1950, as required by Section 13 of the Northwest Territories Act, Chapter 142, R.S.C. 1927.

Orders and Regulations for the Royal Canadian Navy, published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period May 29, 1950 to June 11, 1950, inclusive, passed under Section 40 of the Naval Service Act.

Orders and Regulations for the Canadian Army, published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period May 29, 1950 to June 11, 1950, inclusive, passed under Section 141 of the Militia Act.

Orders and Regulations for the Royal Canadian Air Force, published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period May 29, 1950 to June 11, 1950, inclusive, passed under Section 16, subsection 2 of the Royal Canadian Air Force Act.

The Honourable Senator Robertson presented to the Senate a Bill (J-10), intituled: "An Act to amend the Loan Companies Act".

The said Bill was read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading at a later stage of this sitting.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Fogo moved that the Bill (F-10), intituled: "An Act to amend the Trust Companies Act", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to Order of this Day, the Bill (J-10), intituled: "An Act to amend the Loan Companies Act", was read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (133), intituled: "An Act respecting National Defence", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion for the second reading of the Bill (252), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935".

After debate, it was—

Ordered, that further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (134), intituled: "An Act to amend the Militia Pension Act and change the Title thereof", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (209), intituled: "An Act to amend The Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (266), intituled: "An Act to provide for the Operation and Maintenance of a Residence for the Prime Minister of Canada", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the two hundred and forty-sixth to the two hundred and forty-eighth Reports of the Standing Committee on Divorce, both inclusive.

The said Reports were, on division, severally adopted.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented to the Senate the following Bills:—

Bill (G-10), intituled: "An Act for the relief of David Allan Ferguson".

Bill (H-10), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ann Louise Fuller Brais".

Bill (I-10), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helen Leola Davidson Hunter".

The said Bills were, on division, severally read the first time.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bills were, on division, then severally read the second and third times.

The question was put whether these Bills shall pass.

It was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed these Bills, to which they desire their concurrence; also that a Message be sent to the House of Commons to communicate to that House the evidence taken in the cases before the Standing Committee on Divorce, together with all the papers produced in evidence before them, with the request that the same be returned to this House.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

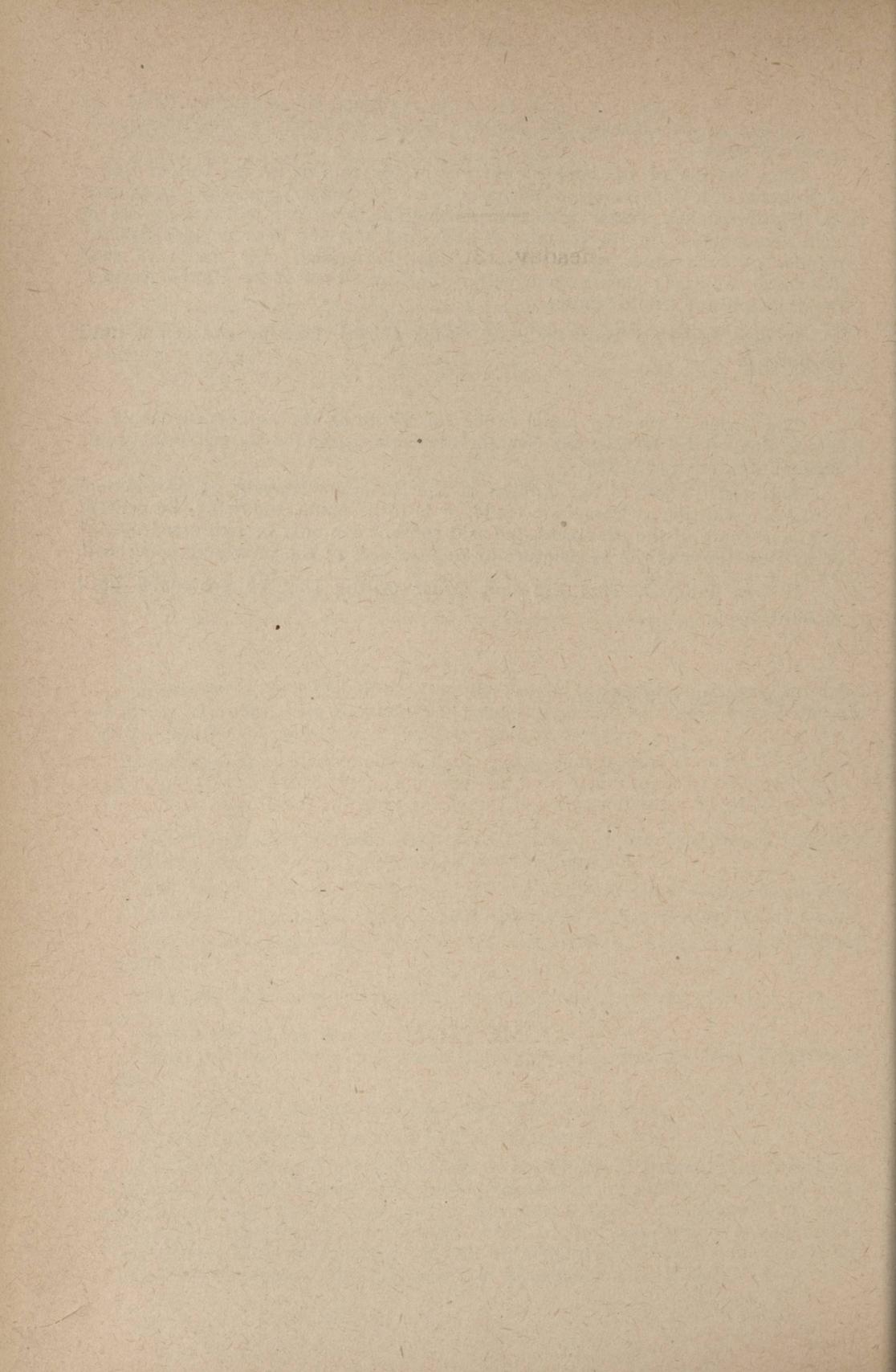
It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Marcotte, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that it be—

Resolved,—That, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more of the provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.



ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 13th June, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

INQUIRY

For Wednesday, 14th June, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Reid:

12th June,—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. What amounts of money have been expended by the International Joint Commission on Columbia River investigations since 1940 and up to the end of 1949?

2. Of the amounts of money expended in connection with Columbia River investigations what proportion of the amounts so expended have been in connection with investigations on the Columbia River in the United States?

MOTION

For Wednesday, 14th June, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Robertson:—

6th June,—That it is expedient that the Houses of Parliament do approve the Convention of the World Meteorological Organization signed at Washington on October 11, 1947, and that this House do approve the same.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 13th June, 1950

No. 1.

8th June,—Second Reading of Bill (133), intituled: "An Act respecting National Defence".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

8th June,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for the second reading of Bill (252), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935".—(*Honourable Senator Crerar*).

No. 3.

8th June,—Second Reading of Bill (134), intituled: "An Act to amend the Militia Pension Act and change the Title thereof".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 4.

8th June,—Second Reading of Bill (209), intituled: "An Act to amend The Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 5.

8th June,—Second Reading of Bill (266), intituled: "An Act to Provide for the Operation and Maintenance of a Residence for the Prime Minister of Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 6.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator Beaubien*).

No. 7.

7th June,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Marcotte, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more of the provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.—(*Honourable Senator Lambert*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Tuesday, June 13</i>		
262	Banking and Commerce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Tourist Traffic.....	When Senate rises
<i>Wednesday, June 14</i>		
262	Banking and Commerce.....	10.30 a.m.
262	Miscellaneous Private Bills.....	When Senate rises

No. 54

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

 Tuesday, 13th June, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Davies,	Golding,	Paquet,
Barbour,	Davis,	Gouin,	Quinn,
Beaubien,	Doone,	Haig,	Raymond,
Beauregard,	Duffus,	Hardy,	Reid,
Bishop,	Emmerson,	Horner,	Robertson,
Bouffard,	Euler,	Howard,	Roebuck,
Buchanan,	Fafard,	Hugessen,	Stambaugh,
Burke,	Fallis,	Hurtubise,	Stevenson,
Calder,	Farquhar,	King,	Taylor,
Campbell,	Ferland,	Lacasse,	Turgeon,
Comeau,	Fogo,	Lambert,	Vaillancourt,
Crerar,	Gershaw,	MacKinnon,	Veniot,
Daigle,	Gladstone,	McGuire,	Vien,
David,	Godbout,	McKeen,	Wilson,
			Wood.

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (H), intituled: "An Act to provide for the Publication of Statutory Regulations",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Senator Euler, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (135), intituled: "An Act to amend The Department of Transport Stores Act", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Senator Euler, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (221), intituled: "An Act to provide for the Payment and Distribution of Prize Money", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Senator Euler, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (J-10), intituled: "An Act to amend the Loan Companies Act", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate with one amendment, which he was ready to submit whenever the Senate would be pleased to receive the same.

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 3, line 22: Delete "other".

The said amendment was concurred in.

With leave of the Senate, the said Bill, as amended, was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Senator Euler, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (F-10), intituled: "An Act to amend the Trust Companies Act", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate with one amendment, which he was ready to submit whenever the Senate would be pleased to receive the same.

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 3, line 43: Delete "other".

The said amendment was concurred in.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill, as amended, was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:

Copy of text of the invitation from the Secretary General of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, inviting Canada to associate itself with the work of this body, and the text of the acceptance of this invitation by the Minister of External Affairs for Canada.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the Bill (133), intituled: "An Act respecting National Defence", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,
It was resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion for the second reading of the Bill (252), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935".

After further debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,
It was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (134), intituled: "An Act to amend the Militia Pension Act and change the Title thereof", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (209), intituled: "An Act to amend The Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939", it was—
Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (266), intituled: "An Act to provide for the Operation and Maintenance of a Residence for the Prime Minister of Canada", it was—
Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Marcotte, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that it be—

Resolved,—That, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more of the provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until Monday, next.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 14th June, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

INQUIRY

For Wednesday, 14th June, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Reid:

12th June,—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. What amounts of money have been expended by the International Joint Commission on Columbia River investigations since 1940 and up to the end of 1949?
2. Of the amounts of money expended in connection with Columbia River investigations what proportion of the amounts so expended have been in connection with investigations on the Columbia River in the United States?

MOTION

For Wednesday, 14th June, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Robertson:—

6th June,—That it is expedient that the Houses of Parliament do approve the Convention of the World Meteorological Organization signed at Washington on October 11, 1947, and that this House do approve the same.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 14th June, 1950

No. 1.

8th June,—Second Reading of Bill (134), intituled: “An Act to amend the Militia Pension Act and change the Title thereof”.—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

8th June,—Second Reading of Bill (209), intituled: “An Act to amend The Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939”.—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 3.

8th June,—Second Reading of Bill (266), intituled: “An Act to Provide for the Operation and Maintenance of a Residence for the Prime Minister of Canada”.—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 4.

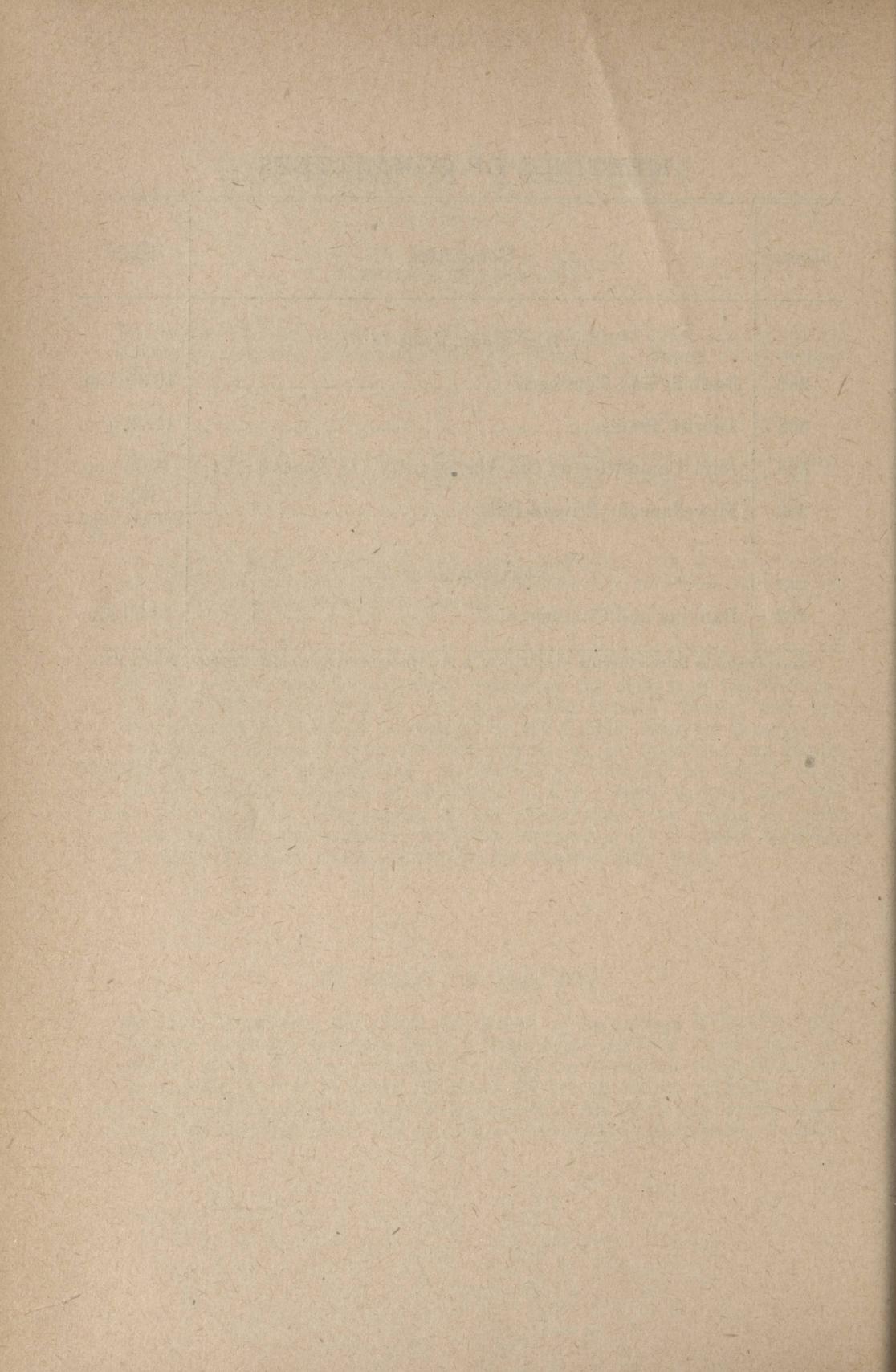
9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator Beaubien*).

For Monday, 19th June, 1950

7th June,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Marcotte, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more of the provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.—(*Honourable Senator Lambert*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Wednesday, June 14</i>		
262	Banking and Commerce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Tourist Traffic.....	11.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security (<i>In camera</i>).....	4.00 p.m.
262	Miscellaneous Private Bills.....	When Senate rises
<i>Thursday, June 15</i>		
262	Banking and Commerce.....	10.30 a.m.



No. 55

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 14th June, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Davis,	Golding,	Petten,
Barbour,	Doone,	Gouin,	Quinn,
Beaubien,	Duffus,	Haig,	Reid,
Beauregard,	Dupuis,	Horner,	Robertson,
Bishop,	Emmerson,	Howard,	Roebuck,
Bouffard,	Euler,	Hugessen,	Stambaugh,
Buchanan,	Fafard,	Hurtubise,	Stevenson,
Burke,	Fallis,	King,	Taylor,
Calder,	Farquhar,	Lacasse,	Turgeon,
Campbell,	Ferland,	MacKinnon,	Vaillancourt,
Comeau,	Fogo,	McGuire,	Veniot,
Crerar,	Gershaw,	McKeen,	Vien,
Daigle,	Gladstone,	Nicol,	Wilson,
David,	Godbout,	Paquet,	Wood.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Euler, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (180), intituled: "An Act to amend The War Veterans' Allowance Act, 1946", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the said Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Euler, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (252), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the said Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Euler, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (249), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canada Grain Act", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, with one amendment, which he was ready to submit whenever the Senate would be pleased to receive the same.

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

Page 3, lines 1 to 5: Delete lines 1 to 5, both inclusive, and substitute the following:—

"(1A) The Board may require any operator of a terminal elevator or an eastern elevator to refuse to receive for storage in the public space of such elevator any grain grown outside Canada in transit for shipment out of Canada."

Ordered, That the said amendment be taken into consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:—

Statement for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1950, as required by Section 18 of The Veterans Insurance Act". (English and French versions).

Statement for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1950, as required by Section 19 of The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act. (English and French versions).

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen, it was—

Resolved,—That it is expedient that the Houses of Parliament do approve the Convention of the World Meteorological Organization signed at Washington on October 11, 1947, and that this House do approve the same.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Reid moved that the Bill (134), intituled: "An Act to amend the Militia Pension Act and change the Title thereof", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,
It was resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Gershaw moved that the Bill (209), intituled: "An Act to amend The Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,
It was resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the Bill (266), intituled: "An Act to Provide for the Operation and Maintenance of a Residence for the Prime Minister of Canada", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,
It was resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored

the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 15th June, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

INQUIRY

For Thursday, 15th June, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Reid:

12th June,—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. What amounts of money have been expended by the International Joint Commission on Columbia River investigations since 1940 and up to the end of 1949?

2. Of the amounts of money expended in connection with Columbia River investigations what proportion of the amounts so expended have been in connection with investigations on the Columbia River in the United States?

MOTION

For Friday, 16th June, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Robertson:—

14th June,—That it is expedient that the Houses of Parliament do approve the ratification, without reservation, of the Niagara Diversion Treaty between Canada and the United States of America, signed at Washington on February 27, 1950, and do approve an agreement between Canada and Ontario with respect to the said Niagara Diversion Treaty, signed at Toronto on March 27, 1950, and that this House do approve same.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 15th June, 1950

No. 1.

14th June,—Third Reading of Bill (180), intituled: “An Act to amend The War Veterans’ Allowance Act, 1946”.—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

14th June,—Third Reading of Bill (252), intituled: “An Act to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935”.—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 3.

14th June,—Consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to the Bill (249), intituled: “An Act to amend The Canada Grain Act”.—(*Honourable Senator Euler*).

No. 4.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator Beaubien*).

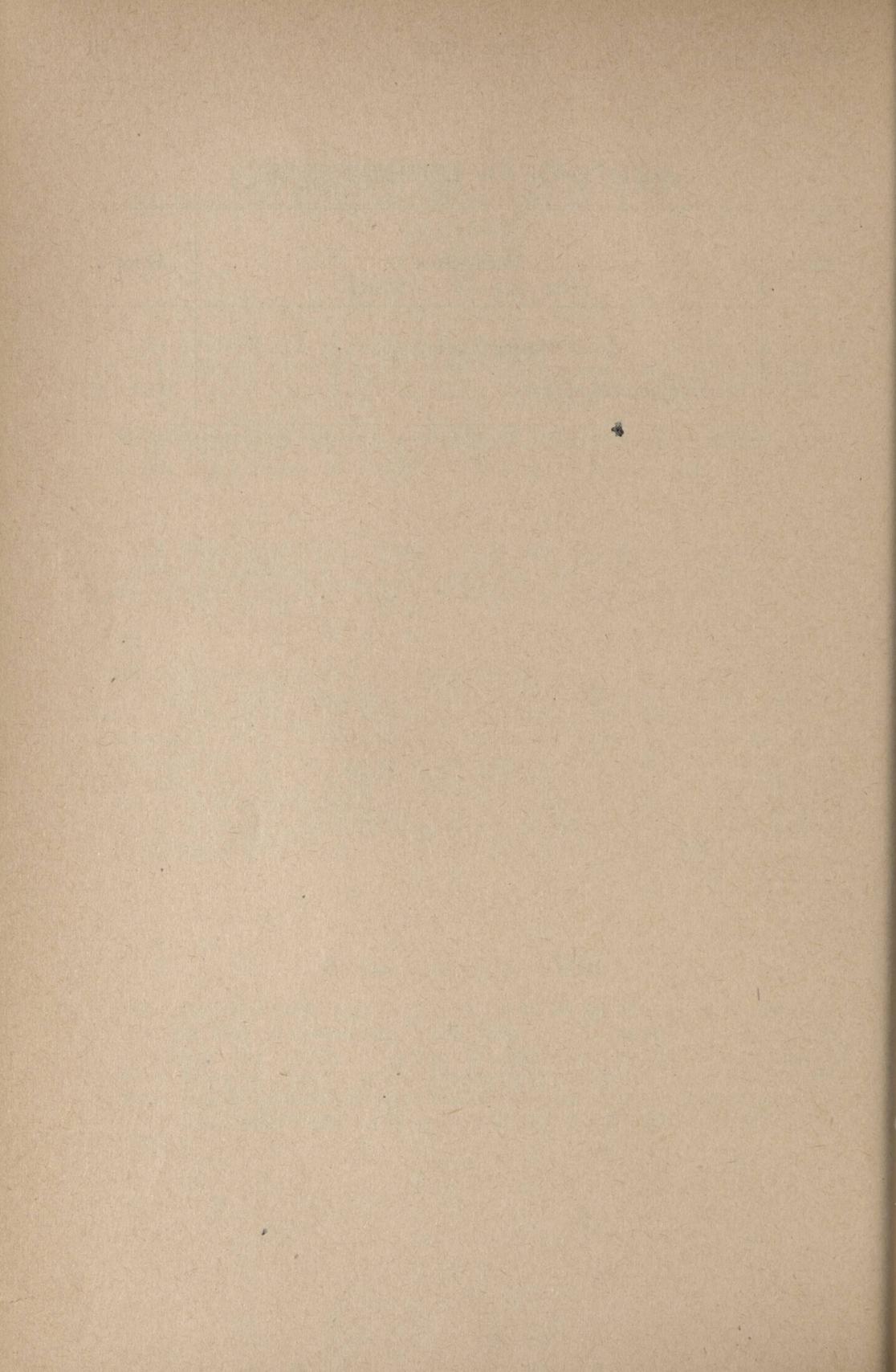
For Monday, 19th June, 1950

7th June,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Marcotte, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more of the provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.—(*Honourable Senator Lambert*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Thursday, June 15</i>		
262	Banking and Commerce.....	10.30 a.m.

OTTAWA: Printed by EDMOND CLÓUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph., Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1950.



No. 56

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

 Thursday, 15th June, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Davis,	Haig,	Quinn,
Barbour,	Doone,	Horner,	Reid,
Beaubien,	Duffus,	Howard,	Robertson,
Beauregard,	Dupuis,	Hugessen,	Roebuck,
Bishop,	Emmerson,	Hurtubise,	Stambaugh,
Bouffard,	Euler,	King,	Stevenson,
Buchanan,	Fafard,	Lacasse,	Taylor,
Burke,	Fallis,	Lambert,	Turgeon,
Calder,	Farquhar,	MacKinnon,	Vaillancourt,
Campbell,	Gershaw,	McGuire,	Veniot,
Comeau,	Gladstone,	McKeen,	Vien,
Crerar,	Godbout,	Nicol,	Wilson,
Daigle,	Golding,	Paquet,	Wood.
David,	Gouin,	Petten,	

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Euler, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (133), intituled: "An Act respecting National Defence", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the said Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading on Tuesday, next.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to whom was referred the Bill (X-7), intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Association of Kinsmen Clubs", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate with several amendments, which he was ready to submit whenever the Senate would be pleased to receive the same.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

1. *Page 4, lines 1 to 5 both inclusive*: Delete clause 10.
2. *Page 4, line 6*: Renumber clause 11 as clause 10.
3. *Page 4, line 8*: Delete "designing" and substitute therefor "design".
4. *Page 4, line 11*: Delete "designing" and substitute therefor "design".
5. *Page 4, line 11*: Delete "words or phrases" and substitute therefor "and title".

The said amendments were concurred in.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill, as amended, was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Senator Robertson presented to the Senate a Bill (K-10) intituled, "An Act to amend The Canada-United States of America Tax Convention Act, 1943, and The Canada-United States of America Tax Convention Act, 1944".

The said Bill was read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the Bill (180), intituled: "An Act to amend The War Veterans' Allowance Act, 1946", be now read a third time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,

It was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the Bill (252), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935", be now read a third time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,

It was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being called for the consideration of the amendment made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to the Bill (249), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canada Grain Act", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns to-day, it do stand adjourned until Monday, next, at eight o'clock in the evening.

The Senate adjourned.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE,

JANUARY 1871.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE,

IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE,

APRIL 1869.

ALBANY:

WHEAT, BRADY & COMPANY, PRINTERS,

1871.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE,

JANUARY 1871.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE,

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OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE,

IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE,

APRIL 1869.

ALBANY:

WHEAT, BRADY & COMPANY, PRINTERS,

1871.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Monday, 19th June, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

INQUIRY

For Wednesday, 21st June, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Reid:

12th June,—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. What amounts of money have been expended by the International Joint Commission on Columbia River investigations since 1940 and up to the end of 1949?

2. Of the amounts of money expended in connection with Columbia River investigations what proportion of the amounts so expended have been in connection with investigations on the Columbia River in the United States?

MOTION

For Monday, 19th June, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Robertson:—

14th June,—That it is expedient that the Houses of Parliament do approve the ratification, without reservation, of the Niagara Diversion Treaty between Canada and the United States of America, signed at Washington on February 27, 1950, and do approve an agreement between Canada and Ontario with respect to the said Niagara Diversion Treaty, signed at Toronto on March 27, 1950, and that this House do approve same.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Monday, 19th June, 1950

No. 1.

14th June,—Consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to the Bill (249), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canada Grain Act".—(*Honourable Senator Euler*).

No. 2.

15th June,—Second Reading of Bill (K-10), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canada-United States of America Tax Convention Act, 1943, and The Canada-United States of America Tax Convention Act, 1944".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 3.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator Beaubien*).

No. 4.

7th June,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Marcotte, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more of the provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.—(*Honourable Senator Lambert*).

For Tuesday, 20th June, 1950

15th June,—Third Reading of Bill (133), intituled: "An Act respecting National Defence".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Tuesday, June 20</i>		
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.

OTTAWA: Printed by EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph., Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1950.

MEMORANDUM OF DECISION

No. 1	The first question is whether the defendant is liable for the loss of the goods.	Yes
No. 2	The second question is whether the defendant is liable for the loss of the goods.	No

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, ON the 18th day of January, 1880.

No. 57

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Monday, 19th June, 1950

8 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Davis,	Golding,	McKeen,
Barbour,	Doone,	Gouin,	McLean,
Beauregard,	Duff,	Haig,	Petten,
Bishop,	Duffus,	Horner,	Raymond,
Buchanan,	Dupuis,	Hugessen,	Robertson,
Burke,	Emmerson,	Hurtubise,	Stevenson,
Calder,	Fafard,	Lacasse,	Taylor,
Comeau,	Fallis,	Lambert,	Turgeon,
Crerar,	Fogo,	MacKinnon,	Veniot,
Daigle,	Gladstone,	Marcotte,	Wilson,
David,	Godbout,	McDonald,	Wood.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate a Report from the Civil Service Commission of Canada.

The same was read by the Clerk, as follows:—

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA

OTTAWA

14th June, 1950

TO

THE HONOURABLE THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

In accordance with the provisions of Sections 12 and 61 of the Civil Service Act, it is recommended that the following revisions be approved with effect from April 1, 1950:

CHIEF CLERK OF COMMITTEES, SENATE

It is recommended that the compensation for this class, which is at present—

Annual:	4800	5100	5400
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be revised to read:

Annual:	5400	5700	6000
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ASSISTANT CHIEF CLERK OF COMMITTEES, SENATE

It is recommended that the compensation for this class, which is at present—

Annual:	3780	3900	4020	4140	4260	4380
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be revised to read:

Annual:	4440	4620	4800	5040
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EDITOR OF DEBATES AND CHIEF OF REPORTING BRANCH, SENATE

It is recommended that the compensation for this class, which is at present—

Annual:	5100	5400	5700
---------	------	------	------

be revised to read:

Annual:	5400	5700	6000
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C. H. BLAND,
Chairman.

S. G. NELSON,
Commissioner.

A. J. BOUDREAU,
Commissioner.

Respectfully submitted,

ÉLIE BEAUREGARD,
Speaker of the Senate,

Ordered, That the said Report be referred to the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (302), intituled: "An Act respecting Defence Supplies and Projects", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (310), intituled: "An Act to authorize the Provision of Moneys to meet certain capital expenditures made and capital indebtedness incurred by the Canadian National Railways System during the calendar year 1950, and to authorize the guarantee by His Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railway Company", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (W-8), intituled: "An Act to amend The Foreign Insurance Companies Act, 1932",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (X-8), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Senator Robertson presented to the Senate a Bill (L-10), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canadian Citizenship Act",

The said Bill was read the first time.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the said Bill be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen, it was—

Resolved,—That it is expedient that the Houses of Parliament do approve the ratification, without reservation, of the Niagara Diversion Treaty between Canada and the United States of America, signed at Washington on February 27, 1950, and do approve an agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario with respect to the said Niagara Diversion Treaty, signed at Toronto on March 27, 1950, and that this House do approve the same.

The Order of the Day being called for the consideration of the amendment made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to the Bill (249), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canada Grain Act", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the Bill (K-10), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canada-United States of America Tax Convention Act, 1943, and The Canada-United States of America Tax Convention Act, 1944", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (311), intituled: "An Act to amend The Dominion Elections Act, 1938", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Marcotte, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that it be—

Resolved,—That, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more of the provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 20th June, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

INQUIRY

For Wednesday, 21st June, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Reid:

12th June,—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. What amounts of money have been expended by the International Joint Commission on Columbia River investigations since 1940 and up to the end of 1949?

2. Of the amounts of money expended in connection with Columbia River investigations what proportion of the amounts so expended have been in connection with investigations on the Columbia River in the United States?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 20th June, 1950

No. 1.

15th June,—Third Reading of Bill (133), intituled: "An Act respecting National Defence".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

14th June,—Consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to the Bill (249), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canada Grain Act".—(*Honourable Senator Euler*).

No. 3.

19th June,—Second Reading of Bill (302), intituled: "An Act respecting Defence Supplies and Projects".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 4.

19th June,—Second Reading of Bill (310), intituled: "An Act to authorize the provision of moneys to meet certain capital expenditures made and capital indebtedness incurred by the Canadian National Railways System during the calendar year 1950, and to authorize the guarantee by His Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railway Company".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 5.

19th June,—Second Reading of Bill (311), intituled: "An Act to amend The Dominion Elections Act, 1938".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 6.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator Beaubien*).

No. 7.

7th June,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Marcotte, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more of the provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.—(*Honourable Senator Dupuis*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Tuesday, June 20</i>		
262	Finance.....	11.00 a.m.
262	Banking and Commerce.....	12.00 noon

OTTAWA: Printed by EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph., Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1950.

No. 58

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 20th June, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Doone,	Gouin,	Paterson,
Barbour,	Duff,	Haig,	Petten,
Beauregard,	Duffus,	Horner,	Raymond,
Bishop,	Dupuis,	Hugessen,	Robertson,
Bouffard,	Emmerson,	Hurtubise,	Roebuck,
Buchanan,	Euler,	Lacasse,	Stevenson,
Burke,	Fafard,	Lambert,	Taylor,
Calder,	Fallis,	MacKinnon,	Turgeon,
Comeau,	Ferland,	Marcotte,	Vaillancourt,
Crerar,	Fogo,	McDonald,	Veniot,
Daigle,	Gladstone,	McGuire,	Wilson,
David,	Godbout,	McKeen,	Wood.
Davis,	Golding,	McLean,	

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Euler, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (K-10), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canada-United States of America Tax Convention Act, 1943, and The Canada-United States of America Tax Convention Act, 1944", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons, and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Senator Euler, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (L-10), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canadian Citizenship Act", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do go down to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable Senator McDonald, from the Standing Committee on Natural Resources, presented to the Senate the following Report.

The same was read by the Clerk, as follows:—

TUESDAY, 20th June, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Natural Resources, to whom was referred certain Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, begs leave to report as follows:—

Your Committee held eight meetings, with good attendance and sustained interest.

Your Committee wishes to express appreciation to the deputies and departmental heads who gave free and open statements of the facts and without exception showed their willingness to assist the Committee in its study of the Estimates.

Your Committee recommends that the policy of referring Estimates to the Standing Committees of the Senate for study, initiated at the present Session, be continued at the next Session of Parliament. This policy, it is felt, serves to

- (a) promote economy and efficiency in the public service;
- (b) familiarize Honourable Senators with the Estimates generally, and

(c) contributes to a better understanding of the work being carried on by the various departments of government.

Your Committee recommends that at the next Session of Parliament authority be granted for the printing of its day to day proceedings on the consideration of the Estimates.

Although effective co-ordination and co-operation between the services of Federal and Provincial governments generally exists, Your Committee recommends that the Federal and Provincial Ministers, their deputies and heads of departments, again meet for the purpose of eliminating any duplication of services that may have developed.

Your Committee recommends that architectural and engineering staffs be centralized, as far as practical, in the Department of Public Works. Several instances of duplication in this respect were noted.

Your Committee recommends that each department of government estimate for its own funds for its works, building and equipment.

Your Committee recommends that publicity for all departments be centralized.

Your Committee recommends that each department of government be responsible for its own postage.

Your Committee suggests that courses in the principles of civil government, Federal, Provincial and Municipal, be more generally taught in high schools, and that the public be made aware of the relationship between the burden of taxation they carry and the social and other services they demand.

We wish to thank the Right Honourable J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, the Honourable R. W. Mayhew, Minister of Fisheries, and the Honourable R. H. Winters, Minister of Resources and Development for releasing their deputies and officials for this important investigation.

Your Committee suggests a most determined effort be made by all departments of government to reduce their Estimates next year wherever possible and where not inconsistent with the public welfare.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. McDONALD,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the said Report be placed on the Orders of the Day for consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:—

Report on activities under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1950.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the Bill (133), intituled: "An Act respecting National Defence", be now read a third time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being called for the consideration of the amendment made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to the Bill (249), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canada Grain Act", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the Bill (302), intituled: "An Act respecting Defence Supplies and Projects", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,

It was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was, on division, then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Hugessen moved that the Bill (310), intituled: "An Act to authorize the Provision of Moneys to meet certain capital expenditures made and capital indebtedness incurred by the Canadian National Railways System during the calendar year 1950, and to authorize the guarantee by His Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railway Company", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (311), intituled: "An Act to amend The Dominion Elections Act, 1938", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored

the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Marcotte, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that it be—

Resolved—That, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more of the provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 21st June, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

INQUIRY

For Wednesday, 21st June, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Reid:

12th June,—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. What amounts of money have been expended by the International Joint Commission on Columbia River investigations since 1940 and up to the end of 1949?
2. Of the amounts of money expended in connection with Columbia River investigations what proportion of the amounts so expended have been in connection with investigations on the Columbia River in the United States?

MOTION

For Thursday, 22nd June, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Robertson:—

20th June,—That for the balance of the present session Rules 23, 24 and 63 be suspended in so far as they relate to Public Bills.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 21st June, 1950

No. 1.

14th June,—Consideration of the amendments made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to the Bill (249), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canada Grain Act".—(*Honourable Senator Euler*).

No. 2.

19th June,—Second Reading of Bill (311), intituled: "An Act to amend The Dominion Elections Act, 1938".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 3.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator Beaubien*).

No. 4.

7th June,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Marcotte, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more of the provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.—(*Honourable Senator Dupuis*).

No. 5.

20th June,—Consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Natural Resources, to whom was referred certain Estimates.—(*Honourable Senator McDonald*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Wednesday, June 21</i>		
262	Finance.....	10.00 a.m.
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security (<i>In camera</i>).....	3.00 p.m.
258	Tourist Traffic.....	When Senate rises
258	Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.....	8.00 p.m.

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No. 59

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 21st June, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Dessureault,	Golding,	McGuire,
Barbour,	Doone,	Gouin,	McKeen,
Beauregard,	Duff,	Grant,	McLean,
Bishop,	Duffus,	Haig,	Paterson,
Bouffard,	Dupuis,	Horner,	Petten,
Buchanan,	DuTremblay,	Hugessen,	Robertson,
Burke,	Emmerson,	Hurtubise,	Roebuck,
Calder,	Euler,	Hushion,	Stambaugh,
Campbell,	Fafard,	Isnor,	Stevenson,
Comeau,	Fallis,	Lacasse,	Taylor,
Crerar,	Farquhar,	Lambert,	Turgeon,
Daigle,	Fogo,	MacKinnon,	Vaillancourt,
David,	Fraser,	Marcotte,	Veniot,
Davis,	Gladstone,	McDonald,	Vien,
			Wilson.

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (F-10), intituled: "An Act to amend The Trust Companies Act",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (J-10), intituled: "An Act to amend The Loan Companies Act",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (313), intituled: "An Act to amend the Statute Law", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time, and—

With leave of the Senate, it was—

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Euler, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (266), intituled: "An Act to Provide for the Operation and Maintenance of a Residence for the Prime Minister of Canada", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Senator Euler, from the Standing Committee on Canadian Trade Relations, presented to the Senate the following Report.

The said Report was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, 21st June, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Canadian Trade Relations, to whom was referred certain Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, beg leave to report as follows:—

(1) That in order to get an overall picture of the cost of defence items like that of Canadian Arsenals Limited, \$2,900,000, special item 447, \$900,000, should be in the estimates of the Department of National Defence.

(2) That if an estimate for Arsenals remains in those of the Department of Trade and Commerce, offsetting items should be shown together with the estimate.

(3) That the item of \$1,600,000, for development of jet engines and aircraft should be listed with the estimates of the National Research Council.

(4) That services producing revenue, such as the operation of the Grain Act, Inspection and Weighing of Grain, as well as those of the Wheat Board Act, should be made as nearly self-sustaining as possible and that the estimates be made to show the respective amounts of income in connection with these services.

(5) That in the payment of various subsidies from the Federal Treasury every effort should be made to continue the policy of reducing such subsidies, both in amount and number and that they be discontinued entirely, except in cases of great urgency.

(6) That every item in the estimates part of which deals with matters of National Defence in any of its branches, should be in the estimates of the Department of National Defence, so that the total cost of defence be clearly shown in National Defence estimates.

(7) That wherever the amount included in any estimate is for assistance to aerial navigation the footnote should state whether Trans-Canada Airlines is to receive full benefit, or whether private air lines will share in them. It should also indicate the nature of aid allotted to air line companies, that is whether such aid will be solely to better means of navigation, or will provide methods to lower general costs of operation.

(8) When attached to estimates covering salaries and expenses of Trade representatives in Foreign countries, there should be a footnote giving the names of the countries in which our Trade representatives whose salaries and expenses are paid entirely by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

(9) That since trade with the West Indies has for many years been of major importance to the economy of the Maritime Provinces, especially with regard to the fisheries and Merchant Marine and since the salt and canned fish market in the British West Indies is much impaired by arbitrary and prohibitory measures and non-convertible currency every effort should be made to remove these difficulties and to restore this trade, as well as to promote trade in manufactured goods; and further that efforts should be made to effect reciprocal trade with Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela and other South and Central American countries.

The Committee records its appreciation of the willing and valuable assistance given it by the Executives of the Department of Trade and Commerce in our examination of the estimates.

W. D. EULER,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the said Report be placed on the Orders of the Day for consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Crerar, from the Standing Committee on Finance, presented to the Senate the following Report.

The said Report was then read by the Clerk, as follows:--

OTTAWA, 16th June, 1950

The Standing Committee on Finance begs leave to report as follows:

- A—National Revenue, being votes 259 to 268 inclusive,
- B—Public Works, being votes 288 to 357 inclusive,
- C—Loans and Investments, being vote 562 (Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation),
- D—Public Printing and Stationery, being votes 282 and 287 inclusive,
- E—Defence.

On May 8 the House adopted a report from the Committee that added the following additional reference:

Total revenues from taxation collected by the Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments in Canada, and the expenditures by such Governments, showing sources of income and expenditures of same under appropriate headings, for the year 1939 and for the latest year for which the information is available.

In accordance with the Order of the House, your committee inquired into the estimates referred to it and into the further reference of May 8, and desires to report as follows:

Following the reference of March 19, your committee asked the Acting Secretary of Treasury Board to prepare a summary by main objects of expenditure and special categories, of the main estimates in the Blue Book, totalling \$2,308,000,000. This analysis is appended to this Report as "Exhibit 1".

The Acting Secretary of Treasury Board appeared before your committee and gave further explanation of the matters mentioned in the report.

Your committee also secured from the Public Finance Division of the Bureau of Statistics total revenues received by all governments (municipal, provincial and federal), for the year 1939, with the main sources of these revenues and the total expenditures of these governments for the same year with the main purposes for which the money was expended.

This information was also secured for 1947, the latest year for which it was available, and a comparison made. In addition the amounts of revenues and expenditures by these governing authorities without details, which we were advised were not readily available, for the year 1948 were also secured. This information will be found appended to this Report as "Exhibit 2".

A statement of gross national product and net national income for the years 1939 to 1949 is appended to this Report as "Exhibit 3".

There is also included in this report a statement received from the Acting Secretary of Treasury Board of the total number of employees, permanent and temporary, in the government service as at March 31, 1939, 1948, 1949 and 1950, set out to show the increase in the respective departments of government. This is appended to this report as "Exhibit 4".

Through circumstances beyond your committee's control, it was unable to enquire into the estimates of the C.B.C. and Defence Departments referred to it. The decision to leave these aside was unanimous.

Coming more directly to the order of reference, your committee suggests that consideration be given to the following recommendations:—

(1) Your committee is concerned with the increase in government publications and the amount spent by the government as a whole under this heading. Free distribution through the mails has an important bearing upon this. Your committee recommends, therefore, that each department of government should pay ordinary rates of postage on all government letters and publications and should estimate each year for their needs in this respect.

(2) Your committee recommends that each department of government provide a foot-note in its estimates of expenditures submitted to parliament for the amount it will require for rentals, new buildings and repair and maintenance of existing offices. This could be made available by the Department of Public Works, whose responsibility it is under the law to provide for new buildings, rentals and repair and maintenance of existing offices, and also to get from parliament the necessary money for these purposes. In this way a true picture of what the department's administration is costing would be had at a glance.

(3) Since there should be a true picture of the spending of each department and also the revenue each department receives, your committee recommends that each department of government furnish a statement with its estimates showing its revenues in the preceding fiscal year, and under appropriate headings the sources from which these revenues came. The following example indicates what is meant:

In vote 562 (Central Mortgage and Housing) by far the larger part of its estimate is to provide housing for Defence personnel. The amount required for this should be regarded as part of our Defence expenditure and should be so indicated.

(4) The estimates as submitted in the current year's Estimate Blue Book (which applies to previous years also) makes it difficult to get a clear picture of each departmental expenditure. Your committee sees no advantage in having scores of pages giving detail of departmental employees. Your committee recommends that each department give a summary of its expenditures approximately in the form of the analysis appended to this report as Exhibit 1, using expenditures in the last fiscal year prior to the late war as an index and including also the current year's estimates and the previous year's estimates as a comparison to the index year. This is the principle employed in measuring cost of living and national income indices. We recommend further that Treasury Board append to the book of estimates a summary of all expenditures asked for, similar to that given in Exhibit 1 to this report.

(5) We recommend that the Department of Finance, through Treasury Board, be given more direct authority in dealing with the expansion of government services in each department, and that no new service be undertaken in any department without the recorded approval of Treasury Board. In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1939, excluding revenue postmasters and casual labour,

the number of servants on the government's payroll was slightly over 46,000, and the estimates required to meet total civil payrolls, including casuals, were approximately \$77,000,000. In 1950, this 46,000 had grown to 127,000 and the amount required to meet total civil payrolls had grown to \$313,000,000. As stated, this 127,000 servants excludes certain categories which, if included for 1950, would increase the total personnel to almost 156,000. For example, there is included in the latter figure over 14,000 employees of revenue post offices who are paid through the Finance branch of the Post Office Department, and whose remuneration is not provided in the estimates of the post office. This is not a criticism of this method of employing revenue postmasters. What we wish is merely to make clear that they are paid from public revenues. Exclusive of revenue postmasters and casual labour, the total number of civil servants at the end of March, 1948, was 118,000; at the end of March, 1949, almost 124,000; and at the end of March, 1950, slightly over 127,000. It should be noted, however, that this latter number includes about 3,000 added to civil service personnel through the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation. Your committee is of the opinion that the increase in personnel as compared with eleven years ago is a matter for concern, for the charges of government do not end with the salaries of civil servants, since rental space and other items of government expenditure follow the increase in personnel and add to the sum total of the government's budget.

(6) Your committee recommends careful supervision in the future of the cost of government permanent works. Your committee is concerned as to the growth of all government capital expenditure (municipal, provincial and federal). It believes that the estimates of each department should be divided into two parts—one that would concern the ordinary expenditures and the other showing separately the capital expenditures, so as to avoid confusion. This method would lead to a clearer understanding of the nature of the expenditures. All governments in future should provide for the retiring or amortizing of moneys borrowed for such capital expenditures over a period of years.

(7) Since the total cost of government (federal, provincial and municipal) in Canada, is the important thing for the individual taxpayer, your committee feels that it would be useful and helpful if information touching this could be provided for parliament. It is easily available in that mine of information, the Bureau of Statistics. Your committee recommends, therefore, that there be appended to the estimates submitted to parliament a statement showing revenues and expenditures of all governments (federal, provincial and municipal) for the latest year for which such information is available, measured again against 1939 as an index year. Such a statement would include inter-governmental transfers and show the main sources from which all government revenues are secured, and on the other side expenditures of all governments with the main purposes for expenditures. To this should be added a statement showing the net national income of Canada as a whole, for it is out of such net national income that Canadian people pay their taxes, all their living expenses, and accumulate their savings. To this should be added the movement of the cost of living index, which is now at the highest point it has reached. Your committee feels that if this information were available, members of parliament, legislatures and municipal councils—and the public generally—could get a clearer understanding of the working of the whole Canadian economy.

Your committee makes the following general observations:

One of the most important matters that democratic government anywhere has to deal with is the amount of revenue it takes from the people in the various taxes it imposes, and the sources from which the revenue is derived; and equally important that the revenue thus secured be expended efficiently and with due regard to economy. In the different appendices to this report 1939, the last pre-war year, is taken as a base for measurement. Your committee considers it very important that not only those charged with the duty of governing in all our fields of government, but citizens generally have a clear understanding of the relationship of taxation to net national income. Thus, if an increase in total expenditures by all governments is kept in step with an increase in national income, the weight of taxation relatively is not increased, though it may vary as between individual groups; but if expenditures increase at a more rapid rate than national income it follows that an increasing burden of taxation must be imposed upon the people if governments are to pay their way. It should be added that if a decline in national income should ensue through the loss of markets, lower prices, or a substantial rise in unemployment and if at the same time a reduction in total Government expenditures cannot be brought about to match the decline in national income, then only one or two results follows—either increases in taxation or unbalanced budgets. During the three years following the war substantial reductions in total public debt took place. This was all to the good. Since then this trend appears to be changing and to be headed in the other direction. Your committee feels that in this important field of our nation's business the storm signals are flying, and it ventures to suggest that all governments (municipal, provincial and federal) should give serious thought to this matter; for all, though operating in independent spheres of government, have a joint responsibility. The important thing for the individual citizen is not the amount of taxes he pays to each of these independent governing authorities, but the total amount in taxes that they take out of his income every year. Moreover, he must learn that the idea of free government service in any field is an illusion. No government service anywhere, at any time, is free. It must be paid for by taxation or borrowing, and both these hold dangers if carried beyond fair and reasonable bounds.

Since this is the first occasion upon which Senate committees have examined into Estimates in recent years, your committee in its work had no precedent to assist it in the discharge of its duties. Should the practice be continued in future years of inquiry into estimates by Senate committees, we think this procedure could be improved.

Your committee desires also to express its appreciation of the frank manner in which the witnesses called before it gave information covering expenditures in their respective departments.

Your committee has made the observations in this report in the hope that it will make some contribution to the vexing problems all governments in Canada face today.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. A. CRERAR,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the said Report be placed on the Orders of the Day for consideration on Friday, next.

EXHIBIT I
ESTIMATES

SUMMARY BY MAIN OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE AND SPECIAL CATEGORIES

	1950-51	1949-50	1938-39
1. Civil Salaries and Wages.....	\$ 313,203,874	\$ 315,158,026	\$ 77,101,774
2. Allowances—Civilian	5,237,133	5,101,205	1,181,090
3. Pay and Allowance—Defence Forces and R.C.M.P.	131,689,714	121,086,698	15,355,455
4. Professional and Special Services....	17,258,201	17,408,997	2,599,223
5. Travelling and Transportation Expenses	22,744,354	23,052,346	4,742,206
6. Materials and Supplies	76,510,901	58,891,570	6,586,105
7. Publications, Films, Broadcasting and Advertising	6,826,301	6,828,957	624,420
8. Freight, Express and Cartage	6,746,457	8,800,686	639,825
9. Telephones, Telegrams and Postage..	8,595,943	8,972,069	960,248
10. Printing, Stationery and Office Equip- ment—			
(a) Printing and Stationery.....	13,090,442	12,693,896	2,582,901
(b) Office Equipment	1,635,130	1,589,126	.....
11. Buildings, Works and Structures—			
(a) Acquisition or Construction, including Purchase of Land.	168,575,705	197,784,348	35,830,565
(b) Maintenance and Repairs....	33,551,248	28,708,688	3,664,294
12. Equipment—			
(a) Acquisition or Construction..	147,676,028	141,943,207	14,797,962
(b) Maintenance and Repairs	26,637,289	30,375,131	1,796,803
13. Rentals of Property.....	8,805,260	7,663,144	1,719,639
14. Interest on Public Debt and Other Debt Charges	433,045,843	451,441,239	132,580,312
15. Subsidies and Special Payments to the Provinces	106,335,000	127,364,682	21,210,196
16. Other Subsidies, Grants, Contribu- tions, etc.	52,016,784	88,520,225	9,698,280
17. Family Allowances Payments	307,000,000	284,880,000	.....
18. Old Age Pensions, including Pensions to the Blind	103,626,000	74,242,000	30,540,800
19. Veterans Disability Pensions and Other Payments under the Pensions Act..	99,739,000	101,589,000	40,920,000
20. Other Payments to Veterans and De- pendents	57,094,500	83,364,000	9,445,000
21. Militia Pensions Act Payments	15,799,600	14,046,347	1,500,000
22. Other Pensions and Superannuation..	9,128,006	7,369,247	3,690,430
23. Governments Contribution to Un- employment Insurance Fund	23,000,000	21,500,000	.....
24. General Health Grants	25,000,000	33,200,477	.....
25. Trans-Canada Highway Contributions	20,000,000	.....	.....
26. Movement of Mail by Land, Air and Water	32,910,747	34,103,821	15,574,515
27. Maritime Freight Rates Act	7,319,000	7,093,771	3,138,000
28. Direct Relief and Relief Projects	1,500,000	3,700,000	35,908,000
29. Deficits—Government Owned Enter- prises	2,713,134	49,056,888	57,184,788
30. All other Expenditures	82,468,884	103,349,815	17,646,217
	<u>2,367,480,478</u>	<u>2,470,879,606</u>	<u>549,219,048</u>
31. Less Estimated Savings and Recover- able Items	58,648,878	70,830,623	304,300
Net Amount included in Estimates of Expenditure	\$2,308,831,600	\$2,400,048,983	\$548,914,748

Explanatory Notes covering the Main Objects of Expenditure and Special Categories detailed in the Attached Summary.

1. Civil Salaries and Wages

Includes salaries and wages of all civilian full time, part time and seasonal personnel generally considered as "Government Employees"—but does not include employees of Crown Companies, and such Agencies—whether paid at hourly, daily, weekly, monthly or annual rates of pay and includes overtime or any other special pay. It also includes Judges salaries, those of the Governor General and Lieutenant Governors and the indemnities to Members of both Houses of Parliament but does not include Film Board Production and Distribution Staffs and certain seasonal employees on survey parties and possibly others not identifiable in Estimates supporting details.

2. Allowances—Civilian

Includes Living Allowances, Special Stenographic Allowances, Living and Representation Allowances Abroad, Special Service Allowances, Mileage Allowances to Railway Mail Service Staffs, Isolation Allowances, Board and Subsistence Allowances and other such allowances payable to civilian Government Employees. Also includes Ministers' Motor Car Allowances and the Expense Allowances to Senators and Members of the House of Commons.

3. Pay and Allowances—Defence Forces and R.C.M. Police

Includes Pay and all types of allowances payable to members of the Defence Forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, including Subsistence Allowances and other perquisites common to such Services.

4. Professional and Special Services

Includes Outside Medical and Legal Services, Corps of Commissionaires Services, Accountants, Outside Reporting Services, Outside Doctors and Nurses for Veterans Treatment and Examination of Pension Applicants and Other Outside Technical, Professional and Other Expert Assistance, Outside Hospital Treatment and Care, Annuities and Other Agents paid on a fee or commission basis.

5. Travelling and Transportation Expenses

Includes Travelling, Transportation and Removal Expenses of Government Employees, Members of the Defence Forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. It includes living and other expenses of such persons on travel status, Judges travelling expenses and travelling expenses and allowances payable to Senators and Members of the House of Commons. Minor amounts for smaller services which would not materially affect this total may be included under other general headings.

6. Materials and Supplies

Includes fuel for ships, planes, transport, heating, etc.; feed for livestock; food and other supplies for ships and other establishments; seed for farming operations; food, clothing and other supplies for sick and indigent Indians; coining and refining supplies for the Mint; laboratory and scientific supplies; supplies for surveys, investigations, etc.; chemicals; Hospital, Surgical and Medical Supplies; building materials and supplies; mail bags for transportation of the mails; char service supplies, lumber and other materials required in the ordinary minor repair, maintenance and upkeep of Public Buildings and Works (as distinct from more or less capital improvement and repair projects specifically provided for); coal, wood and electrical supplies, etc.

7. Publicity, Films, Broadcasting and Advertising

Includes informational and educational bulletins, pamphlets and other publications respecting matters of a National interest, Marketing information, Publicity and information abroad, Tourist publicity, Advertising and publicity respecting changes in services and legislation affecting the public, publications on scientific and technical matters, information respecting natural resources, statistics and other such material, Production and Distribution of Films and Other Visual Materials by the Film Board and the International Broadcasting Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. It does not include the printing of Departmental Annual Reports or the Printing of Parliamentary Papers.

8. Freight, Express and Cartage

Includes cost of transporting all types of supplies, materials and equipment, etc., from the movement of mails from city Post Offices to the various Government Departments to the movement of heavy equipment between camps and other establishments of the Defence Services. Minor amounts for smaller services which would not materially affect this total may be included under other general headings. Movements of material and supplies for works projects would normally be included in the cost of the project.

9. Telephones, Telegrams and Postage

Includes all costs of normal communication services by telephone, telegram, cable, teletype, and postage, other than franked mail originating in Ottawa. Larger items—\$875,000 in 1950-51 for postage on Family Allowance cheques, an amount of \$415,000 shown under Finance for the Cost of Telephone Service at Ottawa for all Government Departments, and the sum of \$625,000 for Teletype Service for the Meteorological Services of the Department of Transport.

10(a) Printing and Stationery

Includes cost of printing Departmental Annual Reports and other Parliamentary Papers, Cheques, Accounting and Other Forms, purchase of stationery, envelopes and other office supplies such as pens, pencils, erasers and many other items of the above nature. Minor amounts for the smaller services which would not materially affect this total may be included under other general headings.

10(b) Office Equipment

Includes acquisition of office machines and other equipment such as typewriters, bookkeeping and statistical machines, adding and calculating machines and that type of office equipment, including inspections, repairs and upkeep of such equipment, also includes small pieces such as pencil sharpeners, bostitch machines, etc.

11(a) Acquisition or Construction of Buildings, Works and Structures

Includes provision for all expenditures on new construction of buildings, roads, irrigation works, canals, airports, wharfs, bridges or other type of fixed asset. It includes major improvements and renovations involving changes of a structural nature and also the installed cost of fixed equipment which is essentially a part of the structure such as elevators, heating and ventilating equipment, etc.

11(b) Maintenance and Repairs of Buildings, Works and Structures

Includes materials and other costs entering directly into the cost of major or extraordinary repair and upkeep of the type of durable physical assets indicated under 11(a) on previous page (as distinct from ordinary minor repair and upkeep works undertaken by a Department with its own staff in the normal course of its functions).

12(a) Acquisition or Construction of Equipment

Includes all new items of machinery and equipment, other than office equipment, and includes motor vehicles, tractors, road equipment, laboratory and other scientific equipment, vessels, icebreakers, and other aids to navigation and all other types of light and heavy equipment and includes various types of such equipment for National Defence.

12(b) Maintenance and Repairs of Equipment

Includes all materials, repair parts and other costs entering directly into the cost of repair and upkeep of the equipment indicated in 12(a) above.

13. Rentals of Properties

Includes provision for rentals of properties required for special purposes by the various departments, such as the Experimental Farms; External Affairs, Immigration and the Trade Commissioner Service Abroad; National Defence Services, Unemployment Insurance Commission, The Royal Canadian Mounted Police and for accommodation of Government Offices and Services by the Department of Public Works. The larger provisions are shown under the following Departments:

	1950-51	1949-50	1938-39
Agriculture	\$ 149,733	\$ 122,272	\$ 49,229
Citizenship and Immigration	113,820	126,700	13,250
External Affairs	290,650	335,400	—
Labour—Unemployment Insurance Commission	1,383,000	1,160,000	—
National Defence	975,260	840,602	—
Public Works	5,243,000	4,400,000	1,484,860
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	305,250	247,400	—
Trade and Commerce	197,000	192,768	147,000
Other	147,547	238,002	25,300
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$8,805,260	\$7,663,144	\$1,719,639

14. Interest on Public Debt and Other Debt Charges

Includes interest on the Funded Debt of Canada (including Treasury Bills) and on other liabilities such as Trust and Other Special Funds. It also includes costs of issuing new loans, Annual Amortization of Bond Discount, Premiums and Commissions, and other costs of servicing the Public Debt.

15. Subsidies and Special Payments to the Provinces

Includes Provincial Subsidies payable under the British North America Act and subsequent arrangements; Special Compensation to the Provinces in lieu of certain taxes as provided in the Dominion-Provincial Tax-Rental Agreements. It also includes, for 1950-51 and 1949-50, certain payments to Newfoundland under the Terms of Union and in respect of certain matters supplementary to those Terms.

16. *Other Subsidies, Grants, Contributions, etc.*

The larger items included under this category are:

	1950-51	1949-50	1938-39
Assistance to encourage the improvement of Cheese and Cheese Factories	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 1,700,000	—
Deficits under the Agricultural Products Act	4,350,000	450,000	—
Freight Assistance on Western Feed Grains	5,000,000	17,000,000	—
Quality Premiums on A and B1 Grade Hog Carcasses	5,854,633	5,877,133	—
Grants to Agricultural Fairs and Exhibitions	536,400	475,900	384,350
Subsidies for Cold Storage Warehouses	644,159	1,439,237	232,015
Participation in International or Commonwealth Organizations (External Affairs)	4,352,453	9,739,652	—
Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation	500,000	5,000,000	—
Advances to the Canadian Wheat Board in respect to Flour or Food containing Wheat	—	6,000,000	—
Payments to Municipalities in lieu of Taxes	1,655,000	850,000	100,000
Emergency Gold Mining Act	8,000,000	13,000,000	—
Grants to Indian Residential Schools	2,426,730	2,527,877	1,295,988
Movements of Coal and Other Coal Subsidies	4,850,000	4,900,000	2,505,000
Subsidies on Iron and Steel	2,000,000	7,750,000	—
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subsidies Assistance to Canadian Flag Ocean Shipping Industry	3,317,000	2,401,800	2,055,417
Agricultural Prices Support Account—To recoup losses	—	3,473,295	—
Other	4,130,409	5,935,331	3,125,510
	<u>\$52,016,784</u>	<u>\$88,520,225</u>	<u>\$9,698,280</u>

17. *Family Allowances*

Payments of monthly allowances authorized by the Family Allowances Act of 1944.

18. *Old Age Pensions and Pensions to the Blind*

Payments of the Dominion's 75 per cent share of pensions payable under authority of the Old Age Pensions Act.

19. *Veterans Disability Pensions*

Includes pensions and other payments authorized under the Pensions Act, the Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act and the Civilian Government Employees (War) Compensation Order. This covers both Wars 1 and 2 and includes a small amount in respect of the Northwest Rebellion of 1885. Details on page 320, Main Estimates of 1950-51.

20. *Other Payments to Veterans and Dependents*

Includes:

	1950-51	1949-50	1938-39
War Veterans Allowances, including			
Assistance Fund	\$22,465,000	\$20,620,000	\$ 5,900,000
Hospital and Other Allowances	3,720,000	4,400,000	1,075,000
Unemployment Assistance	50,000	75,000	2,350,000
Post Discharge Rehabilitation Benefits	14,045,500	29,000,000	—
War Service Gratuities	250,000	1,000,000	—
Re-establishment Credits	16,500,000	26,000,000	—
Sundry Items	64,000	243,000	120,000
Campaign Stars and Medals	—	2,026,000	—
	<u>\$57,094,500</u>	<u>\$83,364,000</u>	<u>\$ 9,445,000</u>

21. *Militia Pensions Act Payments*

Includes:

	1950-51	1949-50	1938-39
Pensions under Parts 1-4 of the Act to retired members of the Forces	5,000,000	5,000,000	1,500,000
Government's Contribution to the Permanent Forces Pension Fund	10,799,600	9,046,347	—
	<u>\$15,799,600</u>	<u>\$14,046,347</u>	<u>\$ 1,500,000</u>

22. *Other Pensions and Superannuation*

Includes:

	1950-51	1949-50	1938-39
Government's Contribution to the Superannuation Fund	\$ 7,100,000	\$ 5,463,000	\$ 2,230,000
Pensions in respect of Judges	468,317	408,318	289,133
Payments under earlier Superannuation Acts	165,000	178,000	718,000
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Pensions	1,188,411	1,106,169	286,486
Gratuities to families of deceased employees	100,000	100,000	60,000
Sundry Pensions in respect of Government Employees	106,278	113,760	106,811
	<u>\$ 9,128,006</u>	<u>\$ 7,369,247</u>	<u>\$ 3,690,430</u>

23. *Government's Contribution to the Unemployment Insurance Fund*

Provides the Government's Contribution to the Unemployment Insurance Fund and represents one-fifth of the net amount contributed by employers and employees combined.

24. *General Health Grants*

Provides for general health grants to the Provinces under terms and conditions approved by the Governor in Council to assist in Health Surveys, Hospital Construction, strengthening general public health services, eradication of Tuberculosis, prevention of mental illness, control of Venereal Diseases, prevention and correction of crippling conditions in children, training of public health and hospital personnel, Public Health Research, programs for cancer control. Details for 1950-51 are set out on page 187 of the Main Estimates for that year.

25. *Trans-Canada Highway*

Provides initial contributions to the Provinces under the terms of the Trans-Canada Highway Act.

26. *Movement of Mail by Land, Air and Water*

Includes provision for the following services by the Post Office Department.

	1950-51	1949-50	1938-39
Mail Service by Railway	\$ 9,005,000	\$ 8,805,000	\$ 7,150,000
Mail Service by Steamboat	2,270,000	2,750,000	312,000
Mail Service by Air	8,335,747	8,228,821	1,731,435
Mail Service by Ordinary Land Conveyance, including Rural Mail Delivery	13,300,000	14,320,000	6,381,080
	<u>\$32,910,747</u>	<u>\$34,103,821</u>	<u>\$15,574,515</u>

27. *Maritime Freight Rates Act*

Provides for payments resulting from the application of the special rates provided under the Maritime Freight Rates Act to:

Canadian National Railways	\$ 5,869,000	\$ 5,693,771	\$ 2,278,000
Other Railways	1,450,000	1,400,000	861,000
	<u>\$ 7,319,000</u>	<u>\$ 7,093,771</u>	<u>\$ 3,138,000</u>

28. *Direct Relief and Relief Projects*

The amounts included in this category for 1950-51 and 1949-50 are the amounts provided under Labour-Unemployment Insurance for the payment of unemployment assistance to certain residents of Newfoundland to give effect to the Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada.

The amount shown for 1938-39 includes:

Direct Relief, Material Aid and for the purchase and distribution of food stuffs and of feed and fodder for live stock in the drought areas of Western Canada and assistance in the removal of stock and resettlement	\$ 9,030,000
Special works in connection with Federal contributions to Provincial and Municipal relief projects	2,075,000
Contributions to Farm Employment and Supplementary Plans	1,870,000
Development and Training Projects for Unemployed Young People ...	1,750,000
Co-operation with the Provinces for rehabilitation of unemployed persons	500,000
Grants-in-Aid to the Provinces	17,500,000
Provision of transportation facilities into Mining areas	1,310,000
Contribution to cost of railway projects	850,000
Other items and contingencies	1,023,000
	<u>\$35,908,000</u>

29. Deficits—Government Owned Enterprises

Includes Deficits in respect of the operations of the following:

	1950-51	1949-50	1938-39
Hudson Bay Railway	\$ 400,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 370,000
Northwest Communication System	231,034	343,016	—
Prince Edward Island Car Ferry and Terminals	1,159,000	1,221,230	387,644
Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited	720,000	460,498	—
Churchill Harbour	203,100	111,435	126,747
Jacques Cartier Bridge	—	60,087	386,967
Canadian National Railway Company	—	42,043,028	55,000,000
Trans-Canada Air Lines	—	4,317,594	830,000
National Harbours Board	—	—	83,430
	<u>\$ 2,713,134</u>	<u>\$49,056,888</u>	<u>\$57,184,788</u>

30. All Other Expenditures

The larger items under this head are:

	1950-51	1949-50	1938-39
Compensation for Animals Slaughtered	\$ 1,091,292	\$ 2,267,500	\$ 410,000
Representation Abroad—Undis- tributed Items	1,277,263	1,713,458	107,348
Government's Contribution as an Employer to the Unemploy- ment Insurance Fund	1,050,000	1,050,000	—
Miscellaneous and Unforeseen— Subject to Allocation by the Treasury Board	1,000,000	1,080,000	80,000
Penitentiaries—Undistributed Items including Maintenance, Discharge and Other Expenses in respect of Convicts	2,558,330	2,477,275	841,575
Vocational Training Payments— Labour	5,633,000	7,321,100	50,000
Costs of Survey Field Parties	2,050,707	1,933,285	221,411
Air Photography—Mines and Technical Surveys	1,340,000	1,340,000	—
National Defence—Undistri- buted Items	23,060,529	27,033,147	1,303,769
Federal District Commission including the National Capital Fund	3,104,500	3,104,500	488,072
Public Works—Light, Power and Water Rates	1,649,000	1,764,000	708,000
Fraser Valley Dyking Board	—	4,125,000	—
Research and Development— Civil Jet Planes	1,600,000	1,500,000	—
Canadian Arsenal—Adminis- tration, Operation and Replacement of Plant	2,900,000	4,200,000	—

	1950-51	1949-50	1938-39
Atomic Energy Control Board— Operation and Maintenance	6,263,530	5,013,670	—
Reimbursement of the Canadian Wheat Board—Administration and deficits in respect to Rapeseed and Flax Accounts	—	4,570,076	—
Grants to Veterans settling on Provincial Lands	2,200,000	3,600,000	—
Balance made up of smaller items detailed throughout the Estimates in amounts varying from a few thousands to not more than the smallest items detailed above	25,690,733	29,256,804	13,436,042
Total of "All Other Expenditures"	\$82,468,884	\$103,349,815	\$17,646,217

EXHIBIT II

COMBINED REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES—ALL GOVERNMENTS IN CANADA
Fiscal Years ended nearest to December 31, 1939 and 1947
STATEMENTS ATTACHED

Source:

1939—"Comparative Statistics of Public Finance", prepared for the Dominion-Provincial Conference on Reconstruction, 1945.

1947—Based on compilations of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and Bank of Canada, for comparative purposes.

Explanatory Note:

The totals appearing on line 23 of the revenue table and line 18 of the expenditure table do not include inter-governmental transfers in the form of general subsidy payments, which are set out separately at the foot of each table. For instance, the Dominion B.N.A. Act and Tax Agreement Subsidies to the provinces are excluded from expenditures of the Dominion and correspondingly omitted from the revenues of the provinces. However, grants-in-aid for specific services, such as for health or old age pensions, are included as expenditures of the government making the grant but deducted from the gross expenses of the other level of government which received the grant.

These procedures are followed to avoid duplication in order to produce additive totals of both revenue and expenditure for all levels of government.

COMBINED REVENUES—ALL GOVERNMENTS IN CANADA FOR 1939 AND 1947

SUMMARY BY SOURCES

Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31

(Thousands of Dollars)

	TOTAL		DOMINION		PROVINCIAL		MUNICIPAL	
	1939	1947	1939	1947	1939	1947	1939	1947
TAXES								
Income and Corporation Taxes—								
Personal Income Tax.....	60,678	659,932	45,407	659,828	12,113	104	3,158	.....
Corporate Income Taxes.....	89,452	660,603	77,920	591,161	11,082	69,442	450	.....
Other Corporation Taxes.....	23,153	10,064	11,875	13,192	21,278	6,872	.....	.....
Withholding Tax.....	11,122	35,889	11,122	35,889	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Total (Items 1 to 4).....	184,405	1,366,488	136,324	1,290,070	44,473	76,418	3,608	.....
Succession Duties.....	27,850	61,802	.....	30,828	27,850	30,974	.....	.....
Real and Personal Property.....	248,922	302,481	.....	.....	5,504	4,252	243,418	298,229
Customs Duties and Other Import Taxes.....	106,819	295,737	106,819	295,737	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excise Duties and Sales Taxes—								
Gasoline Tax.....	53,069	113,195	.....	2,208	53,069	110,987	.....	.....
Liquor Including Liquor Control.....	54,423	222,637	21,014	97,470	33,409	125,167	.....	.....
Tobacco.....	42,447	183,977	42,447	176,691	.....	7,286	.....	.....
General Sales Tax.....	144,861	416,786	137,446	372,329	2,717	31,002	4,698	13,455
Sundry (Amusement Tax).....	2,615	25,781	.....	17,887	2,615	7,804	.....	.....
Other Commodities and Services.....	49,722	208,108	24,175	168,855	2,624	6,478	22,923	32,775
Total Taxes (Items 5 to 14).....	915,133	3,106,992	468,225	2,452,075	172,261	400,458	274,647	344,459
Licenses, Permits and Fees—								
Motor Vehicle.....	28,092	46,512	.....	.....	28,092	46,512	.....	.....
Other.....	18,498	28,422	2,542	4,210	8,975	14,116	6,981	10,096
Sub-Total (Items 16 and 17).....	46,590	74,934	2,542	4,210	37,067	60,628	6,981	10,096
Public Domain.....	24,754	56,033	736	2,255	24,018	53,778	.....	.....
C.N.R. Income Surplus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal Public Utility Contributions.....	10,181	19,378	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,181	19,378
Other Revenue.....	36,556	253,103	8,524	204,770	2,877	16,347	25,155	31,986
Total Revenue.....	1,033,214	3,600,440	480,027	2,663,310	236,223	531,211	316,964	405,919
INTER-GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE SUMMARY								
Dominion Subsidies to Provinces.....	19,184	17,256	.....	.....	19,184	17,256	.....	.....
Provincial Subsidies to Municipalities.....	4,507	3,388	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,507	3,388
Tax Suspension Agreements.....	.....	131,062	.....	.....	.....	128,922	.....	2,140
Interest on Common School Fund and School Lands Fund Debentures.....	1,585	1,646	.....	.....	1,585	1,646	.....	.....
Gasoline Tax Guarantee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia Highway Tax.....	452	445	.....	.....	452	445	.....	.....
Manitoba Municipal Commissioner.....	828	980	.....	.....	828	980	.....	.....
TOTAL.....	26,556	154,777	.....	.....	22,049	149,249	4,507	5,528

FOOTNOTES—

¹ Consists of Chartered Banks' Note Circulation Tax, and Insurance Companies Tax on Net Premiums.

² Chiefly on Non-Residents.

³ The 3% Tax on Imports is Excluded here and Included in Item 8.

⁴ Includes 131,442 being Excess of Refunds over Expenditure re: Expansion of Industry.

⁵ Excludes 16,062 Special Payments Applied against Treasury Bill Indebtedness, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

⁶ Includes 64,760 Hold-Backs under Tax Agreements.

⁷ Discrepancies between the Amounts shown on this Table and on the Expenditure Table as Inter-Governmental Transfers are Due to Variations in the Fiscal Year Ends and Accounting Practices of Governments.

COMBINED EXPENDITURES—ALL GOVERNMENTS IN CANADA FOR 1939 AND 1947

CURRENT AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

SUMMARY BY SERVICES

Fiscal Years Ended Nearest December 31

(Thousands of Dollars)

	TOTAL		DOMINION		PROVINCIAL		MUNICIPAL	
	1939	1947	1939	1947	1939	1947	1939	1947
Debt Charges, Net, Excluding Debt Retirement.....	264,300	495,148	151,653	415,463	60,719	49,707	51,928	29,978
Public Welfare—								
Health and Hospital Care.....	47,145	100,691	1,153	2,999	30,432	72,075	15,560	25,617
Labour and Unemployment Insurance.....	3,272	41,469	1,282	38,487	1,990	2,982		
Relief.....	82,629	9,876	23,620	13	42,811	6,381	16,198	3,482
Old Age Pensions.....	39,587	82,234	29,121	59,139	10,279	22,751	187	344
Family Allowances.....		264,780		264,780				
Other.....	35,613	76,411	4,433	9,350	12,371	23,422	18,809	43,639
Sub-Total (Items 2 to 7).....	208,246	575,461	59,609	374,768	97,883	127,611	50,754	73,082
Education.....	128,682	286,627	3,543	30,978	38,004	120,371	87,135	135,278
Transportation, Highways, Bridges, Airways, Railways, Waterways, etc.....	163,159	360,372	146,041	180,097	89,103	207,943	28,015	72,332
Agriculture.....	60,498	129,012	53,151	109,805	7,347	19,207		
Public Domain.....	37,648	70,198	14,577	28,772	23,071	41,426		
National Defence.....	126,915	154,263	126,915	154,263				
Veterans' Pensions and Aftercare.....	55,267	311,856	55,267	311,856				
Mutual Aid.....								
Expansion of Industry.....	247		247	²				
Price Control and Rationing.....	55	59,011	55	59,011				
Other Expenditures.....	185,644	404,973	60,140	³ 197,459	38,756	70,741	86,748	136,773
Total Expenditure.....	1,230,661	2,846,921	571,198	1,762,472	354,883	637,006	304,580	447,443
INTER-GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE SUMMARY								
Dominion Subsidies to Provinces.....	19,244	17,332	19,244	⁴ 17,332				
Provincial Subsidies to Municipalities.....	4,511	4,290			4,511	4,290		
Tax Suspension Agreements.....		122,497		122,497				
Gasoline Tax Guarantee.....								
Interest on Common School Fund and School Lands Fund Debentures.....	1,585	1,466	1,585	1,466				
Nova Scotia Highway Tax.....	455	448					455	448
Manitoba Municipal Commissioner.....	763	980					763	980
Total ⁵	26,558	147,013	20,829	141,295	4,511	4,290	1,218	1,428

FOOTNOTES—

¹ Includes Deficits (Net after Deducting Profits) of Miscellaneous Government-Owned Transportation Enterprises—Prince Edward Island Car Ferry, Hudson Bay Railway, Canadian National Railways, Trans-Canada Airlines, and Quebec and Churchill Harbours.

² Refunds of Expenditure re: Expansion of Industry Exceeded Expenditure. See Note 4—Revenue.

³ Includes 16,927 Post UNRRA Relief.

⁴ Excludes 16,062 Special Payments Applied Against Treasury Bill Indebtedness, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

⁵ Discrepancies between the Amounts shown on this Table and on the Revenue Table as Inter-Governmental Transfers are Due to Variations in the Fiscal Years Ends and Accounting Practices of Governments.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES FOR ALL GOVERNMENTS, WITHOUT DETAILS
FOR 1947, 1948 AND 1949

REVENUES ¹	Fiscal Year Ended Nearest to December 31st (Millions of Dollars)		
	1947	1948	1949
Total	\$ 3,600	\$ 3,585	(³)
Federal	\$ 2,663	\$ 2,510	\$ 2,350
Provincial ²	531	616	609
Municipal ²	406	460	(³)
EXPENDITURES ¹			
Total	\$ 2,847	\$ 3,015	(³)
Federal	\$ 1,762	\$ 1,734	\$ 2,057 ⁴
Provincial ²	637	770	791
Municipal ²	447	511	(³)

¹ Exclusive of Inter-governmental Transfers

² Exclusive of Newfoundland

³ Municipal data for 1949 not available

⁴ Includes \$62 millions debt assumed from Newfoundland.

NOTE: The foregoing figures for 1948 and 1949 should be viewed as approximations only as they are subject to revision and adjustment when final accounts for the fiscal periods concerned may be available.

EXHIBIT III

CANADA

TABLE I

NATIONAL INCOME AND GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, 1939-1949
(millions of dollars)

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	Prelim 1949
Salaries, Wages and Supplementary Labour Income.....	2,583	2,944	3,586	4,251	4,746	4,908	4,915	5,322	6,212	7,113	7,630
Military Pay and Allowances.....	32	193	386	643	910	1,068	1,117	340	83	82	115
Investment Income.....	783	1,127	1,487	1,737	1,778	1,774	1,905	1,978	2,307	2,348	2,373
Net Income of Agriculture and Other Unincorporated Business—											
Farm Operations from Farm Production.....	461	508	548	1,089	969	1,312	959	1,130	1,210	1,660	1,587
Other Unincorporated Business.....	430	483	587	664	690	749	851	1,026	1,126	1,252	1,272
NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST.....	4,289	5,255	6,594	8,382	9,093	9,712	9,747	9,796	10,938	12,455	12,977
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies.....	737	837	1,056	1,087	1,117	1,113	1,007	1,269	1,604	1,767	1,782
Depreciation Allowances and Similar Business Costs.....	582	655	751	883	912	863	785	846	1,009	1,141	1,277
Residual Error of Estimate.....	-10	25	33	172	176	209	220	25	40	108	-93
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES.....	5,598	6,772	8,434	10,524	11,298	11,897	11,759	11,936	13,591	15,471	15,943

CANADA
TABLE II
GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE, 1939-1949
(millions of dollars)

—	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	Prelim 1949
Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services.....	3,861	4,379	5,014	5,565	5,869	6,330	6,999	7,952	9,126	10,083	10,750
Government Expenditure on Goods and Services.....	724	1,156	1,750	3,817	4,271	5,075	3,710	1,848	1,551	1,787	2,108
Gross Home Investment—											
Housing.....	145	153	163	128	131	157	210	338	492	647	753
Plant and Equipment.....	409	560	832	803	697	599	672	1,024	1,565	2,016	2,076
Inventories.....	327	371	217	335	-40	-82	-300	467	879	646	12
Exports of Goods and Services.....	1,451	1,805	2,458	2,322	3,403	3,566	3,580	3,203	3,629	4,044	3,974
Deduct Imports of Goods and Services.....	-1,328	-1,626	-1,967	-2,275	-2,858	-3,539	-2,893	-2,871	-3,612	-3,645	-3,824
Residual Error of Estimate.....	9	-26	-33	-171	-175	-209	-219	-25	-39	-107	94
GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURES AT MARKET PRICES.....	5,598	6,772	8,434	10,524	11,298	11,897	11,759	11,936	13,591	15,471	15,943

EXHIBIT IV

OTTAWA, June 12, 1950

MEMORANDUM TO PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

In response to a request made by the Committee asking for the estimated numbers of employees of the Government of Canada, I am transmitting the attached table showing the number of these employees reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as of March 31, 1939, 1948 and 1949, together with the numbers that the Bureau of Statistics expects now to report for March 31, 1950. In addition, we have put in for March 31, 1950, the total numbers including casual employees on construction and other work, together with Post Office employees paid from revenue which are not included in the Bureau of Statistics totals but which appear to be covered in the numbers requested by the Committee. I have also added a total for the Crown Corporations and corporate agencies of the Government other than the Canadian National Railways and its subsidiaries and certain joint Dominion-Provincial bodies which has been obtained in part from the employment statistics of the Bureau of Statistics.

It should be noted that the difference between the preliminary Bureau of Statistics figures for March, 1950, and the larger total reported by the Department of Finance is due almost entirely to the inclusion of 14,065 employees of Revenue Post Offices paid through the Financial Branch of the Post Office Department from Revenue funds rather than appropriations, and the inclusion of roughly the same number of casual employees. There are other minor differences in the coverage of the figures by departments which are mainly explained by the footnotes. Certain other small differences in the figures are due to the manner in which they have been compiled. For example, some of the figures available appear to us to be the maximum number employed during the month rather than the month-end figures which we have asked for specifically in the reports made to the Department of Finance.

It should be noted that a considerable portion of the increase in the number of Civil Servants between March, 1949 and March, 1950 is due to the taking over of Dominion-type services in Newfoundland. It is not possible to give an exact figure on this comparable to the figures in this report, but we understand that the increase due to Newfoundland is approximately of the order of 3,000 employees.

An examination of the figures given for previous years in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' latest published memorandum shows that the post-war peak, apart from the increase due to Newfoundland, was reached at March, 1947. There was a moderate decline subsequent to March, 1947, which was then reversed, and the expansion in numbers due to the entry of Newfoundland into Canada has now carried the total slightly above that of 1947.

R. B. BRYCE.

REPORTED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
(Excluding Members of the Armed Services and R.C.M.P.) as at March 31, 1939, 1948, 1949 and 1950

Departments	Numbers Reported by Dominion Bureau of Statistics ¹				Numbers reported by Departments to Department of Finance for the purpose of this report 1950
	1939	1948	1949	1950	
Agriculture.....	3,122	5,381	5,914	6,667	6,495
Auditor General.....	231	173	173	169	169
Chief Electoral Officer.....	15	10	19	13	² 14
Citizenship and Immigration.....	*	*	*	2,657	2,799
Civil Service Commission.....	235	532	572	580	³ 583
External Affairs.....	193	1,054	1,234	1,301	1,302
Finance.....	213	677	698	645	636
Comptroller of the Treasury.....	1,073	4,653	4,524	4,300	4,344
Royal Canadian Mint.....	126	288	402	222	222
Tariff Board.....	20	11	11	17	17
Wartime Prices and Trade Board.....		1,145	1,029	690	687
Fisheries.....	325	533	569	925	⁴ 1,178
Governor General's Secretary.....	14	12	10	10	10
House of Commons.....	516	541	636	656	⁵ 656
Insurance.....	53	59	63	72	72
International Joint Commission.....	6	4	4	10	10
Justice.....	106	152	179	192	{1,557
Commissioner of Penitentiaries.....	985	1,174	1,255	1,364	
Labour.....	244	620	620	645	726
Unemployment Insurance Commission.....		7,140	6,957	7,148	8,347
Library of Parliament.....	27	31	34	31	31
Mines and Technical Surveys.....	*	*	*	1,661	1,778
National Defence—					
Army Services.....	1,142	8,741	10,045	9,118	13,217
Naval Services.....	178	2,984	3,451	4,022	6,731
Air Services.....	104	3,314	3,408	3,707	4,628
National Film Board.....		598	547	596	603
National Health and Welfare—					
Departmental Administration.....		223	236	268	264
Health.....		725	794	847	841
Welfare.....		752	743	755	779
Indian Health Services.....		646	812	931	1,031
National Research Council.....	226	1,543	1,524	1,694	⁶ 2,991
Atomic Energy Control Board.....		7	7	7	7
National Revenue—					
Customs and Excise.....	4,415	5,552	5,776	6,086	6,086
Income Tax.....	1,291	10,478	11,704	10,629	10,629
Post Office.....	12,518	17,105	18,049	18,899	⁷ 33,029
Prime Minister's Office ⁹				34	34
Privy Council.....	19	68	72	53	⁸ 63
Public Archives.....	67	54	55	61	61
Public Printing and Stationery.....	652	786	856	991	991
Public Works.....	4,124	6,574	6,547	6,954	¹⁰ 7,628
Resources and Development.....	*	*	*	1,570	2,277
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	86	463	490	568	668
Secretary of State ¹¹	346	528	557	608	608
Senate.....	145	148	152	156	¹¹ 156

* Staff reported under preceding Departments.

¹ The Dominion Bureau of Statistics publishes annually summary statistics of the Civil Service of Canada, and the figures for 1939, 1948 and 1949 were obtained from these publications. The figures for 1950 have not yet been published, and were obtained directly from Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the purposes of this report.

² Includes the Chief Electoral Officer.

³ Includes 3 Commissions.

⁴ Includes 276 employees of the Fisheries Research Board.

⁵ Includes sessional employees.

⁶ Includes 1,211 employees of the Atomic Energy Project, Chalk River, Ontario.

⁷ Includes 14,065 employees of revenue post offices who are paid through the Finance Branch of the Post Office Department.

⁸ Includes 10 employees on the staff of the Royal Commission on Arts, Letters and Sciences.

⁹ Prior to 1950, the staff of the Prime Minister's Office was carried on other establishments.

¹⁰ Does not include 240 revenue postmasters who are also employed part time by the Department of Public Works.

¹¹ Includes staff of the Custodian of Enemy Property.

REPORTED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA—*Concluded*
(Excluding Members of the Armed Services and R.C.M.P.) as at March 31, 1939, 1948, 1949 and 1950

Departments	Numbers Reported by Dominion Bureau of Statistics ¹				Numbers reported by Departments to Department of Finance for the purpose of this report 1950
	1939	1948	1949	1950	
Trade and Commerce (Including D.B.S.).....	1,024	2,562	2,470	2,801	2,798
Board of Grain Commissioners.....	642	781	791	813	806
Canadian Government Elevators.....	128	157	140	137	137
Transport.....	5,613	7,828	¹²⁸ 5,535	¹²⁹ 4,79	¹²¹¹ 9,79
Air Transport Board.....		36	42	48	48
Board of Transport Commissioners.....	97	136	144	155	155
Veterans Affairs.....		¹²¹⁵ 1,173	¹²¹⁴ 1,011	¹²¹³ 1,748	¹²¹³ 1,748
Soldier Settlement and Veterans' Land Act.....		1,678	1,468	1,334	1,334
Mines and Resources—					
Departmental Administration.....	70	108	127		
Immigration.....	595	1,079	1,281		
Indian Affairs.....	1,038	771	877		
Lands and Development.....	558	683	789		
Mines, Forests and Scientific Services.....	437	1,562	2,107		
Special Projects.....	449	8	6		
Pensions and National Health.....	2,638				
Reconstruction and Supply.....		329	408		
Totals.....	46,106	118,370	123,924	127,044	155,960
Crowns Corporations, and Corporate Agencies, other than C.N.R. and its subsidiaries ¹⁴					13,189

¹² Includes staff of the Canadian Maritime Commission and the Royal Commission on Transportation.

¹³ Includes staff of Canadian Pension Commission and War Veterans Allowance Board.

¹⁴ The following crown corporations and corporate agencies are included: Bank of Canada; Canadian Arsenals Ltd.; Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; Canadian Commercial Corporation; Canadian Farm Loan Board; Canadian Sugar Stabilization Corporation Ltd.; Canadian Wheat Board; Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation; Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation; Eldorado Mining and Refining (1944) Ltd.; Export Credit Insurance Corporation; Federal District Commission; Industrial Development Bank; National Battlefields Commission; National Harbours Board; Northwest Territories Power Commission; Northwest Transportation Company Ltd.; Park Steamship Company Ltd.; Polymer Corporation Ltd.; Surplus Crown Assets.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS PRICES SECTION

Dominion Cost-of-Living Bonus

(1935-39=100)

Year	Index
1945	119·5
1946	123·6
1947	135·5
1948	155·0
1949	160·8
1950 — January	161·0
February	161·6
March	163·7
April	164·0
May	164·0
January—May average	162·9

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Euler moved that the amendment made by the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to the Bill (249), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canada Grain Act", be now concurred in.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,

The Senate divided, and the names being called for they were taken down as follows:

CONTENTS

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Euler,	Lacasse,
Campbell,	Fallis,	Lambert,
Crerar,	Haig,	Marcotte,
Duff,	Horner,	McGuire,
DuTremblay,	Hugessen,	Vien,
Emmerson,	Isnor,	Wilson,—18.

NON-CONTENTS

The Honourable Senators

Barbour,	Dupuis,	McKeen,
Bishop,	Fafard,	McLean,
Bouffard,	Farquhar,	Robertson,
Bourque,	Fraser,	Roebuck,
Buchanan,	Gladstone,	Stambaugh,
Daigle,	Golding,	Stevenson,
David,	Gouin,	Taylor,
Dessureault,	Hurtubise,	Turgeon,
Duffus,	McDonald,	Vaillancourt,
		Veniot,—28.

So it was passed in the negative.

With leave of the Senate,

The said Bill was, on division, then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (311), intituled: "An Act to amend The Dominion Elections Act, 1938", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored

the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Marcotte, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that it be—

Resolved—That, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more of the provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for the consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Natural Resources, to whom was referred certain Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 22nd June, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

MOTION

For Thursday, 22nd June, 1950

By the Honourable Senator Robertson:—

20th June,—That for the balance of the present session Rules 23, 24 and 63 be suspended in so far as they relate to Public Bills.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 22nd June, 1950

No. 1.

19th June,—Second Reading of Bill (311), intituled: “An Act to amend The Dominion Elections Act, 1938”.—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

21st June,—Second Reading of Bill (313), intituled: “An Act to amend the Statute Law”.—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 3.

20th June,—Consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Natural Resources, to whom was referred certain Estimates.—(*Honourable Senator McDonald*).

No. 4.

21st June,—Consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Canadian Trade Relations to whom was referred certain Estimates.—(*Honourable Senator Euler*).

No. 5.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator Beaubien*).

No. 6.

7th June,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Marcotte, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more of the provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.—(*Honourable Senator Dupuis*).

For Friday, 23rd June, 1950

21st June,—Consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Finance to whom was referred certain Estimates.—(*Honourable Senator Crerar*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Thursday, June 22</i>		
262	Banking and Commerce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Transport and Communications.....	11.00 a.m.

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MEMORANDUM

No.	Name	Age
1	John Smith	25
2	Mary Jones	30

No. 60

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

 Thursday, 22nd June, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Doone,	Gouin,	McLean,
Beauregard,	Duff,	Grant,	Petten,
Bishop,	Duffus,	Haig,	Reid,
Bouffard,	Dupuis,	Horner,	Robertson,
Buchanan,	DuTremblay,	Hugessen,	Roebuck,
Burke,	Emmerson,	Hurtubise,	Stambaugh,
Calder,	Euler,	Isnor,	Stevenson,
Comeau,	Fafard,	Lacasse,	Taylor,
Crerar,	Fallis,	Lambert,	Turgeon,
Daigle,	Farquhar,	Marcotte,	Vaillancourt,
David,	Fraser,	McDonald,	Veniot,
Davis,	Gladstone,	McGuire,	Vien,
Dessureault,	Golding,	McKeen,	Wilson.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (310), intituled: "An Act to authorize the provision of moneys to meet certain capital expenditures made and capital indebtedness incurred by the Canadian National Railways System during the calendar year 1950, and to authorize the guarantee by His Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railway Company", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Senator Buchanan, from the Standing Committee on Tourist Traffic, presented to the Senate the following Report.

The said Report was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, 21st June, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Tourist Traffic to whom was referred certain Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, beg leave to report as follows:—

Your Committee confined its consideration of the Estimates entirely to those effecting Tourist Traffic.

Your Committee examined the expenditures proposed by Vote 399 respecting the estimates of the Canadian Travel Bureau. The Director of the Canadian Travel Bureau explained in detail the efforts made by the Bureau to attract American Tourists to Canada. Your Committee was impressed with the efficiency of the Canadian Travel Bureau and was pleased to note that the cost of advertising and other forms of promotion in the past year did not exceed one per cent of the American dollars spent in Canada by American Tourists. Your Committee notes an increase in the proposed expenditures of \$175,000 on advertising and publicity. This is considered justified due to the anticipated increase in the number of American Tourists it is expected to attract to Canada.

Your Committee examined the expenditures proposed by Votes 370 to 398 both inclusive. The Director of the National Parks Service, Department of Resources and Development was heard with respect to the above mentioned votes. Your Committee noted a decrease in the amount to be voted for Resources and Development.

The Director of Special Projects, Department of Resources and Development, informed your Committee that Vote 389 and the Statutory item covering the capital expenditures in conformity with Section 8(1) of the Eastern Rocky Mountain Forest Conservation Act has added considerably to the Tourist attraction of the 8,585 square miles under the jurisdiction of the Eastern

Rockies Forest Conservation Board. These expenses are shared by the Federal Government and the Government of Alberta. The Federal Government providing \$6,300,000 for capital expenditures and the sum of \$175,000 annually for maintenance, while the provincial government provides \$125,000 annually for maintenance. Your Committee was informed that if the provincial Government received revenue from grazing, timber, etc., from the property under the jurisdiction of the Board, of a sum over \$125,000 it would be deducted from the \$175,000 paid by the Federal Government.

Permits are required from the Board before any timber may be cut or any domestic animals permitted to graze on the land controlled by the Board. This is closely controlled in order to provide ample grazing for wild game and to preserve the natural habitat for large game animals which are a great source of attraction to tourists.

Your Committee recommends that the policy of referring the Estimates to the various Standing Committees of the Senate be continued at the next Session of Parliament and the practice of laying them before Parliament early in the Session be continued.

Your Committee recommends that at the next Session of Parliament, if the policy of referring Estimates to Committees be continued, authority be granted for the printing of its day to day proceedings.

Your Committee desires to express an appreciation to the officials who appeared before it and to thank them for the enlightening information they placed before the Committee.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. BUCHANAN,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the said Report be placed on the Orders of the Day for consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, presented to the Senate the following Report.

The said Report was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THURSDAY, 22nd June, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, to whom was referred certain Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, beg leave to report as follows:—

Your Committee held three sittings. The first sitting was devoted to the Post Office votes, and there were present at that meeting the Deputy Postmaster General, Mr. W. J. Turnbull, and certain of his senior officials. At the second and third meetings the Votes of the Transport Department were considered, and at either or both there were in attendance Mr. J. C. Lessard, Deputy Minister Administrative, Marine and Canal Services, and Mr. C. P. Edwards, Deputy Minister for Air, accompanied by certain of their officials; the third meeting was also attended by Mr. J. V. Clyne, Chairman of the Canadian Maritime Commission.

A large number of questions were asked by members of your Committee in relation to the various items of these estimates for which the respective Departmental officials were responsible, and in all instances these questions were answered to the satisfaction of your Committee and a good deal of interesting and valuable information obtained with regard to various of the Departmental activities which came under review.

Speaking in a general way, and as a result of the experience which it has gained, your Committee thinks that this system of examining Departmental estimates has a good deal to recommend it, from the point of view both of the Senators who are members of the Committee and of the senior officials of the Department concerned. The members of your Committee gained much knowledge of the workings of the Departments in the various fields in which they are called upon to serve the people of Canada; while the Departmental officials have the opportunity, which is sometimes not easily available in other ways, of explaining the reasons for, and the scope of, their different activities and of justifying the expenditures of public funds needed for the purpose of carrying on these activities.

In no case did your Committee find any evidence of extravagance or waste; any increases asked for over the estimates for the preceding fiscal year appeared, when examined into, to be justified; and, in general, your Committee was impressed with the care that had been taken in preparing the estimates for the consideration of Parliament and in confining such estimates strictly within the limits of what is essential in order to carry on the work for which the Departments concerned are respectively responsible.

At the present time the Post Office Department carries free all official mail originating from other Government Departments. Your Committee recommends that studies be made with a view to determining whether it would not be a better system for each Department to pay for its own postage; this might have the result of limiting any tendency which may now exist in the Departments to make excessive or unnecessary use of the mails; and would in any event more accurately reflect in the revenues of the Post Office Department the value of the services which that Department performs.

Your Committee believes that in certain instances the language descriptive of items of expense appearing in the estimates or in the details of services could be improved so as to give a clearer idea of what the expenditure is actually intended to cover. For example, an item appears in the expenditures of every Department which is shown under the standard heading of "Telegrams, Telephones and Postage". In the great majority of cases this is no doubt sufficiently descriptive. But in Vote 503 of the Department of Transport, Civil Aviation Division, Airway and Airport Traffic Control, the details appearing on page 302 show for the current year, under this heading "Telegrams, Telephones and Postage", a contemplated expenditure of no less than \$430,000.00. When questioned on this item, the Deputy Minister of Transport for Air explained that it includes the entire system of telegraphic and telephonic control at and between airports of all commercial airplanes from one end of the country to the other. Your Committee suggests that, to avoid misunderstanding, this item should in future be more accurately described and, if necessary, broken down under separate headings, so as to show clearly the sort of service that it is intended to cover.

Your Committee expresses the opinion that the system of examination of the estimates of Departments by Standing Committees has demonstrated

its value and should be continued in future sessions. Your Committee recommends that in future years the evidence given before such Standing Committees be taken down in shorthand and printed.

The whole respectfully submitted.

A. K. HUGESSEN,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the said Report be placed on the Orders of the Day for consideration on Monday, next.

The Honourable Senator Wilson, from the Standing Committee on Immigration and Labour, presented to the Senate the following Report.

The said Report was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

OTTAWA, 21st June, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Immigration and Labour to whom was referred certain estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, begs leave to report as follows:

Your Committee has held six meetings. At the first meeting officers of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration appeared before the Committee, when the Deputy Minister, Colonel Laval Fortier, gave a general review of the work of the three branches of the Department, viz., Citizenship, Immigration, and Indian Affairs. The over-all estimate of \$14,993,716 for the year 1950-51 would be sufficient for the present staff, but an increase might be anticipated for 1951-52 due to the fact that this is a new department and the establishment has not yet been completed.

In addition to Colonel Fortier, the following officers from the Department were heard and questioned:—

Mr. George Benoit, Administrative Officer,
Dr. Frank Foulds, Director, Citizenship Branch,
Mr. J. E. Duggan, Registrar, Canadian Citizens,
Major D. M. MacKay, Director of Indian Affairs.

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

	1950-51	1949-50	Increase
Vote 51—Administration of the Immigration Act ..	750,425	667,775	82,650
Vote 52—Field and Inspectional Service, Canada	3,732,561	3,523,852	208,709
Vote 53—Field and Inspectional Service, abroad	881,792	1,307,416	425,624
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	5,364,778	5,499,043	Decrease 134,265

The Immigration Division is responsible for all immigration to Canada and maintains officers abroad as well as in Canada in order to assure that those who come to this country fulfil the requirements of the Immigration Act.

Your Committee notes the decrease in the estimates for these two services and also that there has been a substantial decrease in immigration to Canada during the past year. Your Committee feels that increased immigration to Canada, both from the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe, is desirable.

CITIZENSHIP BRANCH

The Committee was informed that the increase of approximately \$38,000 in the cost of Educational and Informational Materials was a result of the increase in the requests from the provinces for information and material of this type. It was also stated that before any material was forwarded to Societies or individuals it was first concurred in by the provinces. The Committee was informed that the Federal Government did not in any way contribute to the salary of teachers in the provinces, but did help in administrative matters, when requested by the provinces to do so.

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

In reply to a question by the Committee, it was stated that the increase in travelling expenses in the Indian Affairs Branch for Indian Agencies of some \$70,000.00 represented new work being done by the Indian Affairs Branch, which was formerly done by the Department of Mines and Resources.

Major D. M. MacKay was questioned regarding a possible duplication of personnel with the engineering branch, Department of Public Works of Canada. He explained that the engineers on the staff of the Indian Affairs Branch had been transferred from the Department of Mines and Resources. The Reservations are so widely scattered, and in order to carry out recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Affairs it has been necessary to construct many additional one room schools, add to those now being used, as well as to furnish more and better equipped hospitals. The Education Division has expanded and modernized. Approximately 22,000 Indian children are carrying on studies this year in 72 residential schools and 432 day-school classrooms.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

From the Department of Labour the Deputy Minister, Mr. MacNamara, submitted a report which covered the many branches under his administration.

The Department of Labour proper for the fiscal year 1950-51 is asking a total appropriation of \$10,055,133—a decrease of \$2,033,549 from the previous year 1949-50.

The Labour Department administers Dominion-Provincial Farm agreements. Vote 157 provides \$320,000 for the effective organization and use of agricultural manpower.

The Labour Department is also responsible in co-operation with the Department of Immigration for the bulk movement of displaced persons. When the workers arrive in Canada and are cleared by the Immigration Department they are taken in charge by the Department of Labour, and placements are made.

The Department of Labour is responsible for the administration of the Annuities Act. Last year the price of annuities was increased. This was necessary for two reasons—

- (a) the mortality tables had to be adjusted because people are living to a greater age, and
- (b) the 4 per cent rate which was being allowed on money paid in was reduced to three per cent.

This increase in cost has reduced the number of sales by about 50 per cent in the last fiscal year, as compared with the previous year.

Your Committee asks that a careful study be made of the Annuities Branch in order to learn if it can be satisfactorily maintained at the present rate.

The Vocational Training Branch administers the Vocational Training Co-ordination Act of 1942, which provides in co-operation with the provinces for quite a broad field of training. It includes Youth Training, Apprenticeship Training, Vocational School Assistance, Foremanship and Supervisory Training, Training of persons to fit them for gainful employment, Training of persons to fit them for the Armed Forces, as well as Vocational Correspondence Courses.

Your Committee feels that it might be possible to bring about some co-ordination of this service with the Educational Branch of the Department of Citizenship, as both branches work in co-operation with the provinces.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Of the total moneys for the Unemployment Insurance Commission, \$23,000,000 is for the Government's contribution to the Unemployment Insurance Fund as provided in the Unemployment Insurance Act, and this amount is not controllable. The sum of \$1,500,000 has been set up to provide for unemployment assistance to certain residents of Newfoundland. The remainder—approximately \$22,000,000—is for administrative costs in connection with unemployment insurance, employment services, payment of supplementary benefits of unemployment insurance, payment of unemployment assistance in Newfoundland, placement, employment, and follow-up services for D.P.'s, and collection of statistical information regarding the labour force. This amount is \$1,700,000 greater than last year. An increase in the amount for salaries and wages of \$1,200,000 is the principal reason, and this was necessary owing to the general salary revision. The remainder was necessary owing to increases in rents, travel expenses, equipment, stationery, etc.

Your Committee is of the opinion that through this scrutiny of the estimates the members have now a much better understanding of the administration of the Department of Labour and of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, which will be of great advantage in subsequent sessions.

The members of the Committee would like to express their appreciation to the Ministers, Deputy Ministers, and Officials, who have shown such willingness to assist your Committee in every way possible.

CAIRINE R. WILSON,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the said Report be placed on the Orders of the Day for consideration to-morrow.

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:

Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1950.

Ordinances made by the Commissioner in Council of the Northwest Territories during the period May 6 to June 2, 1950, as required by Section 13 of the Northwest Territories Act, Chapter 142, R.S.C., 1927.

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That for the balance of the present session Rules 23, 24 and 63 be suspended in so far as they relate to Public Bills.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the Bill (311), intituled: "An Act to amend The Dominion Elections Act, 1938", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,
It was resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—
Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill (313), intituled: "An Act to amend the Statute Law", it was—

Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Natural Resources, to whom was referred certain Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951.

After debate,
The said Report was concurred in.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Canadian Trade Relations, to whom was referred certain Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951.

After debate,
The said Report was concurred in.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (316), intituled: "An Act to amend The Judges Act, 1946", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of

such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Marcotte, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that it be—

Resolved—That, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more of the provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.

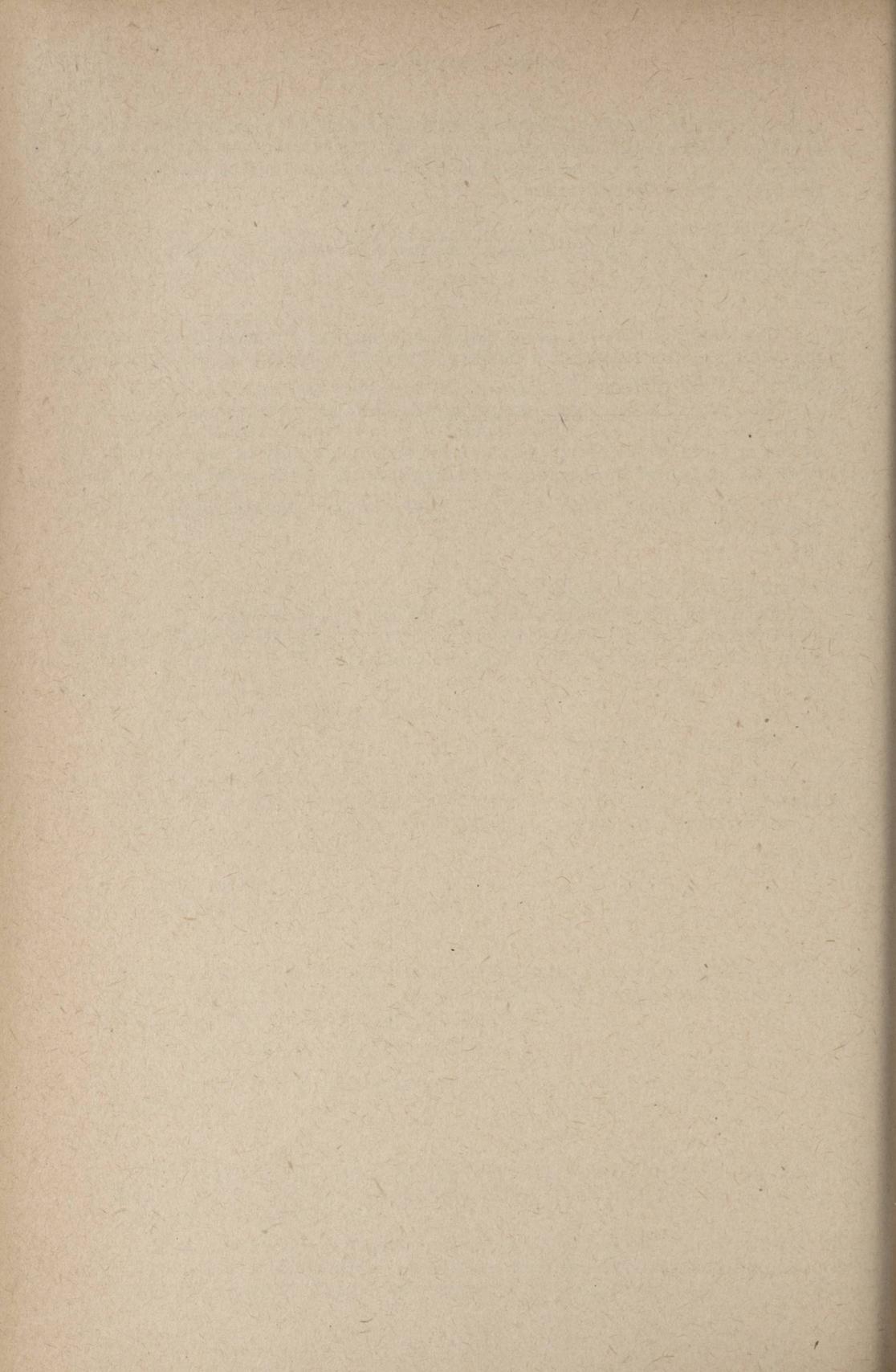
It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns to-day, it do stand adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The Senate adjourned.



ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Friday, 23rd June, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Friday, 23rd June, 1950

No. 1.

21st June,—Second Reading of Bill (313), intituled: “An Act to amend the Statute Law”.—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

22nd June,—Second Reading of Bill (316), intituled: “An Act to amend The Judges Act, 1946”.—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 3.

21st June,—Consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Finance to whom was referred certain Estimates.—(*Honourable Senator Crerar*).

No. 4.

22nd June,—Consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Immigration and Labour to whom was referred certain Estimates.—(*Honourable Senator Wilson*).

No. 5.

22nd June,—Consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Tourist Traffic to whom was referred certain Estimates.—(*Honourable Senator Buchanan*).

No. 6.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 7.

7th June,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Marcotte, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more of the provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.—(*Honourable Senator Dupuis*).

For Monday, 26th June, 1950

22nd June,—Consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, to whom was referred certain Estimates.—
(Honourable Senator Hugessen).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Friday, June 23</i>		
368	Joint Committee on Old Age Security (<i>In camera</i>)	11.30 a.m.
262	Banking and Commerce	When Senate rises

OTTAWA: Printed by EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph., Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1950.

No. 61

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

 Friday, 23rd June, 1950

11 a.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Doone,	Haig,	McLean,
Beauregard,	Duff,	Horner,	Petten,
Bishop,	Dupuis,	Hugessen,	Reid,
Bouffard,	Emmerson,	Isnor,	Robertson,
Buchanan,	Fallis,	Lacasse,	Roebuck,
Burke,	Farquhar,	Lambert,	Stambaugh,
Calder,	Fraser,	MacKinnon,	Stevenson,
Comeau,	Gladstone,	Marcotte,	Turgeon,
Crerar,	Golding,	McDonald,	Wilson.
Davis,	Grant,	McKeen,	

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (309), intituled: "An Act to amend the Official Secrets Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

Ordered, That it be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, for the Honourable Senator Gouin, from the Standing Committee on External Relations, presented to the Senate the following Report.

The said Report was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

THURSDAY, 22nd June, 1950.

The Standing Committee on External Relations, to whom was referred certain Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, beg leave to report as follows:—

Your Committee held three sittings during the course of which were heard the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. A. D. P. Heeney, the Deputy Under Secretary, Mr. Leon Mayrand, and the Chief Administrative Officer, Mr. G. D. Hemsley. All the questions put by the members of your Committee were fully answered, very interesting explanations were given by the witnesses and written statements were also fyled to cover various points.

After having duly considered the evidence thus submitted, your Committee begs to make the following recommendations:

No. of Vote 64: Departmental Administration

Details of Services 559

"Publicity and Information \$103,600."

In addition to amounts thus specifically disbursed, it appears that 51 employees of the Department devote their time in whole or in part to "Publicity and Information". By allotting a proportionate part of their salary to this item, the total expenses for "Publicity and Information" to be charged to External Affairs would amount to \$226,400.

Your Committee is of the opinion that the expenses incurred by the Government in general for Publicity and Information should be reduced to a strict minimum and that this specially applies to External Affairs. A substantial part of such expenses is necessary, some are also really of benefit to Canada, but it would be worth while to scrutinize the possibility of eliminating publicity expenses which have little or no practical value. Considerable savings may possibly be realized through the establishment of a bureau centralizing all publicity undertaken by the Government and the study of the advantages and disadvantages resulting from the establishment of such a Central Publicity Bureau is recommended.

No. of Vote 65: Representation abroad

Details of Services 667

“Allowances \$1,131,637.”

Your Committee in anxious that the diplomats representing Canada abroad and their staff receive a remuneration enabling them to do things properly in order to maintain and increase the prestige enjoyed by our country abroad. It must be realized however that Canada is not a Big Power and that a proper sense of modesty is quite compatible with our external representation. The system of payment of allowances should be studied for the purpose of exercising a proper control over the expenses incurred for the sums thus voted for “allowances” and for all practical purposes being supplements to the salaries paid.

“To build or purchase premises for offices or residences for missions abroad” etc. \$165,000.

This item should be considered together with Vote 67 which reads as follows:

“To authorize the use during the fiscal year 1950-51 in payment for the acquisition, improvement or furnishing of properties for Canadian Government offices and residences in foreign countries of inconvertible foreign currencies from deposits of such currencies which may be used only for governmental or other limited purposes in these countries and which have been received by the Government of Canada from other Governments in settlement of claims arising out of military operations or war expenditures (p. 10) \$1.00”

It is obvious that decent premises must be provided for our missions abroad, but a policy of reasonable economy is again compatible with the standing of our country. Care must be taken to avoid any extravagance or lavishness which would be contrary to our well-known national habits and customs.

Few properties have been acquired abroad up to date and your Committee favours such a slow and gradual process of acquisition. It is realized however that exceptional opportunities may be offered in Europe under the present post-war conditions. This point forms part of the problem arising out of our above mentioned frozen credits in foreign countries. Now that the extent of such credits is being determined, the amounts to be used out of such inconvertible deposits in foreign currencies should properly be indicated in the Estimates. It will thus be possible to eliminate the anomaly created by the system existing under Vote No. 67; a mention of a nominal amount of \$1.00 now enables the Department to obtain several hundred thousand dollars at the discretion of the Government and of the Treasury Board without any specific previous authorization from Parliament.

Vote No. 70: Canadian Representation at International conferences: \$225,000.

It is recommended that this item appearing in the Estimates for External Affairs be grouped with the substantial amounts also incurred for Representation at International-Conferences and charged to Trade and Commerce, Labour, etc. Thus the total amount incurred for Representation at International Conferences would be presented in a clear and simple form. At the present time,

the amounts disbursed by the various departments for similar purposes are presented only separately, without proper references to the total amounts thus spent for the same object.

Vote No. 73: United Nations Organization: \$1,343,700.

The assessment levied on Canada seems to be out of proportion to the amount now levied on certain other countries, taking into consideration their national income. It is hoped that a readjustment of our assessment may in due time be secured. Your Committee recognizes however that our active support of United Nations is a fundamental basis of our foreign policy. In spite of its deficiencies, it is realized that United Nations is the only international organization now in existence and designed for the prevention of war.

Your Committee considers that our diplomatic service is a great credit to our country and that the part played by our representatives at Lake Success and at other international conferences has been sincerely directed to the Peace of the World.

The whole respectfully submitted.

L. M. GOUIN,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the said Report be placed on the Orders of the Day for consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:—

Orders and Regulations for the Canadian Army, published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period June 12 to June 19, 1950, inclusive, as required by Section 141, of the Militia Act.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Hugessen moved that the Bill (313), intituled: "An Act to amend the Statute Law", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,
It was resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the Bill (316), intituled: "An Act to amend The Judges Act, 1946", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,
It was resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was read the second time.

After debate,

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

It being one o'clock the Honourable the Speaker left the Chair to resume the same at three o'clock.

3 p.m.

The Senate resumed.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (311), intituled: "An Act to amend The Dominion Elections Act, 1938", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Senator Bouffard, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (313), intituled: "An Act to amend the Statute Law", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (L-10), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canadian Citizenship Act",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill with one amendment to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

1. Page 3, lines 12-15: Strike out lines 12-15, inclusive, and substitute the following as paragraph (b), subsection (1) of section six, clause three:—

"(b) being a national or citizen of a country other than Canada, he files in accordance with the regulations a declaration renouncing the nationality or citizenship of that country."

Ordered, That the said amendment be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (Y-8), intituled: "An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act, 1934",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill with two amendments to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

1. *Page 3, line 8:* After the word "crew", at the end of subparagraph (i), paragraph (b), insert the following words:—

"or a person employed or engaged in any capacity on board the ship on the business of that ship".

2. *Page 9, between lines 38 and 39:* Add the following subclause:—

"(6) This section does not apply to United States ports on the Great Lakes or river St. Lawrence."

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Finance, to whom was referred certain Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951.

After debate,

The said Report was concurred in.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Immigration and Labour, to whom was referred certain Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951.

After debate,

The said Report was concurred in.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Tourist Traffic, to whom was referred certain Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951.

After debate,

The said Report was adopted.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the

peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Marcotte, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that it be—

Resolved—That, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more of the provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.

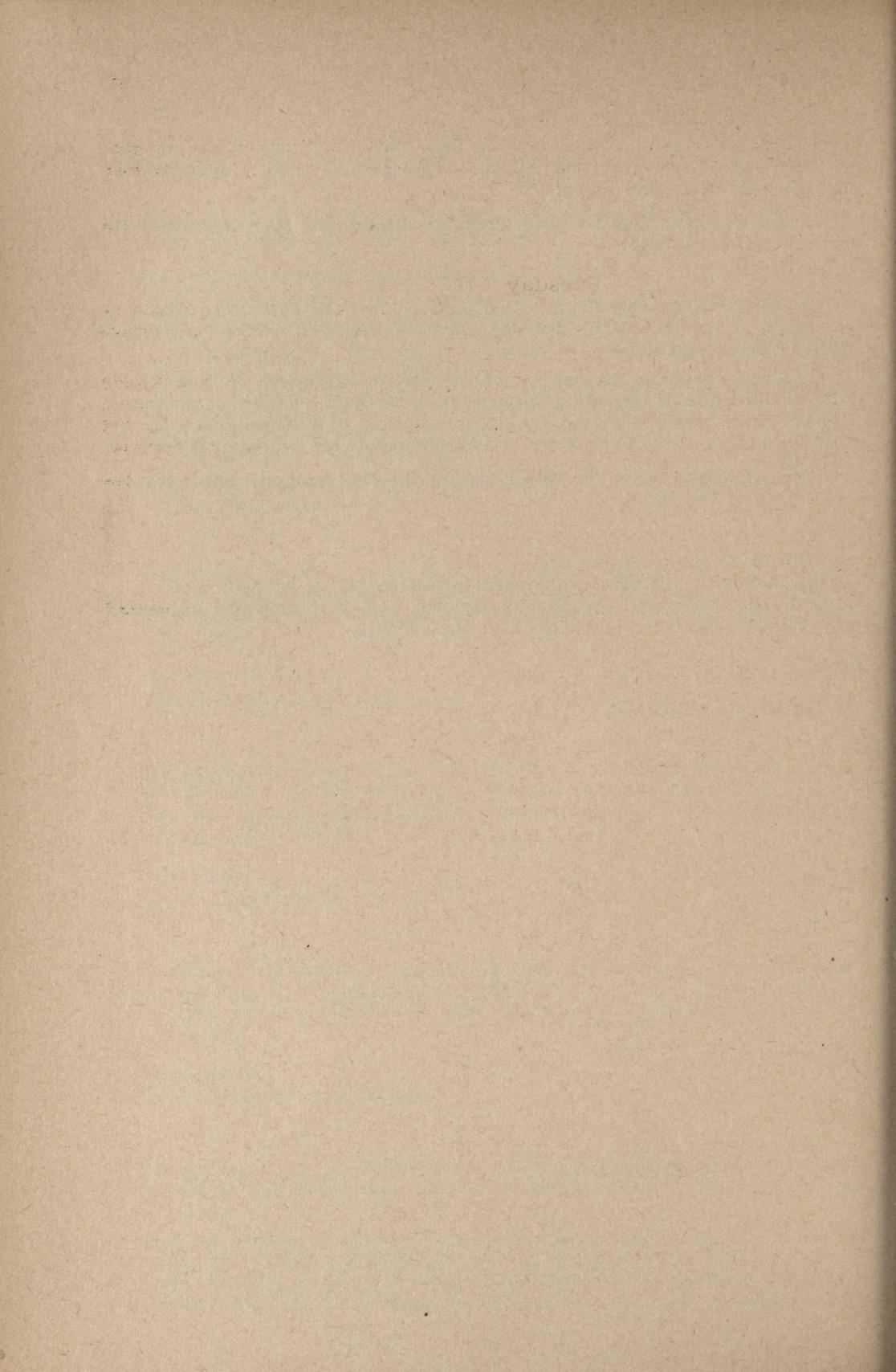
It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns to-day it do stand adjourned until Tuesday, next, at eight o'clock in the evening.

The Senate adjourned.



ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 27th June, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 27th June, 1950

No. 1.

23rd June,—Second Reading of Bill 309, intituled: "An Act to amend The Official Secrets Act".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

23rd June,—Consideration of the amendments made by the House of Commons to the Bill (Y-8), intituled: "An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act, 1934".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 3.

23rd June,—Consideration of the amendment made by the House of Commons to the Bill (L-10), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canadian Citizenship Act".—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 4.

22nd June,—Consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, to whom was referred certain Estimates.—(*Honourable Senator Hugessen*).

No. 5.

23rd June,—Consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on External Relations, to whom was referred certain Estimates.—(*Honourable Senator Gouin*).

No. 6.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 7.

7th June,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Marcotte, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more of the provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.—(*Honourable Senator Dupuis*).

No. 62

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 27th June, 1950

8 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Emmerson,	Hugessen,	Nicol,
Beauregard,	Euler,	Isnor,	Paterson,
Bishop,	Fafard,	King,	Petten,
Bouffard,	Fallis,	Kinley,	Reid,
Buchanan,	Farquhar,	Lacasse,	Robertson,
Burchill,	Gladstone,	Lambert,	Roebuck,
Burke,	Godbout,	MacKinnon,	Stambaugh,
Comeau,	Golding,	Marcotte,	Stevenson,
David,	Gouin,	McDonald,	Taylor,
Davis,	Grant,	McGuire,	Turgeon,
Duff,	Horner,	McKeen,	Vaillancourt,
Duffus,			Veniot.

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (X-7), intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Association of Kinsmen Clubs",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (K-10), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canada-United States of America Tax Convention Act, 1943, and The Canada-United States of America Tax Convention Act, 1944",

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill, without any amendment.

Messages were brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the following Bills, and to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the same, without any amendment:—

Bill (L-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marilyn Ruth Cohen Novak".

Bill (M-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Bernatchez Russell".

Bill (N-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Winnifred Evelyn Thompson Clift".

Bill (O-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Maida Maria Howard Martin".

Bill (P-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of June Hedy Leshynska Thompson".

Bill (Q-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rosemary Smalley Carrier".

Bill (R-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Arthur William Goodson".

Bill (S-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Melbourne Davis Wand".

Bill (T-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Frank Lear Rogers".

Bill (U-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Roma Leduc".

Bill (V-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edna Rosaline Casavant Dufresne".

Bill (W-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leo Berger".

Bill (Y-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Katherine Madge Samworth Monty".

Bill (Z-7), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Clara Rosen Freedman".

Bill (A-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Frances Berman Mellor, otherwise known as Sharie Sinclair".

Bill (B-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rodolphe Durand".

Bill (C-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helen Leck Karazsi".

Bill (D-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sadie Chernin Petruska, otherwise known as Sadie Chernin Prince".

Bill (E-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Audrey Phyllis Angela Blom Rochfort".

Bill (F-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Patricia Ruth Segall Wener".

Bill (G-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sophie Piatkowski Demyk".

Bill (H-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hilda Brooks Nangreaves".

Bill (I-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Zemelia Katrina Ayoub MacDonald".

- Bill (M-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Mary Hamel Whittaker".
- Bill (N-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lewis Benjamin Wyman".
- Bill (O-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edna Dora Tucker Conley".
- Bill (P-8), intituled, "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Marguerite Lester McBride".
- Bill (Q-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Josephine Rood Trottier".
- Bill (R-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Irene Sinden Brown".
- Bill (S-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Camille Poulin".
- Bill (T-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elisa Macdonald Mitchell Brock".
- Bill (U-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Theodore Levasseur".
- Bill (V-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Marguerite Harvie Fine".
- Bill (Z-8), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Lucien Andre Bergeron".
- Bill (A-9), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thelma Leggo Chicoine".
- Bill (B-9), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anna Kathleen Olga McCone Shaw".
- Bill (C-9), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Martin Luke Marlow".
- Bill (D-9), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helena Wilhelmina Thornburg Lawton".
- Bill (E-9), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Bonnie Ruth McNab Sarrasin".
- Bill (F-9), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lyndia Betsy Mayes Bernier".
- Bill (G-9), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sarah Modlinsky Markis".
- Bill (H-9), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anna Patiris Sarakinis".
- Bill (I-9), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Julia Ann Ramsell Blane".
- Bill (J-9), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Cyrile-Orance-Horence Presseau".
- Bill (K-9), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Paul Edmond Meerte".
- Bill (L-9), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Charles George Storey".
- Bill (M-9), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Muriel Inez Larman Jarry".
- Bill (N-9), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Zilda Alix Runcie".
- Bill (O-9), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Aili Esteri Kanaanpaa Toebben".
- Bill (P-9), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Pierre Bouchard".
- Bill (Q-9), intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Aubrey Ricardo Aird".
- Bill (R-9), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marguerite Carmen Samson Wrigglesworth".
- Bill (S-9), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Andrew Cerat".
- Bill (T-9), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Lucille Giselle Roy Veilleux".
- Bill (U-9), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mabel Pearl Speirs Lazor".
- Bill (V-9), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lena Grace Connolly Hibberd".
- Bill (W-9), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lillian Ferguson Gardner".
- Bill (X-9), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marion Leonard Ryan".
- Bill (Y-9), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Georges Neville Poirier".
- Bill (Z-9), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Gisele St. Laurent Therrien".

Bill (A-10), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Norah Nichol Meighen Allan".

Bill (B-10), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dora Eleanor Chalmers Grisley".

Bill (C-10), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ruth Desiree Morrisette Chevalier".

Bill (D-10), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Richard Martello Johnston".

Bill (G-10), intituled: "An Act for the relief of David Allan Ferguson".

Bill (H-10), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ann Louise Fuller Brais".

Bill (I-19), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Helen Leola Davidson Hunter".

A Message was also brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return to this House the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom were referred the petitions on which the above-mentioned Bills of Divorce were founded.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck, from the Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, presented to the Senate the following Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

TUESDAY, 27th June, 1950.

The Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms beg leave to report as follows:

By order of reference made on the 20th day of March, 1950, your Committee was authorized and directed to:

Consider and report on the subject of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, what they are and how they may be protected and preserved, and what action, if any, can or should be taken to assure such rights to all persons in Canada, and that for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing, that the committee give consideration to the following draft articles:

Article 1

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person.

Article 2

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 3

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 4

Everyone has the right to recognition throughout Canada as a person before the law.

Article 5

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 7

- (1) No person shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
- (2) Any person who is arrested or detained shall be promptly informed of the reasons for the arrest or detention and be entitled to a fair hearing within a reasonable time or to release.
- (3) No one shall be denied the right to reasonable bail without just cause.

Article 8

Every person who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall have an effective remedy in the nature of *habeus corpus* by which the lawfulness of his detention shall be decided speedily by a court and his release ordered if the detention is not lawful.

Article 9

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 10

(1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 11

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 12

Everyone legally resident in Canada has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the country, and the right to leave and return to Canada.

Article 13

(1) Men and women of adult age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage and during marriage.

(2) Marriages shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and state.

Article 14

- (1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
- (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 15

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others, and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 16

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 17

- (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
- (2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 18

- (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of the country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
- (2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in the country.
- (3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine election which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote.

149. Every person is entitled to all the rights and freedoms above set forth, without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

150. Any person whose rights or freedoms as herein set forth have been violated may apply for relief on notice of motion to the Supreme or Superior Court of the province in which the violation occurred.

151. The above articles shall not be deemed to abridge or exclude any rights or freedoms to which any person is otherwise entitled.

That the said Committee be composed of the Honourable Senators, Baird, David, Davies, Doone, Dupuis, Gladstone, Gouin, Grant, Kinley, Petten, Reid, Roebuck, Ross, Turgeon, Vaillancourt and Wood.

That the said Committee shall have authority to send for persons, papers and records.

In obedience to this order of reference, your Committee has inquired into the general subject of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and has held eight public sessions in the course of which thirty-six witnesses have been heard. Witnesses appearing in person before your Committee and testifying are as follows:

- April 25, Prof. F. R. Scott, Faculty of Law, McGill University, Montreal.
Mr. King Gordon, United Nations Division of Human Rights.
- April 26, Mr. Irving Himel and Dr. Malcolm W. Wallace, Association of Civil Liberties.
Mrs. Robert Dorman, National Council of Women in Canada.
Mrs. E. R. Sugarman, National Council of Jewish Women of Canada.
- April 27, Messrs. Monroe Abbey and Saul Hayes, Canadian Jewish Congress.
Dr. E. A. Forsey, Canadian Congress of Labour.
Mrs. M. H. Spaulding, League for Democratic Rights.
- April 28, Mr. F. P. Varcoe, Deputy Minister of Justice, Ottawa.
Mr. J. M. Magwood, Chairman, National Young Adult Program Committee, Y.M.C.A.
Dr. R. S. K. Seeley, Provost of Trinity College, University of Toronto.
Dr. E. A. Corbett, Director, Canadian Association of Adult Education.
- May 2, Mr. R. Grantham, Associate Editor of the *Ottawa Citizen*.
Mr. Claude Jodoin and Mr. Leslie Wismer, M.P.P., Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.
• Mrs. G. N. Kennedy, Mrs. C. E. Catto, Prof. D. H. Hamly.
Mrs. D. C. MacGregor, and Mr. H. A. Miller, World Federalists, Toronto.
- May 3, Mr. Leon Mayrand, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.
Mr. A. J. Pick, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.
Rev. Dr. Wm. Noyes, Secretary, Committee for the Repeal of the Chinese Immigration Law.
Mr. B. K. Sandwell, Editor, *Saturday Night*, Toronto.
Mr. F. A. Brewin, K.C., Canadian Committee for a Bill of Rights.
- May 9, Mr. Morris Biderman, United Jewish People's Order.
Mr. Edmond Major, Civil Liberties Union, Montreal.
Ven. Archdeacon C. G. Hepburn, Executive Committee of the Department of Christian Social Service of the Church of England in Canada.
Mr. Lyle Talbot, Windsor Council on Group Relations.
- May 10, Miss C. Wilson, Save the Children Fund.
Mr. R. K. Ross, K.C., St. Catharines, Ont.
Mr. George Tanaka, National Japanese-Canadian Citizens' Association.
Miss Mary McCrimmon and Mr. Ben Nobleman, Canadian Youth Groups.

Many of those testifying presented the Committee with written briefs, and, in addition to these many briefs and statements have been received from persons and organizations.

The witnesses who testified or presented briefs gave freely of their time, thought, and effort in a public spirited endeavour to assist your Committee by the imparting of their knowledge and convictions on the important subject under consideration. Your Committee expresses its gratitude for the generous assistance which it has received.

Your Committee was urged to recommend the incorporation into Canadian law of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. Your Committee finds, however, that the Universal Declara-

tion, as its name implies, was drafted for general application and was not designed with special reference to Canadian conditions with our divided jurisdiction and individual history. This finding also applies to the draft articles appearing in the Senate Resolution, most of which are copied from the Universal Declaration. Witnesses before your Committee addressed themselves to the general principles of Human Rights and Freedoms and scarcely at all to the items in detail.

Your Committee prefers to express its own thoughts as applied to Canadian problems rather than to attempt to base its report on these individual paragraphs.

A Basic Conception.

As a result of its inquiries, your Committee is assured that there are a very large number of persons in Canada who are deeply interested in the subject of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and that much thought has been devoted by our citizens to the subject. That every man, woman and child has rights is generally accepted as axiomatic and that such rights should be protected is a conviction as universally held.

Your Committee also agrees with this view, holding that every human being irrespective of mere classifications on account of race, creed, sex, caste or colour, and other like distinctions, has rights which flow from His Divine creation. The brotherhood of man results from the Fatherhood of God, and a fundamental equality among men necessarily follows. Such rights are not created by men, be they ever so numerous, for the benefit of other men, nor are they the gift of governments. They are above the power of men to create. They may be violated by men, but not with impunity. They should be recognized and every care should be taken to preserve them inviolate. Individuals, communities and governments do wrong when they attempt to take such rights away or to disregard them. The invasion of the rights of an individual is wrong irrespective of how many share the guilt, and though the wrong be at the instance of government.

Life and Liberty.

It is not possible for your Committee to give an all-inclusive definition of human rights, except in the broadest of general terms or to list the various ways in which human rights may be violated. The right to life and liberty is basic, and from this as a foundation there follows the endless ways in which life may be lived and liberty exercised, and the equally endless ways in which the life and liberty of one individual may be interfered with by another individual, or other individuals. Men now inhabit the globe in great numbers so that the rights of each individual must necessarily be limited by the equal rights of all other individuals. It is in order to preserve this balance of rights that governments have been instituted and laws are devised and enforced. The problems with respect to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms arise out of the fact that human beings must live together in communities. In order that life may continue and liberty be enjoyed, certain rules of conduct become necessary. Long and painful and frequently tragic experience has taught us some of the things we must avoid both individually and collectively if the lives of individuals are to be lived in freedom.

The increase in population, industrial development and intellectual progress, together with the tragic experience of two great wars, have created new needs and made apparent the necessity for the reaffirmation of old truths. The false ideology of the Nazis, Fascists and Communists, based on autocracy and disregard of the rights of the individual, has strengthened our conviction that the

way of life of the western world is based upon respect for the rights of the individual and also strengthened the conviction that governments are properly servants, not masters, of the people. Men's thoughts throughout the western world have turned to the subject of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

The United Nations.

Five years ago, representatives of forty-nine Nations gathered at San Francisco to found the organization now known as the United Nations. The long and costly war waged by the Allied Nations against a power, which professed and practised the grossest violations of individual rights, had quickened the instincts of freedom and the desire for universal security. The awakened respect for human rights was evidenced in the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms message. As a result, references to basic rights and fundamental freedoms appear in seven of the articles of the Charter of the United Nations adopted at San Francisco in 1945. The preamble of the Charter reaffirms faith in human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person. The State signatories of the Charter pledge themselves to promote universal respect for, and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. Canada was a signatory of the Charter.

Three additional years of discussion and consultation produced the document which was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations meeting at Paris in 1948, known as the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Of fifty-eight Nations represented at this United Nations General Assembly, forty-eight voted for the Declaration, eight abstained and two were absent. No vote was cast against it. Canada voted for it.

The Declaration states in its preamble that "recognition of the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world", and declares that "disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind".

The Declaration enunciates the right of all to life, liberty and security of person, the right to equal treatment before the law; to fair trial; to freedom from arbitrary interference with one's privacy; family; home and correspondence; to freedom of movement; to a nationality; to marry and found a family, to own property; to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, to freedom of opinion and expression; to peaceful assembly and association; to take part in the government of one's country directly or through chosen representatives; to periodic and genuine elections by universal and equal suffrage.

United Nations Covenant.

The Preamble of the Universal Declaration speaks of measures to be taken, both internationally and nationally, to secure recognition and observance of human rights, and accordingly the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations is now drafting and developing a proposed covenant to take the form of an international treaty imposing on those nations which enter into it precise legal obligations. While the terms of the proposed covenant are not yet finally settled, your Committee regards with sympathetic approval this effort to bring about in the world at large a fuller recognition of human rights and a more universal practice of fundamental freedoms.

The action of the Senate of Canada in constituting this Special Committee with authority to enquire into and report on the subject of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms is in keeping, expressed in the national field, with the Preamble of the Universal Declaration. Your Committee finds the Canadian nation deeply interested in rights and freedoms both internationally and nationally.

Entry Into Nationhood.

Canada is just commencing her life as a Nation. The British North America Act gave to the Colonies which it federated a limited autonomy. The Imperial Parliament remained in control and our external relations were retained completely in the hands of the United Kingdom authorities at Westminster. Gradually, however, over the years, the statesmen of Canada have cast off, step by step, Canada's Colonial limitations, so that Canada has in the fullness of time achieved a complete and unfettered national status, together with a high place in international affairs. Just recently we have given final appellate jurisdiction to our own Courts, and the Dominion Parliament has assumed control of the Canadian Constitution in matters within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament. At the present time representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments are endeavouring to work out an agreed procedure for control of the Constitution in all respects. This is the final step in the legalistic recognition of Canada as a Nation of equal status with all other nations within the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Land of the Free.

This is then the very time for Canada to decide the basis upon which this new Nations is founded. With an astounding unanimity, Canadians have individually decided that Canada shall be a land of the free. That here men shall live in the rule of law, in security of person, and that none shall oppress. Equality of right is basic in Canadian thought and must be assured in Canadian law, so that men may live confidently in self respect associating freely and expressing their thoughts without fear. This is the free, self-respecting, manly nation which Canadians have envisaged, and this is the time to nail the emblems of law, liberty and human rights to our mast-head. This is the very moment in which to decide the basis of our nationhood, to guarantee human rights and fundamental freedoms to all our citizens, and to proclaim our principles to the world.

Let it be said in the future that when Canada assumed complete control of her destiny, her first act was to affirm as the basic principle of her federation, the Human Rights and Freedoms of all her citizens.

Let the Canadian Ship of State embark on her glorious voyage into the future with the rule of law at the helm, liberty at the mast-head, and beauty, culture and happiness on the prow.

Now the practical method for making these ideals effective is to write the provisions protecting human rights into the Canadian Constitution, so that they may be administered in our Courts, and so that they may become binding and obligatory alike upon individuals and upon government.

How to Proceed.

The preferable place for such fundamental law is in the Constitution, which at present in Canada is the British North America Act. This Act already

contains a number of clauses protecting certain valued human rights such as the use of the two official languages, annual sessions of Parliament, elections every five years, an independent Judiciary, Separate Schools and generally a Constitution "similar in principle to that of Great Britain," or, in other words, the practices of Parliamentary Government. These guarantees of certain minority rights have profoundly influenced our national development and indicate the procedure we should now follow when guaranteeing individual rights, as distinguished from minority rights. The advantage of incorporating provisions of fundamental law in the Constitution are obvious. Such provisions would be binding upon persons in all parts of the country and upon all governments, thus no problems of Dominion-Provincial jurisdiction on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms would arise. Alterations in this fundamental law would require national and provincial concurrence, so that setting these safeguards aside in isolated instances would present considerable difficulty. The preservation of liberty has a national as well as a local significance, and were the safeguards national in scope, the guardianship of an independent judiciary would be most effective.

The enactment of a National Bill of Rights, however, presents difficulties. In Canada, because of her history and the harmonious association of peoples of different races, language and religion, respect for Provincial rights as they have been defined in the past is essential. No informed person with any sense of responsibility would suggest that the Dominion Parliament forcibly invade the Provincial jurisdiction. Concurrence, therefore, is an essential requisite to constitutional progress.

A Passing Difficulty.

This difficulty may not be insuperable, but there is also another presently existing but, it is hoped, passing obstacle. The British North America Act is a statute of the Imperial Parliament at Westminster, and objection is now taken by Canadians to Legislative intervention by an authority beyond our shores, and not of our own election even though such action is taken at our own instance. Such a request by Canada to the United Kingdom Parliament would have the appearance at least of a surrender of sovereignty.

For these reasons, your Committee is of opinion that it would be wise to await the time, which we hope is not far distant, when prospective Dominion-Provincial Conferences will have worked out a method for the control within Canada of the Canadian Constitution, and agreement has been reached as to incorporation in the Constitution of a national Bill of Rights.

Such agreement may not be as difficult or unlikely as it might at first appear, for such a Bill of Rights in the National Constitution would contain only the simple first principles of human rights and freedoms, matters upon which there is already very general agreement.

It is realized that this procedure will take time, however great the goodwill and concurrence of those in authority, and however desirable the objective.

Declaration of Human Rights.

Your Committee therefore recommends that, as an interim measure, the Canadian Parliament adopt a Declaration of Human Rights to be strictly limited to its own legislative jurisdiction. Such a Declaration would not invade the Provincial legislative authority, but it would nevertheless cover a very wide

field. While such a Declaration would not bind the Canadian Parliament or future Canadian Parliaments, it would serve to guide the Canadian Parliament and the Federal Civil Service. It would have application within all the important matters reserved to the Canadian Parliament in Section 91 and in other sections of the British North America Act. It would apply without limitation within the Northwest Territories.

A Canadian Declaration of Human Rights could follow in its general lines the Preamble and certain of the articles of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights subject to the reservations expressed by the Canadian Delegates at the United Nations. It would declare the right of every one in Canada to life, liberty and personal security, the right of equal treatment before the law, to fair trial, to freedom from arbitrary interference with one's privacy; family, home and correspondence, to freedom of movement, to a nationality; to obtain asylum from persecution; to found a family, to own and enjoy property; to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; to freedom of opinion and expression; to peaceful assembly and association; to take part in the Government of the country directly or through representatives chosen at periodic elections by universal and equal suffrage. The Declaration would also state that every one in Canada has duties to our Community and is subject to such limitations as are determined by law, for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and of the general welfare and good government of Canada. Finally, the Declaration would specify that none of its provisions may be interpreted as tending to permit any group or person to engage in activity aimed at the destruction of the rights and freedoms of the people of Canada.

Such a Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the Canadian Parliament would solemnly affirm the faith of all Canadians in the basic principles of freedom and it would evidence a national concern for human rights and security. Judges would recognize the principles of such a Declaration as part of Canada's public policy, and subsequent Parliaments would hesitate to enact legislation violating its revered principles. To adults it would convey a feeling of security and children would memorize its terms with pride.

Canada should lead the world in reliance upon the rule of law, in her respect for human rights and in her care for fundamental freedom, and in a love of liberty. Her adoption of a National Bill of Rights in due time would set an example which would enhance her status among the nations and which might lead to similar progress by others.

Draw the Bill.

A Bill of Rights, whether statutory or constitutional, should be carefully though courageously drawn. Your Committee recommends that the task be referred to a carefully selected committee.

What is required in Canada is a broad statement of Human Rights, leaving as did the drafters of the United States Bill of Rights, the detail of application and the necessary qualifications and exceptions to the Courts.

Many of the provisions suitable for inclusion in a Bill of Rights already appear in some portions of our law, but they are not always of nation-wide application. Some fundamental rights are already expressed in the Constitu-

tion. Other provisions of freedom and security are in the Statutes and still others in decisions of the Courts, together with custom, or the commonly accepted way of doing things.

What is required in Canada is one grand and comprehensive affirmation, or reaffirmation, of human rights, equality before the law and of security, as the philosophical foundation of our nationhood, that will assure continually to each Canadian that he is born free and equal in rights and dignity with all other Canadians, that he cannot be held in personal slavery, or arbitrarily arrested, that he will always be presumed innocent of any offence until proven guilty, that he has freedom of thought, conscience, expression and movement, and so on through the Universal Declaration. Thus will Canadians know of their freedom, exercise it in manly confidence and be proud of their country.

Individual Responsibility.

The enactment of a Bill of Rights is not however the last requisite to a free and just society. While individuals and groups have natural rights, they have also responsibilities. Individuals who practise discrimination, who in their daily life invade the fundamental rights of others, should pause to remember that this is Canada, a Christian country in which the spirit of fairness, kindness, courtesy and understanding is the basis of our well-being and happiness.

Conclusion.

Your Committee concludes its report by further recommending that all men give thought to the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, so that by common consent the rule of law and liberty be more fully established and more universally practised to the end that the rights of the individual be recognized and respected and the well-being, dignity and security of all humanity be thus preserved.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the said Report be taken into consideration to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (317), intituled: "An Act respecting the National Film Board", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Robertson then moved that the Bill be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,
It was resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:—

Report on the Organization and Business Administration of the National Film Board, March 1950.

Further Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Robertson moved that the Bill (309), intituled: "An Act to amend The Official Secrets Act", be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,
It was resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was then read the second time, and—

Referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendments made by the House of Commons to the Bill (Y-8), intituled: "An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act, 1934".

The said amendments were concurred in.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have agreed to the amendments made by the House of Commons to this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendment made by the House of Commons to the Bill (L-10), intituled: "An Act to amend The Canadian Citizenship Act".

The said amendment was concurred in.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have agreed to the amendment made by the House of Commons to this Bill, without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, to whom were referred certain Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951.

After debate,

The said Report was adopted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on External Relations, to whom were referred certain Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951.

After debate,

The said Report was adopted.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Marcotte, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that it be—

Resolved—That, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more of the provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.

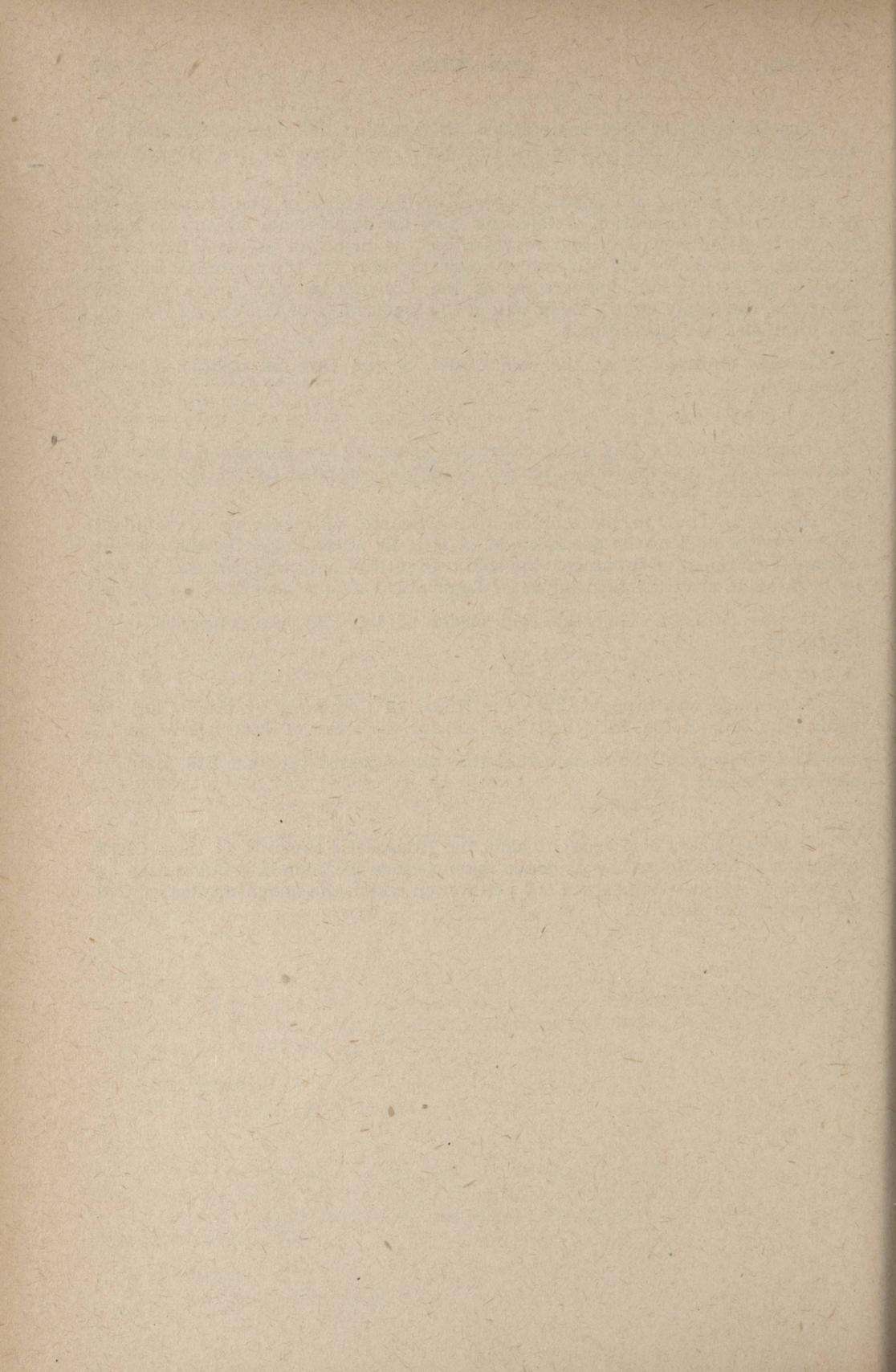
It was Ordered, That the said Order of the Day be postponed until to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill (E-10), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ernest Beliveau".

And to acquaint the Senate that they have passed the said Bill, without any amendment.

A Message was also brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee on Divorce, to whom was referred the petition on which the above-mentioned Bill of Divorce was founded.

The Senate adjourned.



ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 28th June, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 28th June, 1950

No. 1.

27th June,—Consideration of the Report of the Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 2.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 3.

7th June,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Marcotte, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more of the provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.—(*Honourable Senator Marcotte*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
<i>Wednesday, June 28</i>		
262	Banking and Commerce.....	10.30 a.m.
368	Internal Economy.....	12.00 noon

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No. 63

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

 Wednesday, 28th June, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Emmerson,	Horner,	McLean,
Beauregard,	Euler,	Hugessen,	Nicol,
Bishop,	Fafard,	Isnor,	Paterson,
Bouffard,	Fallis,	King,	Petten,
Burchill,	Farquhar,	Kinley,	Reid,
Burke,	Ferland,	Lacasse,	Robertson,
Comeau,	Gladstone,	Lambert,	Roebuck,
Daigle,	Godbout,	MacKinnon,	Stambaugh,
David,	Golding,	Marcotte,	Stevenson,
Davis,	Gouin,	McDonald,	Taylor,
Duff,	Grant,	McGuire,	Turgeon,
Duffus,	Hardy,	McKeen,	Vaillancourt,
Dupuis,			Veniot.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Euler, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (309), intituled: "An Act to amend The Official Secrets Act", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Senator Euler, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, to whom was referred the Bill (317), intituled: "An Act respecting the National Film Board", reported that they had gone through the said Bill, and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without any amendment.

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Senator King laid on the table the second and Final Report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on Old Age Security, dated June 28, 1950; together with the evidence taken before the said Committee.

(For text of Report see Appendix)

The Honourable Senator Paterson, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their seventh Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, 28th June, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts beg leave to make their seventh Report, as follows:—

1. Your Committee have in obedience to the order of reference of 19th June, 1950, considered the following report from the Civil Service Commission:

"TO

THE HONOURABLE THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

In accordance with the provisions of Sections 12 and 61 of the Civil Service Act, it is recommended that the following revisions be approved with effect from April 1, 1950:

CHIEF CLERK OF COMMITTEES, SENATE

It is recommended that the compensation for this class, which is at present—

Annual: 4800 5100 5400

be revised to read:

Annual: 5400 5700 6000

ASSISTANT CHIEF CLERK OF COMMITTEES, SENATE

It is recommended that the compensation for this class, which is at present—

Annual: 3780 3900 4020 4140 4260 4380

be revised to read:

Annual: 4440 4620 4800 5040

EDITOR OF DEBATES AND CHIEF OF REPORTING BRANCH, SENATE

It is recommended that the compensation for this class, which is at present—

Annual: 5100 5400 5700

be revised to read:

Annual: 5400 5700 6000

C. H. BLAND,
Chairman.

S. G. NELSON,
Commissioner.

A. J. BOUDREAU,
Commissioner."

Respectfully submitted,

ÉLIE BEAUREGARD,
Speaker of the Senate.

2. Your Committee recommend that the changes in rates of compensation be approved.

All which is respectfully submitted.

N. M. PATERSON,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Paterson, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their eighth Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, 28th June, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts beg leave to make their eighth Report, as follows:—

Your Committee have audited the accounts and vouchers of the Clerk of the Senate for the fiscal year 1948-49, and have found them correct.

All which is respectfully submitted.

N. M. PATERSON,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Paterson, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts presented their ninth Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, 28th June, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts beg leave to make their ninth Report as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that the salary for the position First Clerk Assistant, Senate, shall be increased to six thousand six hundred dollars (\$6,600) per annum, effective April 1, 1950.

All which is respectfully submitted.

N. M. PATERSON,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Paterson, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their tenth Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, 28th June, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts beg leave to make their tenth Report as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that the salary for the position Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod shall be increased to six thousand two hundred dollars (\$6,200) per annum, effective April 1, 1950.

All which is respectfully submitted.

N. M. PATERSON,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Paterson, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their eleventh Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, 28th June, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts beg leave to make their eleventh Report as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that the Clerk of the Senate be instructed to recommend to the Civil Service Commission:—

1. That Rodolphe Michaud be appointed Confidential Messenger;
2. That Andre Nadeau be appointed Confidential Messenger;
3. That Charles Gouin be appointed Cleaner and Helper;
4. That Alfred Martin be appointed Cleaner and Helper.

All which is respectfully submitted.

N. M. PATERSON,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:—

Exchange of Notes (March 24 and 25, 1950) between Canada and Denmark constituting an Agreement for the settlement of the Canadian Military Relief Credits to Denmark, effective March 25, 1950. (Treaty Series, 1950/6). (Bilingual).

Exchange of Notes (March 25 and 29, 1950) between Canada and Yugoslavia constituting an Agreement for the settlement of the indebtedness of the FPR Yugoslavia to the Government of Canada for Military Relief Supplies furnished to FPR Yugoslavia by the Combined Military Authorities of the U.S.A., U.K., and Canada. Effective March 29, 1950. (Treaty Series 1950/9). (Bilingual).

Exchange of Notes (March 7 and 18, 1950) between Canada and Norway constituting an Agreement for the settlement of the Canadian Military Relief Credits to Norway. Effective March 18, 1950. (Treaty Series, 1950/8). (Bilingual).

Exchange of Notes (January 24 and 31, 1949) between Canada and the United States of America constituting an Agreement relating to Air Search and Rescue Operations along the Common Boundary of the two Countries. Effective January 31, 1949. (Treaty Series, 1949/2). (Bilingual).

Exchange of Notes (September 22 and October 14, 1949) between Canada and Denmark constituting an Agreement regarding Visa Requirements for Non-Immigrant Travellers of the two Countries. Effective October 15, 1949. (Treaty Series, 1949/4). (Bilingual).

Exchange of Notes (June 30, 1949) between Canada and Sweden constituting an Agreement regarding Visa Requirements for Non-Immigrant Travellers of the two Countries. Effective July 1, 1949. (Treaty Series 1949/19). (Bilingual).

Exchange of Notes (June 30 and July 5, 1949) between Canada and Sweden amending the Agreement for Air Services between Canadian and Swedish Territories of June 27, 1947. Effective July 1, 1949. (Treaty Series, 1949/20). (Bilingual).

Agreement between Canada and Denmark for Air Services between the two Countries, signed at Ottawa, December 13, 1949. Effective December 13, 1949. (Treaty Series, 1949/24). (Bilingual).

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, signed on the 9th of September, 1886, completed at Paris on the 4th May, 1896, revised at Berlin on the 13th November, 1908, completed at Berne on the 20th March, 1914, revised at Rome on the 2nd June, 1928, and revised at Brussels on the 26th June, 1948. (Treaty Series, 1948/22). (Bilingual).

International Conference of Safety of Life at Sea, 1948. Final Act of Conference with Annexes including the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, signed in London, 10th June, 1948. (Treaty Series, 1948/23). (Bilingual).

Exchange of Letters constituting an Agreement between the Allied and Swiss Governments on the Question of German Holdings in Switzerland. Signed at Washington on May 25, 1946. (Treaty Series 1948/27). (Bilingual).

Procolol bringing under International Control Drugs outside the scope of the Convention of July 13, 1931, for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Procolol signed at Lake Success on December 11, 1946. Signed at Paris, November 19, 1948. Effective December 1, 1949. (Treaty Series, 1948/34). (Bilingual).

Agreement between Canada and Sweden for Air Services between Canadian and Swedish Territories. Signed at Ottawa, June 27, 1947. Effective June 27, 1947. (French). (Treaty Series, 1947/16).

Exchange of Notes (December 26, 1947) between Canada and the United States of America amending the Provisional Fur Seal Agreement effected by Exchange of Notes signed at Washington, December 8 and 19, 1942. Effective December 26, 1947. (Treaty Series, 1947/36). (French).

Exchange of Notes (December 21, 1945 and January 3, 1946) between Canada and the United States of America concerning the Disposition of Storage and Loading Facilities at Prince Rupert. Effective as from January 3, 1946. (Treaty Series, 1946/1). (French).

Agreement between Canada and Australia for Air Services between the two Countries. Signed at Ottawa, June 11, 1946. Came into force June 11, 1946. (French). (Treaty Series, 1946/22).

Exchange of Notes (September 26, 1946) between Canada and China, constituting a commercial *modus vivendi* between the two Countries. Effective September 26, 1946. (Treaty Series, 1946/37). (French).

Exchange of Notes (December 28 and 30, 1944) between Canada and the United States of America constituting an Agreement concerning the Acquisition of Land for United States Defence Projects in Canada. In force December 30, 1944. (Treaty Series, 1944/34). (Bilingual).

Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the 32nd Session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva in June and July, 1949. (Bilingual).

Report of the Fisheries Prices Support Board for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1950.

Report on the Administration of the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1950. (English and French versions).

Statement, dated June 20, 1950, showing that no Regulations were made, subsequent to prorogation of the 1st Session of the 21st Parliament, under the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act.

Report of Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1950, in connection with Part V (Sick Mariners and Marine Hospitals) of the Canada Shipping Act.

Statement, dated June 20, 1950, showing that no Orders in Council were passed or Regulations made, subsequent to prorogation of the 1st Session of the 21st Parliament, under the Public Works Health Act.

Statement, dated June 20, 1950, showing that no Regulations were made, subsequent to prorogation of the 1st Session of the 21st Parliament, under the Family Allowances Act.

Statement, dated June 20, 1950, showing that no Regulations were made, subsequent to prorogation of the 1st Session of the 21st Parliament, under the Old Age Pensions Act.

Report for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1950, in connection with the administration of the National Physical Fitness Act. (English and French versions).

Orders and Regulations for the Canadian Army, published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period June 20, 1950, to June 26, 1950, inclusive, as required by Section 141 of the Militia Act.

Orders and Regulations for the Royal Canadian Air Force, published in the *Canada Gazette* during the period June 20, 1950, to June 26, 1950, inclusive, as required by Section 16, Sub-section 2, of the Royal Canadian Air Force Act.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Report of the Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate be adjourned until to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

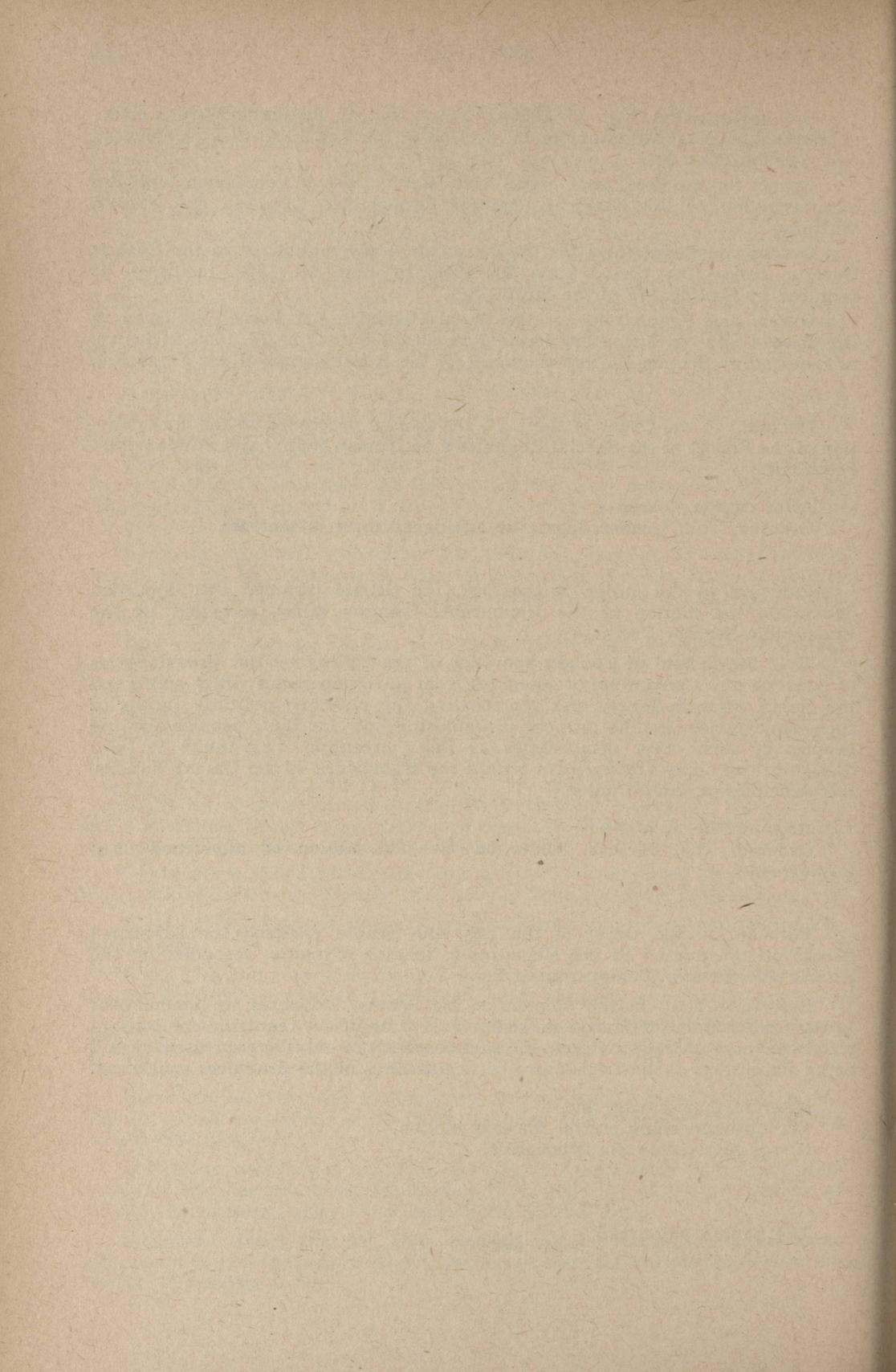
Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Marcotte, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that it be—

Resolved—That, in the opinion of the Senate, whenever an amendment to the Constitution of Canada is made, or is to be made, requiring the consent of one or more of the provinces, the said consent can only be expressed by Act or by Resolution of the Legislature or Legislatures of the provinces concerned.

After further debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,
It was resolved in the affirmative.

The Senate adjourned.



APPENDIX

REPORT

of the Joint Committee of

THE SENATE

and the

HOUSE OF COMMONS

on

OLD AGE SECURITY

JUNE 28, 1950

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

FOR THE SENATE

Hon. J. H. King, <i>Joint Chairman,</i>	Hon. J. G. Fogo,
Hon. V. P. Burke,	Hon. R. B. Horner,
Hon. J. J. H. Doone,	Hon. J. R. Hurtubise,
Hon. Iva C. Fallis,	Hon. L. Moraud,
Hon. T. Farquhar,	Hon. C. Vaillancourt.
Hon. C. E. Ferland,	

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Mr. Jean Lesage, <i>Joint Chairman,</i>	Mr. D. M. Fleming,
Mr. W. M. Benidickson,	Mr. K. Homuth,
<i>Vice-Chairman,</i>	Mr. S. H. Knowles,
Mr. T. G. W. Ashbourne,	Mr. A. Laing,
Mr. H. H. W. Beyerstein,	Mr. A. A. Macnaughton,
Mr. W. G. Blair,	Mr. J. W. Noseworthy,
Mr. A. J. Brooks,	Mr. L. Philippe Picard,
Mr. D. F. Brown,	Mr. Roch Pinard,
Mr. C. A. D. Cannon,	Mr. C. T. Richard,
Mr. J. N. Corry,	Mr. F. G. Robertson,
Mr. P. E. Cote,	Mr. F. D. Shaw,
Mr. H. Courtemanche,	Mr. D. Smith,
Mr. David Croll,	Mr. G. D. Weaver,
Mr. J. G. Diefenbaker,	Mr. J. W. Welbourn.
Mr. G. M. Ferrie,	

R. ARSENAULT,
Clerk of the Committee.

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SECOND AND FINAL REPORT

PREFACE

On the 30th of March, 1950, the House of Commons passed the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a joint committee of both Houses of Parliament be appointed to examine and study the operation and effects of existing legislation of the Parliament of Canada and of the several provincial legislatures with respect to old age security; similar legislation in other countries; possible alternative measures of old age security for Canada, with or without a means test for beneficiaries, including plans based on contributory insurance principles; the probable cost thereof and possible methods of providing therefor; the constitutional and financial adjustments, if any, required for the effective operations of such plans, and other related matters:

That 28 Members of the House of Commons, to be designated by the House at a later date, be members of the joint committee on the part of this House, and that Standing Order 65 of the House of Commons be suspended in relation thereto;

That the committee have power to appoint, from among its members, such sub-committees as may be deemed advisable or necessary; to call for persons, papers and records; to sit while the House is sitting, and to report from time to time;

That the committee have power to print such papers and evidence from day to day as may be ordered by the committee for the use of the committee and of Parliament, and that Standing Order 64 of the House of Commons be suspended in relation thereto;

And that a Message be sent to the Senate requesting that House to unite with this House for the above purpose and to select, if the Senate deems advisable, some of its members to act on the proposed joint committee.

By order of the House of the same date, the following members were appointed to act on the Committee on behalf of the House of Commons:

Messrs. Ashbourne, Benidickson, Beyerstein, Blair, Brooks, Brown (*Essex West*), Corry, Côté (*Verdun-La Salle*), Courtemanche, Croll, Diefenbaker, Ferrie, Fleming, Gingues, Homuth, Knowles, Laing, Lesage, MacInnis, Macnaughton, Picard, Pinard, Richard (*Gloucester*), Robertson, Shaw, Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), Weaver and Welbourn.

On the 31st of March, 1950, the following Resolution was adopted in the Senate:

That the Senate do unite with the House of Commons in the appointment of a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament to examine and study the operation and effects of existing legislation of

the Parliament of Canada and of the several provincial legislatures with respect to old age security; similar legislation in other countries; possible alternative measures of old age security for Canada, with or without a means test for beneficiaries, including plans based on contributory insurance principles; the probable cost thereof and possible methods of providing therefor; the constitutional and financial adjustments, if any, required for the effective operations of such plans, and other related matters.

That the following Senators be appointed to act on behalf of the Senate on the said Joint Committee, namely, the Honourable Senators Burke, Doone, Fallis, Farquhar, Ferland, Horner, Hurtubise, King, Leger, Moraud, Stevenson, and Vaillancourt.

That the Committee have power to appoint, from among its members such sub-committees as may be deemed advisable or necessary; to send for persons, papers and records; to sit during sittings and adjournments of the Senate, and to report from time to time.

That the Committee have power to print such papers and evidence from day to day as it may order for the use of the Committee and of Parliament, and that Rule 100 of the Senate be suspended in relation thereto.

That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to inform that House accordingly.

The original membership of the Committee was changed on April 19th by the substitution of Mr. C. A. D. Cannon, M.P., for Mr. M. Gingues, M. P., and on April 27th, by substituting the Honourable Senator J. G. Fogo for the Honourable Senator J. J. Stevenson, and on May 25th by substituting Mr. J. W. Noseworthy, M.P., for Mr. A. MacInnis, M.P.

With the death of the Honourable Senator Antoine J. Leger on April 7, the Committee suffered the loss of a distinguished and experienced colleague who would have rendered valuable assistance had he been spared to participate in its enquiries and deliberations.

On April 4 the Committee adopted the recommendations of its Steering Committee with respect to procedure and agenda for future meetings. Due to the impending Easter recess of Parliament, the Committee then adjourned until April 18, from which date its enquiries continued without relaxation until June 2, when it held its last public hearing. Thereafter, it sat almost daily until June 23 while drawing up its report.

In the course of its deliberations the Committee received assistance from a number of officials of the Department of National Health and Welfare. The Deputy Minister of National Welfare acted as a technical adviser to the Committee and gave evidence on the old age pension program in Canada and the provisions for old age income security in other countries. He was assisted by the Director of Old Age Pensions, and by the Director of Research who also acted as the research adviser to the Committee. The Research Division of the Department submitted documentation on legislation in other countries, provided research assistance to the Committee during its hearings and under the direction of the Committee prepared a draft summary of the evidence for the factual part of the Committee's report. The Departmental Secretary and her staff carried out a number of secretarial duties for the Committee.

Assistance was also received from the Departments of Finance, Labour, Justice and Veterans Affairs. The Director of the Economic Policy Division, Department of Finance, gave testimony and provided technical assistance on

financial matters. Briefs and testimony were presented by the Parliamentary Assistant of the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Chairman of the War Veterans Allowances Board, the Deputy Minister of Labour and the Deputy Minister of Justice. The valuable assistance of the Clerk of the Committee and his staff greatly facilitated the work of the Committee.

The Committee reports that it gave careful study to the operation and effects of the existing old age pension program in Canada and reviewed the present provisions for old age income security in Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, Sweden, the United States, Great Britain, France and Switzerland.

In considering possible alternative measures for old age security in Canada, the Committee gave special attention to representations received from provincial governments, from representatives of agricultural, labour, business and welfare organizations and from a number of well-known authorities in various aspects of social security.

The Committee reviewed financial and constitutional aspects of old age security and studied the relationship of old age security to other federal programs, such as war veterans allowances, unemployment insurance, government annuities, and the housing program under the National Housing Act.

In addition to the oral evidence, written submissions which were received from seven provinces and from twenty-two associations or individuals are incorporated in the Committee's printed record of proceedings and evidence, amounting to over 1,300 pages. Hundreds of other representations were received in informal letters. In all, the Committee held fifty-two sittings: thirty-eight for public hearings and fourteen in private sessions.

A copy of the Committee's minutes of Proceedings and Evidence is tabled herewith.

CHAPTER I

OLD AGE SECURITY IN CANADA

1. THE OLD AGE PENSION PROGRAM

The question of old age pensions first began to attract considerable attention in the House of Commons during the session of 1906-07. The first legislative action of the Canadian Parliament in this field was passage of the Government Annuities Act in 1908. There followed a series of committees which studied the problems of the aged. In 1924 a special committee of the House recommended that an old age pension system be established for indigent persons aged 70 and over; that the pensions be payable to British subjects of at least 20 years' residence; that the maximum rate be \$20 a month and that one-half the cost be borne by the federal government. These resolutions were submitted to the provincial governments in 1925, and were then embodied in a federal bill which was introduced and passed by the House in 1926, but was rejected by the Senate. In 1927 the same bill was re-introduced and was passed by both the House and Senate.

The 1927 Old Age Pensions Act

The Act offered federal grants-in-aid to any province which would pass enabling legislation and sign an agreement with the federal government for the payment of old age pensions. Under such an agreement, administration, including payment of the pension itself, was left in the hands of the provincial government.

The Act authorized the federal government to reimburse the province for 50 per cent of a pension paid to any British subject 70 years of age or over who had resided in Canada for 20 years, and in the province in which application was made for five years; was not an Indian as defined by the Indian Act; was not in receipt of an annual income of as much as \$365; and had not made a voluntary assignment or transfer of property for the purpose of qualifying for pension. The maximum pension payable was \$240 annually, which was reduced by the amount of other income in excess of \$125 annually. The Act authorized the Governor-in-Council to provide by regulation for certain administrative procedures, and to establish an interprovincial board to interpret and recommend alterations in the regulations.

Changes in the Act and Regulations

The legislation of 1927 remains as the principal basis of the present old age pensions legislation in Canada, but numerous changes in the Act and regulations have been made in the intervening years. Changes in the federal act can be made effective within a province only through new agreements signed by the provincial government. An existing agreement can be terminated by a province at any time through repeal of its enabling legislation, but cannot be

terminated unilaterally by the federal government without ten years' notice.¹ Changes in federal regulations, based upon decisions reached in meetings of the Interprovincial Old Age Pensions Board, are not effective in any province unless they are first specifically approved by provincial order in council. Thus, at every stage, the provinces are protected from unilateral action by the federal government, and the principle of mutual consent applies throughout.

Development of the Program Since 1927

The province of British Columbia was the first to pass enabling legislation. Pensions have been payable in the provinces and territories since the following dates:

British Columbia, September, 1927;
 Saskatchewan, May, 1928;
 Manitoba, September, 1928;
 Northwest Territories, January, 1929;
 Alberta, August, 1929;
 Ontario, November, 1929;
 Prince Edward Island, July, 1933;
 Nova Scotia, March, 1934;
 New Brunswick, July, 1936;
 Quebec, August, 1936;
 Yukon, April, 1949;
 Newfoundland, April, 1949;

In 1931 the Old Age Pensions Act was amended to increase the federal share of pension payments from 50 per cent to 75 per cent. This action eased the financial burden on the provinces and, during the depression period, was helpful in facilitating the entry of some provinces into the program. Under the 1947 amendments, the provincial residence requirement was eliminated.

The maximum annual pension for a single person, which was set at \$240 in 1927, was increased to \$300 in 1943, to \$360 in 1947, and to \$480 in 1949. Maximum allowable income (including pension) for a single person was increased from \$365 in 1927, to \$425 in 1944, and to \$600 in 1947. While the maximum annual pension in 1949 is double that provided in 1927, the allowable income, excluding pension, has decreased slightly. Evidence was presented to the Committee showing that the several upward adjustments of the pension rate have kept pace with the general rise in prices over the period.

Pensions to blind persons aged 40 and over were provided under the Old Age Pensions Act by an amendment in 1937; in 1947 the eligible age was reduced to 21 years.

Since 1936 there has been a twofold increase in the number of pensioners and a fourfold increase in cost. In March, 1950, there were about 282,500 persons¹ receiving old age pensions, representing about 43 per cent of all persons aged 70 and over. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1950, the federal share of pension costs is estimated at \$90 million, and the provincial share at \$30 million.² Table I shows the increase in the number of pensioners and in the amount of federal and provincial expenditures, from the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937, the year in which the program first became effective in all provinces except Newfoundland and Yukon, up to March 31, 1950.

¹ Section 4 of the Old Age Pensions Act reads as follows: Every agreement made pursuant to this Act shall continue in force so long as the provincial statute remains in operation or until after the expiration of ten years from the date upon which notice of an intention to determine the agreement is given by the Governor General to the Lieutenant-Governor of the

² The figures of cost and case load given here exclude the blind.
 province with which the same was made.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF PENSIONERS, AND FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURES,
1936-37 TO 1949-50

Year ended March 31	Number of Pensioners	Expenditures	
		Federal (\$ million)	Provincial (\$ million)
1937.....	146,524	21.1	7.0
1938.....	175,673	28.5	9.5
1939.....	181,514	28.3	9.4
1940.....	186,035	29.1	9.7
1941.....	185,946	28.9	9.6
1942.....	185,922	28.5	9.5
1943.....	183,601	28.9	9.6
1944.....	181,384	32.2	10.7
1945.....	187,512	39.5	13.2
1946.....	196,941	41.3	13.8
1947.....	209,029	43.8	14.6
1948.....	229,158	57.0	19.0
1949.....	251,865	64.2	21.4
1950.....	282,584	89.7	29.9

Provincial Supplementation and Health Services

Since 1942, certain provinces have paid supplementary allowances to the recipients of old age pensions; some of these allowances were discontinued as the maximum pension available under the federal Act was increased. At present, supplementary allowances are provided by three provinces: \$10 a month by British Columbia and Alberta, and up to \$2.50 a month by Saskatchewan. A supplementary allowance of \$10 monthly is also paid in the Yukon.

Hospital and medical care and allied health services have been made available to old age pensioners in some provinces. Medical services are provided without cost to pensioners in Alberta, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Saskatchewan, but there is considerable variation between provinces in the extent of care provided. In Manitoba, a municipality may provide medical care for pensioners and claim partial reimbursement from the province. Hospital services are provided without cost to pensioners in Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan. In cottage hospital areas in Newfoundland, a prepaid hospital and medical care scheme is available; elsewhere in Newfoundland and in other provinces, pensioners may receive the hospital and medical care ordinarily available for persons unable to pay.

Operation of the Program

Administrative responsibility for the old age pensions program is vested in the province, where a Board or Commission acts as the pension authority. Federal aspects are administered by the Old Age Pensions Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

The federal authority examines each case individually as a part of its audit procedure, in order to ensure that pension payments are being made in accordance with the federal-provincial agreement. Beyond this function, federal jurisdiction in the operation of the program is limited. For example, the federal authority may not order the payment or increase of a pension not authorized by the province; however, it may refuse to reimburse a province for individual pension claims that do not meet federal legislative requirements. The federal authority does not deal with those applications which have been rejected by the provinces and, although it may bring complaints on individual cases to the attention of the provincial pension authorities, the power to take remedial action in any individual case rests entirely with the province.

General principles concerning methods of calculating income for pension purposes are written into the federal Act and regulations. Current income, with certain specific exceptions, is assessed at its actual value, as determined by the provincial pension authority. Real property is assessed by the provincial authorities in accordance with general principles laid down in the federal regulations.

The value of accumulated personal property of the pensioner must be calculated, on the basis of Canadian government annuity rates, as though invested in a government annuity at age 70. The calculation is made at the time of application, and the resultant amount continues to be calculated as part of the annual income, no matter what disposition of liquid assets is subsequently made. If, however, personal property is used for the payment of medical, nursing or hospital accounts, or for living expenses of the pensioner while not in receipt of pension, the annuity value may be recalculated. While the annuity calculation is a federal requirement, and is uniform for all provinces, some variation among individual cases has resulted from the 1948 increase in annuity rates. The new provisions are more favourable to old age pensioners, but only those pensions which have been awarded or revised since 1948 are calculated on the basis of the new rates.

The detailed administration of the means test is left to the provinces. The pensioner must make an annual statement of income to the provincial pension authority, which reviews each pension once a year. The considerable variation in the application of the means test in the various provinces is illustrated below.

- (i) *Income from real property.* The federal regulations require that the provincial pension authorities shall consider as income an amount equal to the fair rental value of the property, from which expenses may, however, be deducted. British Columbia, Manitoba and Alberta take 5 per cent of the assessed value of the property, less encumbrances. Quebec follows the same procedure for property where the equity is less than \$3,000, but employs graded rates if the equity is over \$3,000. Ontario takes 4 per cent of the assessed value, whether encumbered or not. Nova Scotia and Newfoundland take a flat amount of \$60 a year for a single pensioner and \$120 for a married couple. Saskatchewan uses a graded scale, running from \$60, where the equity in property is less than \$1,000, to \$180 where the equity is \$3,000 or more. These variations in assessing fair rental value should however be considered in the light of different levels of property values and assessments in various provinces.
- (ii) *Free board and lodging.* In determining the amount of pension, each provincial pension authority is required by federal regulations to take into account, with certain stated exceptions, the value of all income received by the applicant whether in cash or in kind. Where a single pensioner receives free board and lodging, his annual allowable income including pension is reduced by \$125 in Manitoba, \$180 in Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan, \$200 in Prince Edward Island, \$210 or less in Nova Scotia, \$210 in New Brunswick, \$240 in Newfoundland, \$300 in Ontario, \$330 in Quebec and \$360 in the Yukon. In general, the amounts, which are set in each case by the provincial pension authority, appear to be below the actual current values of board and lodging.
- (iii) *Boarding house operations.* The calculation of income derived from board and lodging paid to a pensioner as the operator of a boarding or rooming house varies from province to province. When adult

sons and daughters live with their aged parents, and contribute from their wages to the cost of food and household maintenance, the provinces calculate in different ways the effect of these factors on the allowable income of a pensioner.

- (iv) *Base year.* When selecting a base year to be used in calculating allowable income, some provinces choose the calendar year; others choose a base year which commences with the month in which pension is first received. If a pensioner becomes employed, and goes off pension temporarily, some provinces deduct income earned during this period from total allowable income, calculated according to the base year chosen. Other provinces, however, disregard income during a period of temporary employment, and create a new base year starting from the month when the person returns to the pension rolls.
- (v) *Recoveries from estates.* Although each provincial pension authority is required to make recoveries from the estates of deceased pensioners, the federal act provides that claim must be waived where the estate passes to another pensioner, or to a person who has made a "reasonable" contribution to the support of the pensioner. Also, at the discretion of the province, claims against the first \$2,000 of any estate may be waived, a procedure which most of the provinces have followed. Despite widespread fears and misconceptions on the part of pensioners and applicants, the number of claims actually lodged and the amounts recovered are very small. For the fiscal year 1949-50 the amount was one-half of one per cent of all pension payments. In Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island, the province secures its claim by placing liens on the real property of pensioners, as a means of preventing an estate from passing entirely to a person who has not contributed in any way to the support of the pensioner. In the other provinces, the practice of placing liens on real property has been discontinued.

For Canada as a whole, the proportion of persons aged 70 and over who are receiving pensions has remained substantially the same, except for a drop during the war, since the early years of the program. In Ontario and the three Prairie Provinces, the proportions were lower in 1949 than in 1938.

In the last few years trends have shown considerable regional variation. The proportion of persons aged 70 and over and in receipt of pension has remained fairly constant in the Prairie Provinces where the level of economic conditions, and especially of farm revenue, has been maintained since the war. In the Maritime Provinces, on the other hand, economic conditions have been less favourable, and the proportion of pensioners has risen.

At the present time there is wide variation between different provinces in the extent of participation in the program. In March, 1950, 76.3 per cent of persons 70 years of age and over in Newfoundland were receiving full or partial pensions, as contrasted to only 34.1 per cent in Ontario. Table II below shows this variation and indicates that the proportion of pensioners is highest in Newfoundland, with New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Prince Edward Island, following in the order named. It is of interest to note that the provinces with the lowest per capita personal income are those with highest percentage participation. Also, in the two provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, where the proportion of persons 70 and over receiving pension is lowest, the per capita personal income is highest. In general, therefore, it would appear that under present legislation the burden of old age pension costs in Canada falls most heavily on those provinces least able to support it.

Except for the Northwest Territories and the Yukon, where there are very few pensioners, and Newfoundland where the maximum pension of \$30 per month¹ was lower than in the rest of Canada, the average pension in March 1950 varied from \$34.36 in Prince Edward Island to \$38.44 in Manitoba. Although this is a comparatively narrow range, it may be significant that the average pension payable in the Maritime Provinces is lower than in the rest of Canada. Other things being equal, it might be expected that in those provinces with higher per capita personal income, the average pension payable, as well as the percentage of pensioners receiving the maximum, would be lower than in those provinces where economic conditions are less favourable. However, since it appears from Table II that the reverse is the case, it seems difficult to escape the conclusion that the main reason for the small proportion of pensioners receiving the maximum in certain provinces is attributable to differences in the manner in which the pension authorities apply the means testing procedures.

TABLE II

NUMBER OF PENSIONERS, AVERAGE MONTHLY PENSION, PER CENT RECEIVING MAXIMUM PENSION, PER CENT OF POPULATION AGE 70 AND OVER IN RECEIPT OF PENSION, MARCH, 1950, AND PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA 1948, BY PROVINCE

Province	Number of Pensioners March 1950	Average Monthly Pension March 1950 (Maximum \$40)	Per cent Receiving Maximum Pension	Per cent Population Age 70 and Over on Pension March 1950 ¹	Personal Income per Capita, 1948 ²
Newfoundland.....	10,296	\$29.47 ³	94.4 ³	76.3	.....
Prince Edward Island.....	2,976	34.36	35.5	45.1	\$548
Nova Scotia.....	19,966	35.41	46.5	57.4	682
New Brunswick.....	16,231	36.22	58.3	71.5	636
Quebec.....	69,017	37.73	82.5	49.3	784
Ontario.....	85,100	38.06	77.7	34.1	1,075
Manitoba.....	16,868	38.44	81.1	43.4	946
Saskatchewan.....	16,566	37.30	53.4	42.0	932
Alberta.....	16,445	37.90	77.9	43.5	998
British Columbia.....	28,988	37.17	69.9	40.0	1,024 ⁴
Northwest Territories.....	23	39.71	91.3	12.6	4
Yukon.....	108	38.65	88.9	32.9	4
CANADA.....	282,584	37.21	73.7	43.1	922

¹ Based on estimated population age 70 and over for June, 1950. ² The latest date for which provincial data are available; no data for Newfoundland. ³ Maximum pension of \$30 payable. ⁴ Northwest Territories and Yukon included in data for British Columbia.

The Canadian old age pensions program is characterized by a large measure of flexibility in the application of the means test. It has been argued that this flexibility is desirable, because social and economic conditions vary considerably in different parts of the country. On the other hand, it has been suggested that there should be greater uniformity in pension procedure, and that the federal government should provide more leadership in the program, particularly since it carries the greater part of the financial burden. The grant-in-aid technique of the present program involves joint federal and provincial responsibility, and represents a compromise, achieved by mutual consent, between uniformity and flexibility.

2. OTHER FEDERAL PROVISIONS FOR OLD AGE SECURITY

The Committee heard evidence on other federal government provisions for old age income maintenance: including war veterans allowances and Canadian government annuities.

¹ The maximum pension in Newfoundland was raised to \$40 a month, effective April, 1950.

WAR VETERANS ALLOWANCES

Certain veterans of the two world wars, the South African War and the North West Field Force are eligible for allowances under the War Veterans Allowance Act of 1946,¹ as amended. Allowances are payable at any age to veterans who are incapable of self-maintenance and who are unemployable for physical or economic reasons, provided that they have served in a theatre of war or have been awarded a disability pension of five per cent or more. Veterans who have reached the age of 60 (55 in the case of women) are eligible for allowances without evidence of unemployability. Widows, who have reached the age of 55, and orphans of eligible veterans may qualify for allowances.

Allowances are payable at the rate of \$40.41 a month for a single veteran, reduced by the amount of other income in excess of \$10.42 per month. In the case of a married veteran, the allowance is payable at the rate of \$70.83, reduced by the amount of other income in excess of \$20.83 a month. Thus the maximum amount of income allowed, including the war veterans allowance, is \$50.83 per month for a single veteran and \$91.66 for a married veteran.

Casual earnings are permitted if they do not constitute a regular source of income; also a recipient may hold an equity of \$4,000 in the home in which he resides.

As of January, 1950 there were 26,170 veterans, 6,464 widows, and 73 orphans in receipt of allowances. Only two per cent of all veterans are receiving allowances but this group includes 25 per cent of all veterans aged 60 and over.

A special assistance fund was established in April, 1949 for particularly needy veterans. Provided total allowable income from all sources does not exceed the limit of \$50.83, a single veteran may receive a supplementary allowance of up to \$10 per month. A married veteran may receive a supplement of up to \$15 per month provided total allowable income from all sources does not exceed \$91.66.

Expenditures on war veterans allowances at present amount to about \$22 million a year. It is estimated that the special assistance fund will require an additional \$750,000 annually. The extension of eligibility in 1950 to British and Allied veterans who have been domiciled 20 years in Canada will increase the cost by \$2,250,000, and bring the total expenditures on war veterans allowances to approximately \$25 million annually.

It is expected that the number of recipients will increase considerably during the next few years, since the maximum number of veterans of World War I will reach age 60 during this decade. A peak figure will again be reached in the 1980's when the majority of veterans of World War II reach the qualifying age. While the number of potential recipients during this latter period might be three times as large as in the earlier period, the actual number of recipients will be influenced by economic conditions. It is also believed that the peak may be considerably reduced because of the development of rehabilitation services.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES

The Government Annuities Act of 1908 was designed to promote habits of thrift so that the people might be encouraged and aided to provide for their old age. The Act, which has remained substantially unchanged since its introduction, provides facilities for the purchase of a Canadian government annuity by any person domiciled or resident in Canada.

¹Based on the War Veterans Allowance Act of 1930 with amendments.

Under the Act two main types of annuity may be purchased. There is first, the *deferred* annuity, purchasable through a series of payments or by a single payment, where payment of the annuity does not commence until the date of maturity. Policies do not lapse through failure to make premium payments; payments may be resumed at any time. If the annuitant dies before the date of maturity, the premiums paid, together with interest at 4 per cent, compounded annually, are returned to the annuitant's estate. Secondly, there are *immediate* annuities, purchasable by a single lump-sum payment, under which the first payment of annuity commences one month from the date of purchase. In general, deferred annuities are purchased by younger people in order to make provision for their old age, while immediate annuities are purchased by older people in order to convert cash assets into an immediate income for the rest of their lives.

Of the 293,000 annuities sold since the beginning of the Act, about 258,600 were in force in March 1950. Of the annuities in force, 51,700 were vested, i.e., benefit payments had already commenced. The remaining 206,900 were deferred annuities not yet matured.

Annuities may be purchased on the ordinary life plan (payable as long as the annuitant lives), the guaranteed life plan (payable for a guaranteed period of 5, 10, 15 or 20 years, or for life whichever is the longer); or on the last survivor plan (purchased on the lives of two persons, with benefit payments continuing in the full amount until the death of the survivor). The maximum annuity which may be purchased on the life of one person, or on the lives of two persons jointly, is \$1,200. In calculating premiums required for the purchase of annuities, an interest rate of 3 per cent has been used since 1948; prior to that, the rate was 4 per cent.

Premium payments may be deposited at any postal money order office or sent directly to the Annuities Branch of the federal Department of Labour. Annuity payments are made by cheque from Ottawa. For the fiscal year 1949-50, premium payments totalled about \$63.1 million while benefit payments came to \$23.4 million.

In addition to the purchase of annuities by individuals, provision is made in the Act for group annuity contracts with employers for the implementation of pension plans. Prior to 1940, most annuities were sold to individuals. Since that date, however, the number of annuities purchased through pension plans has exceeded the number of personal contracts purchased. As of March 1950, approximately 122,000 of the deferred annuities in force were under 846 group contracts and, in addition, 8,000 employees were participating in 300 pension plans under personal contracts. There were thus approximately 130,000 participants in pension plans, representing 63 per cent of all deferred annuities. Of the premium payments of \$63.1 million referred to above, \$36.5 million were made under pension plans.

The cost of administering annuities is met from general revenue. The average annual administrative cost per annuity in force has decreased fairly steadily, from \$8.91 in 1930-31, to \$7.16 in 1935-36, to \$3.79 in 1940-41 and to \$2.70 in 1949-50.

3. EMPLOYEE PENSION PLANS

Provision for old age income security is made not only through government-sponsored programs and individual savings, but also through employee pension plans.

It is difficult to describe a typical employee pension plan because the detailed provisions differ widely. A number of major decisions are involved in the setting up of a plan, which may be administered by an insurance company, by the Annuities Branch of the federal Department of Labour, or by a Board of Trustees or otherwise. In defining eligibility, membership in the plan may be determined by factors such as an age limit, a salary limit, or years of service.

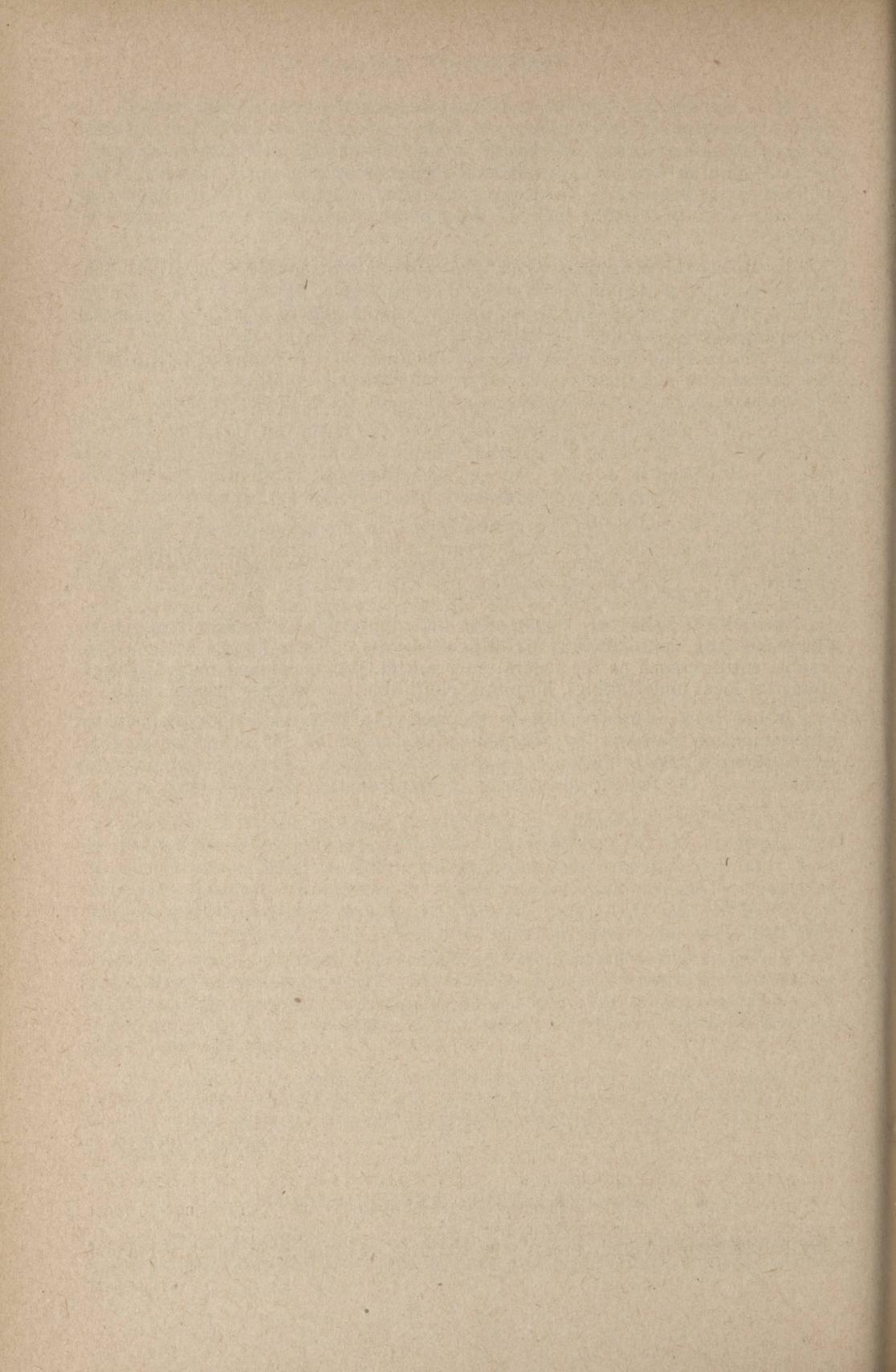
In setting the pension formula, two major alternatives are involved. The pension may be an amount based on fixed contributions, payable by the employee and his employer, or it may be an annuity amounting to a certain percentage of the employee's earnings. Particularly during the early years, problems arise in the case of older employees who are members of the plan for such a short period that they can qualify only for a comparatively small pension.

The pension may be paid for life or for a guaranteed minimum period. Also, in some plans the employee may have the option of including his wife as a beneficiary by taking a somewhat smaller pension than he could otherwise receive. Provision is usually made in such plans for those who die while in the service of the employer or who leave before retirement.

In order to encourage the establishment of employee pension plans, the federal government has, for many years, allowed income tax exemptions on certain contributions paid to plans approved by the Pension Fund Division of the Department of National Revenue.

By March, 1950, the Department had approved 4,125 employee pension plans, covering approximately 627,000 employees. These figures exclude non-taxable entities, such as the federal government, provincial and municipal governments, local undertakings, hospitals, charitable and welfare organizations.

It has been estimated that in the tax year 1948 deductions claimed for superannuation purposes by individuals amounted to \$67.5 million and by corporations to \$65.5 million, a total of \$133 million. This represented a tax concession by the federal government of approximately \$33 million.



CHAPTER II

OLD AGE INCOME SECURITY PROGRAMS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

The Committee studied old age income maintenance programs in the following countries: Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, Sweden, the United States, Great Britain, France and Switzerland. In Section 1, the principal features of the various schemes in these countries are presented. Section 2 provides a comparative analysis of the programs in the first six countries listed.

1. PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF PROGRAMS

AUSTRALIA

In Australia, where jurisdiction in the field of old age pensions is specifically assigned to the Commonwealth government, non-contributory pensions subject to a means test have been payable since 1908. At present, these "age pensions" are one of a number of income maintenance programs provided under the Commonwealth Social Services Consolidation Act of 1947.

An act establishing a compulsory health and old age insurance scheme based on contributions from employers, employees and the Commonwealth treasury was passed in 1938 but was never proclaimed. Another proposal which has been discussed in Australia is the progressive elimination of the means test through five successive steps.

The Age Pension

Age pensions are payable to men aged 65 and over and women aged 60 and over, subject to a means test and to qualifications of residence, citizenship, and character. The residence qualification is 20 years, with provision for certain temporary absences. In 1947, 37.9 per cent of persons in the eligible age group were receiving age pensions.

The maximum annual age pension of £110/10/—for a single person is reduced by the amount of outside income over £78 annually, so that total income, including benefit, cannot exceed £188/10/—. Where both husband and wife are eligible for pension they are treated for pension purposes as two single persons, and the income and property of the couple is assumed to be equally divided between them.

The means test includes both income and property qualifications. Income is defined as all moneys and valuable considerations received for the person's own use from any source, as well as any periodical payments. It does not include periodical gifts or allowances from a member of the beneficiary's family, payments from trade unions or a friendly society, or social security benefits.

Property subject to the means test includes all real or personal property, except the value of a permanent home owned by the pensioner or his wife, and any furniture or personal effects. In addition, certain exemptions are made for

life insurance policies and annuities. With respect to the remaining property, the pension is reduced by £1 for every £10 of the value of that property between £100 and £450, and by £2 for every £10 of the remainder of the value; when the value exceeds £750, no pension is payable.

On two occasions Australia has provided for the automatic adjustment of pension rates with changes in a cost of living index but in both cases the provision was eventually repealed. Some of the reasons given for abandoning the procedure were: a drop in the index might cause considerable hardship to pensioners because of the low level of the pension; variations in the cost of living index were not reflected correspondingly in the cost of living of an age pensioner; changes in a general index might not reflect changes in a particular area; and the scheme involved considerable administrative work.

Finance

Age pensions are financed, along with thirteen other social security benefits, by earmarked taxes, through the National Welfare Fund. The Fund derives its revenues from a social services contribution, and from a pay-roll tax.

The social services contribution for individuals is a graded tax on income; for private companies, it is equal to the contribution which would have been paid by the shareholders on undistributed income of the company. The contribution, which is levied on total income, is paid by all single persons whose incomes are £105 or more a year, at a rate which rises from $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Reduction in the amount of contribution because of dependents is effected in a manner which also produces an automatic raising of the income level at which payment of the contribution begins. In all cases, the maximum rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is reached at or before the level at which income tax is first payable; the exclusion levels for the social services contribution have always been lower than for income tax.

The financing of social services in Australia rests on a very broad base. In 1949-50 about 750,000 persons paid both income tax and the social services contribution, while over 2,000,000 paid the social services contribution only. Thus, over one-third of the total population pays into the National Welfare Fund through the social services contribution.

Employers are required to deduct both income tax and social services contribution from wages and salaries of employees. Income tax machinery is used to collect social services levies. No record of contributions is kept for the purpose of establishing eligibility for, or the amount of, benefit.

The pay-roll tax at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is payable by employers with payrolls in excess of £1,040 per annum.

The receipts of the Fund have always been larger than its expenditures so that by June 30, 1950, an estimated balance of £100 million will have been accumulated. The cost of age pensions for the year 1949-50 was estimated at £36 million or about 36 per cent of total expenditures on social services. There has been no contribution from the Commonwealth government, although the government which was in power at the time the Fund was established stated that it was prepared to underwrite the Fund when necessary.

It should be noted that both means test and non-means test social services are financed through a fund which has been built up from earmarked taxes. Thus, of fourteen programs financed through the National Welfare Fund, twelve are subject to a means test, and these twelve account for 66 per cent of the total expenditure of the Fund. Australian policy in this respect differs from that usually followed in North America, where means test programs have been financed traditionally out of general revenue, and earmarked taxes have been used to finance insurance programs.

Administration.

Age pensions are administered federally through the Commonwealth Department of Social Services, which has branch offices in the six state capitals, and regional offices in certain country areas. There is provision in the legislation for appeal to the Director General of Social Services.

NEW ZEALAND

Non-contributory old age pensions on a means test basis were established in New Zealand by the Old Age Pensions Act of 1898. At present, they are provided to needy persons aged 60 and over as part of a comprehensive social security program.

In 1940 a universal superannuation benefit was introduced. It is expected that when this program has matured it will replace the means test age-benefit for all persons aged 65 and over. However, the age-benefit will continue to be payable on a means test basis for persons in the 60 to 65 age group.

The Age-Benefit

The age-benefit is subject to a means test and to qualifications of residence and character. The residence qualification is ten years for those residing in New Zealand on March 15, 1938, and twenty years for those not resident at that time; in each instance, certain temporary absences are allowed. In March 1945 approximately 47.2 per cent of the population of eligible age were receiving age benefits. The percentage has risen only slightly since that time.

The maximum annual age-benefit of £130 for a single person is reduced by the amount of outside income over £78, so that the total income, including benefit, cannot exceed £208. When both spouses are eligible, a married couple receives an amount equal to twice the maximum benefit for a single person. When only the husband is eligible, the wife may, at the discretion of the Social Security Commission, be granted a benefit not exceeding £130, provided that this does not bring the total income above that allowed a married couple, namely £338. It is understood that this discretionary benefit is granted in every case.

The means test includes both income and property qualifications. Income is defined as all moneys and the value of all benefits received for a person's own use, but excluding social security benefits, and cash derived from the sale of property. There are also certain exemptions for life insurance policies and legacies. The benefit is reduced by £1 for every £1 by which the outside income exceeds £78.

In determining the value of accumulated property, the home, furniture and personal effects are excluded. For every £10 of the remaining property over £500, the benefit is reduced by £1 annually. Property which produces an income is assessed as property or income, whichever produces the greater reduction in benefit.

The Superannuation Benefit

The superannuation benefit scheme in New Zealand establishes the principle of universal flat rate benefits, but mitigates the high cost of such benefits by providing a low initial benefit rate, which increases automatically every year and will not mature until 1988. The purpose of the scheme is to diminish the use of the means test over a period of time. Each upward revision of the means test benefit has led to a corresponding revision of the maximum superannuation benefit, so that, at the present time, the superannuation benefit is further from maturity than it was when introduced in 1940.

The superannuation benefit is payable to all residents who have reached the age of 65. There is no retirement test. The original annual benefit rate was £10, and this increases by £2/10/-yearly until 1988 when the maximum benefit of £130 will be reached. For 1950-51 the annual benefit rate is £35. At present, the low rate of the superannuation benefit results in the continued necessity for wide participation in the means test program. A person who finds the present superannuation benefit inadequate may apply for the age-benefit. If he is eligible under the means test, his superannuation benefit becomes part of his means test benefit. In 1948 the number of persons receiving only the superannuation benefit was 63,814, or 40·7 per cent of the population aged 65 and over.

Finance

Both the age-benefit and the superannuation benefit are financed, along with other social security programs, from the Social Security Fund, which is operated on a pay-as-you-go basis with a small contingency reserve. Annual expenditures are financed to the extent of 70 per cent through revenues from a social security contribution; the remaining 30 per cent is derived from annual appropriations from general revenue.

The social security contribution, payable by all residents aged 16 and over, is a specially earmarked flat rate income tax levied at the rate of 7½ per cent on all personal income and on net company income. In 1945-46, 62·9 per cent of the social security contribution represented the charge on salaries and wages, 13·4 per cent the charge on company income, and 23·7 per cent the charge on other individual income. The contribution is collected through the income tax machinery and is paid in the same manner as income tax. In cases of hardship the Commissioner of Taxes may exempt a person or company from payment of any instalment of the contribution. No record of contributions is kept for the purpose of establishing eligibility for, or the amount of, benefits.

In New Zealand as in Australia, earmarked funds are used to finance both means test and non-means test social services. Of eleven cash benefits paid from the Social Security Fund, seven are subject to the means test and account for 53 per cent of total expenditures on cash benefits.

The total cost of age-benefits in the fiscal year 1949-50 was approximately £12·2 million. The total cost of superannuation benefits was about £5·4 million. These amounts will increase considerably in the future because the rate of superannuation benefit is increasing and because the population is ageing in New Zealand as in other countries. In 1949-50 the two income maintenance programs for the aged accounted for 33·5 per cent of the total expenditures from the Social Security Fund.

Administration

The age-benefit and the superannuation benefit, together with other income maintenance programs, are administered nationally through the Social Security Department which maintains branch offices in nineteen local districts. There is provision for appeal to the Social Security Commission against any decision of a district official.

DENMARK

Non-contributory old age pensions subject to a means test were first established in Denmark in 1891. Since 1933 they have been part of an integrated social security program.

Basic Pensions

Full basic pensions are payable to Danish citizens who have reached the age of 65 in the case of men, and 60 in the case of women, provided they are members of the National Sickness Insurance Scheme.

The basic pension is reduced for income in excess of 50 per cent of the full basic pension, for other pensions paid by state or local governments and for private pensions or bequests in excess of specified amounts. There is no information available regarding the position of real property under the means test.

Basic pension rates are fixed at three different levels corresponding to three cost of living areas; Copenhagen, provincial towns, and rural districts. Within these areas, there is further variation in pension rates according to changes in the cost of living index.

In 1947, 212,000 persons, or 48 per cent of the population of eligible age, were receiving pensions.

Supplementary Pensions

Four types of supplementary pensions are payable in addition to the basic pension:

- (a) If application is deferred to age 67, the basic pension is increased by 5 per cent; if deferred to age 70, the supplement is 10 per cent of the basic pension;
- (b) There is a supplement for dependent children under 15;
- (c) Pensioners who have reached the age of 80 receive an annual age supplement amounting to 8 per cent of the basic pension; and
- (d) Special supplements up to 15 per cent of the basic pension are payable for fuel, and clothing, in an amount varying according to need and to cost of living areas.

Finance and Administration

The Danish old age pensions program is financed out of public revenue from general taxation. Costs are shared by national and local governments in the ratio of four-sevenths national to three-sevenths local. Pension payments are made by local governments, which are reimbursed by the national government for its portion of the cost.

SWEDEN

Sweden has had a national compulsory pension program since 1913. At present, under the National Pensions Act of 1946, provision for old age income maintenance is made in three ways. The Act also provides widows' pensions.

The General Pension

The general pension is paid as of right to every Swedish citizen who has reached the age of 67. A married couple, where both spouses are eligible, receives eight-fifths of the general pension. Three-fifths of the general pension is payable to a widow who had reached the age of 55 at her husband's death. Since 1948 a cost of living bonus has been added to the general pension.

Supplementary Pensions

The general pension may be augmented by a supplementary pension which is subject to a means test. Supplementary pensions are of two kinds:

- (a) a supplement for wives not eligible for the general pension, provided they have been married five years and have reached the age of 60; and

- (b) national housing supplements adjusted to rental cost areas and in addition, local housing supplements based on individual needs.

Voluntary Pensions

Additional pensions, which may commence as early as age 55, may be purchased through voluntary national insurance. The premiums vary with the amount of benefit purchased.

Finance

The Swedish program is partially contributory although pensions are in no way related to contributions. Every citizen, with certain minor exceptions, is required to make an annual pension contribution from age 18 to 66 inclusive. For single persons, the contribution is one per cent of income that is subject to income tax; for a married couple, it is one-half of one per cent of the couple's assessable income. There are, however, maximum and minimum contributions.

The pension program is financed through the National Pension Fund, which is operated on a pay-as-you-go basis with a small contingency reserve. In the fiscal year 1948-49, 79 per cent of national pension costs came from general revenue, 17 per cent from the pension contribution, and 4 per cent from interest on the National Pension Fund. Twenty per cent of the total government contribution came from local governments.

Administration

The pension program is administered nationally through the National Pension Board. All pension claims are dealt with initially by local pension committees which are in part appointed by the Crown and in part elected by the local district. Liaison between the local pension committees and the Pension Board is effected through district pension officers appointed by the Board.

THE UNITED STATES

Before 1935 responsibility for the provision of assistance to aged persons rested solely with individual states. The federal Social Security Act of 1935 provided federal grants-in-aid which encouraged the establishment of new state assistance programs, and extended and co-ordinated existing programs. It also established a federal compulsory contributory insurance program which was to be the foundation of a national system of old age security. It was expected that Old Age Assistance (OAA) would decline in importance as the Old Age and Survivors Insurance program (OASI) matured, so that eventually most of the working population would be insured against the contingencies of old age, while assistance would be required only as a supplementary and residual program.

The development of OASI since 1935 has been hindered for a variety of reasons, including the difficulty of extending coverage and the absence of any long-range financial plan. The rise in price levels since the beginning of the program, and particularly since the war, was not anticipated, with the result that benefits, which are calculated on wage records since 1937, are low in comparison with the current cost of living. Similarly, the income limit on which contributions are payable, and the amount which a retired worker may earn in addition to benefit are very low in comparison with current wages and salaries.

At the present time, OAA remains the major income maintenance program in terms of average monthly payment, number of recipients and total expenditures. The average monthly payment in December 1949 was \$44.76 in the case

of OAA recipients as compared with \$26 in the case of retired wage earners insured under OASI. In the same month the number of recipients under OAA was 2.7 million, whereas the number of aged beneficiaries under OASI, including retired workers, dependents and survivors, was 1.9 million. Moreover, of these 1.9 million, about 10 per cent were receiving additional assistance under OAA. For the fiscal year 1948-49 old age assistance payments amounted to about \$1,259 million, while OASI benefits to aged beneficiaries amounted to about \$442.5 million.

Proposals now before Congress suggest that the administration believes the present program to be inadequate but that it continues to support "an adequate and universally applicable basic social insurance system" as the national foundation of old age security in the United States. A Bill, H.R. 6000, passed by the House of Representatives, would revise and extend OASI. The Bill has been amended by the Senate Committee on Finance, and is now being considered by both Houses.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

Title I of the federal Social Security Act of 1935 authorizes the federal government to appropriate sums of money to enable each state to furnish financial assistance to aged "needy" individuals. The receipt of federal grants-in-aid by the states is conditional upon the fulfilment of certain federal requirements. Each state must submit for the approval of the Federal Security Administrator, a plan for granting OAA.

The state plan must provide that the OAA program be in effect in all political subdivisions of the state and be administered or supervised by a single state agency. It must provide for state financial participation; for fair hearings before a state agency for any applicant denied assistance; and for certain standards of administration, including personnel standards on a merit system. In addition, the state agency must, in determining need, take into account any other income and resources of the applicant.

The state plan must not provide for an eligible age of more than 65 years; a residence requirement of more than five out of the nine years immediately prior to application, including the year immediately preceding application; or any provision excluding a citizen of the United States.

A state plan meeting these requirements must be approved by the Federal Security Administrator. Once the plan has been approved it has the effect of a contract between the state and federal governments.

Under the Act the federal grant provides an amount equal to three-quarters of the state expenditures on assistance payments or three-quarters of the product of \$20 multiplied by the total number of OAA recipients for the month, whichever is less, plus one-half of the amount, if any, by which such state expenditures exceed \$20 times the number of recipients for a month. The federal government contributes only towards the first \$50 of a monthly assistance payment and does not contribute towards assistance paid to a person under 65 years of age.

The federal government also pays the state an amount equal to one-half of the cost of "proper and efficient" administration as determined by the federal authority.

Assistance Payments

Within this legislative framework, the state administers the OAA program, and determines the existence of need and the extent to which it will be met. A needy person is usually described as having "insufficient income or other

resources to provide reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health." The amount of assistance granted in an individual case depends on the difference between the applicant's income and resources and his basic subsistence requirements as determined by the standards of the state or local administrative agency.

This procedure, the budgetary deficiency method of determining need, differs from the means test in which a fixed maximum assistance payment is reduced according to the excess of the applicant's means over a defined allowable income. The budgetary deficiency method implies that there will be considerable variation among individual cases. Costs and standards of living, extent and definition of need, objectivity and efficiency of administration are matters affected by local circumstances.

At the state level there are matters of policy which cause variation as between one state and another. The state may set out certain budgetary requirements, certain limits on other income and resources and certain maximum amounts of assistance payable. All these standards will apply only to one state; provisions in any other state may be different.

Apart from policy, the fiscal capacity of a state affects its old age assistance program. Where payments are made from consolidated revenue, the appropriation for OAA may be fixed in advance. Where payments are made only from earmarked taxes, the amount of money available for assistance payments may be limited. Average per capita income is higher in some states than in others, and the amount of taxable resources varies considerably in different sections of the country.

As a group, industrial states, where a large proportion of the aged population receive benefits under the insurance program (OASI), differ from agricultural states, where the proportion receiving OASI is less significant and the need for OAA is correspondingly greater.

In December, 1949, assistance payments were made to some 2.7 million persons or about 24 per cent of the population aged 65 and over. The national average monthly payment was \$44.76. This figure is higher than the average pension paid in Canada. On the other hand, eligibility in many states is narrower than in Canada because income and property limits tend to be lower, although the value of a home is often exempt from the calculation of means.

The average monthly payment by a state in December, 1949, ranged from \$18.92 in Mississippi to \$77.89 in Colorado. In general, the states with higher average per capita incomes are able to provide higher average monthly payments, but in some states where payments appear to be very high, income and property qualifications are particularly strict, so that the high pensions are being paid to a relatively small percentage of the aged population.

Finance

The federal share of the cost of OAA comes from general revenue. In 1947 two-thirds of the states' share came from general revenue, while one-third came from earmarked taxes, usually sales taxes. However, the great majority of the states employ only general revenue, and the use of earmarked taxes to finance OAA is decreasing.

There has been a very substantial increase in the cost of OAA since 1937 because of the ageing of the population, the increase in the numbers of needy aged, and because of changes in the federal matching formula. In the fiscal year 1936-37 the total cost was \$250 million. By 1948-49 the total cost had risen to \$1,300 million.

The federal share of assistance payments had increased gradually. For the calendar year 1936, the federal government paid 42.8 per cent of OAA payments. This increased to 52.6 per cent in 1947 and to 54.8 per cent in the fiscal year 1948-49.

The maximum federal contribution to any assistance payment is \$30; the average federal contribution is estimated at \$25, or 62 per cent of a \$40 monthly payment. Thus, the federal contribution is lower, both absolutely and proportionately, than in Canada.

Since 1936 the larger share of the non-federal cost of OAA has been carried by the states and the proportion payable by local governments is steadily diminishing. In the calendar year 1947, state and local funds accounted for 41.2 per cent and 6.2 per cent, respectively, of the total assistance and administrative costs of OAA.

Administration

Within the federal requirements set out above, the old age assistance program is usually supervised by the state agency and administered locally by either state or local (county) offices. As mentioned earlier, the state plan must provide for fair hearing before the state agency. On the federal level, the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Administration administers the program through its central and regional offices.

Through the Bureau, consultative services are available to the states on administrative and research problems connected with all aspects of public assistance.

Since 1939 state administrations have been subject to continuous review by the federal Social Security Administration. The review is concerned with policy rather than with individual cases, and has been exercised on a flexible and consultative basis. Part of the administrative review is concerned with assisting the states in broad personnel problems relating to examination, certification and selection procedures, salary classifications, and so on.

OLD AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

Title II of the federal Social Security Act of 1935 established a national compulsory old age insurance program based on contributions levied against employers and employees and with benefits to be paid at retirement regardless of means. The Act originally provided for benefits only to retired persons; in 1939 it was amended to include certain dependents and survivors of insured persons.

Coverage

OASI covers wage earners and salaried employees in commerce and industry, with many exclusions. The most important of these are persons in agricultural employment, the self-employed, employees of federal, state and local governments, domestic servants, and persons employed in non-profit institutions.¹ Railway employees are also excluded.²

It was expected, originally, that coverage under OASI would be extended gradually towards the ultimate goal of universality. Up to the present time,

¹ H.R. 6000 would extend coverage to certain urban self-employed persons, certain workers in agricultural processing, lay employees of non-profit organizations, steadily employed domestic servants, federal employees not covered under existing retirement systems and, on a voluntary basis, the employees of state and local governments.

² The Railroad Retirement Act provides protection to about 1.5 million railway employees, including a substantial group of Canadian railway workers.

however, administrative problems, opposition by certain groups, and in some instances, constitutional difficulties have prevented any substantial change in the categories of employment originally included in the program. Thus OASI covered between 52 per cent and 57 per cent of the employed labour force in 1940; by 1949 it covered 56 per cent.¹

The exclusion of agricultural employment from OASI has led to a disparity between industrial states, where there is a concentration of OASI recipients among the aged population, and agricultural states, where the needy aged must depend largely on the assistance program. There are indications at the present time that agricultural groups are beginning to see the advantages of being included under OASI.

Insured Status

The primary qualification for benefits under OASI is the achievement of some form of *insured status*. A worker's insured status depends upon the number of quarters of coverage, that is, the number of calendar quarters in which the worker has earned not less than \$50 in covered employment.

(a) *Fully insured status*. At any given time a worker is fully insured if he has coverage in one-half of the calendar quarters since January 1937 or since age 21. Fully insured status entitles a worker and his eligible dependents or survivors to benefits only at his retirement or death. However, the status of the worker may change during his working life according to his movement in and out of covered employment.

(b) *Permanently insured status*. After he has achieved a total of 40 quarters of coverage, a worker has permanently established his right to benefits for himself and his eligible dependents and survivors. Permanently insured status entitles a worker to the same benefits as does fully insured status, and once attained, cannot be lost for any reason.

(c) *Currently insured status*. A worker who was insured in covered employment for six or more quarters out of the 13 immediately preceding his death has established a right to survivors' benefits for his eligible widow and eligible dependent children. Benefit rights under currently insured status are therefore much more limited than under fully or permanently insured status.

In January 1949, of about 78 million living persons who had ever made any contribution to OASI, 13 million were permanently insured, 25 million were fully insured, 5 million would, in the event of death at that time, have been currently insured, and the remaining 35 million had contributed but were not insured.

Types of Benefit

The amount of benefit under OASI is directly related to individual wage records. It is not related to the degree of insurance status. There are four main types of benefit:—

(a) *Primary benefits*. The primary insurance benefit payable to a retired worker permanently or fully insured at the age of 65 is based on his *average monthly wage*. To calculate the average monthly wage, the amount of total earnings in covered employment is divided by the *total* time which has elapsed since 1937, regardless of the way in which an individual may have divided his time between covered and uncovered employment, and regardless of any periods of unemployment.

¹Under H.R. 6000, OASI would cover an estimated 45.7 million workers, or about 71.6 per cent of the employed labour force in 1951.

The monthly primary benefit consists of:—

- (i) 40 per cent of the first \$50 of the average monthly wage, plus
- (ii) 10 per cent of the next \$200 of the average monthly wage, plus
- (iii) one per cent of the sum of (i) and (ii) for each calendar year in which the worker earned at least \$200 in covered employment.

The benefit formula is thus weighted in favour of low income workers as well as those who have been in covered employment continuously since 1937. The wage record after age 65 is not included in the calculation unless it would raise the benefit rate. At present, 55 per cent of benefits payable under OASI are primary benefits.

(b) *Dependents' benefits.* Dependents' benefits are payable to eligible wives at age 65 and to children under age 18 at a rate equal to one-half of the primary benefit.

(c) *Survivors' benefits.* Survivors' benefits are payable to eligible widows at the rate of three-quarters of the primary benefit and to eligible children or parents at the rate of one-half the primary benefit.

(d) *Lump sum death benefit.* Where there is no survivor immediately eligible for any monthly benefit, a lump sum equal to six times the primary benefit is payable to any person paying the funeral expenses.

The Retirement Test

If a retired worker earns \$15 or more in covered employment during any month neither he nor any of his dependents is entitled to benefit in that month.¹

Amount of Benefit

(a) *Maximum and minimum benefits.* There is a minimum primary benefit of \$10 a month and a minimum family benefit of \$20 a month. There is no fixed maximum primary benefit but the effective maximum rises slightly each year according to the benefit formula. The maximum family benefit is \$85, 80 per cent of the average monthly wage, or twice the amount of the primary benefit, whichever is least.²

(b) *Adequacy of benefit.* As OASI matures, the benefit formula operates in such a way as to increase slightly the rate of benefit payable each year. The maximum monthly primary benefit payable rose from \$42 in 1940 to \$44.80 in 1949. The average monthly primary benefit rose from \$20.67 in 1940 to \$26.00 in 1949. This represents an increase of 19 per cent in average monthly benefit but, during the same period, the consumers' price index rose by 70 per cent and wages in manufacturing industries rose by 125 per cent.

Under the present law, a worker who has spent 40 years in covered employment and has earned an average of \$250 a month will receive at retirement a primary benefit of \$56 a month.

Finance

OASI is entirely contributory. The original intention was to maintain an actuarial reserve, but since contributions would be greater than benefit payments in the first years of the program, it was decided to set the contribution rate,

¹ H.R. 6000 would increase allowable earnings for a retired beneficiary from \$15 to \$50 a month.

² Minimum primary and family benefits would be doubled and maximum family benefit would be increased to \$150 or 80 per cent of the average monthly wage whichever is less.

beginning in 1937 at one per cent each, for employers and employees, with contribution being levied only on that portion of annual salary or wage below \$3,000, and to increase this rate gradually to 3 per cent each by 1949. By 1939, however, opposition had developed to the large reserve which was accumulating, and the increase in contribution rates was deferred and continued to be deferred until 1950. For 1950 and 1951 the rate will be $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent each for employers and employees; from 1952 on it will be 2 per cent each under the present legislation.¹ Contributions are collected as long as a worker remains in covered employment.

The 1939 amendments, which deferred the increase in contribution rate, departed in other respects as well from the principle of an actuarial reserve by changing the benefit formula so as to increase benefit rates; by making benefits payable earlier than was originally planned; and by adding dependents' and survivors' benefits to the program. The present Fund, therefore, is operated on a modified actuarial reserve basis. On June 30, 1949, the balance of the Fund stood at \$11,310 million, but on current calculations this represented an actuarial shortage of \$7,000 million.

The revenue of the Fund is derived primarily from the contributions of employers and employees, which amounted to \$1,691 million in 1948-49. Additional revenue is derived from interest on investments which amounted to \$230 million in the same year. An appropriation from general revenue is authorized when required, but up to the present time no such appropriations have been made.²

Benefit payments under OASI have increased from \$64 million in 1940-41 to \$700 million in 1950. Administrative expenses have risen from \$27 million in 1940-41 to \$53 million in 1948-49. At present they represent about 3.1 per cent of contributions and 8.1 per cent of benefits.

Administration

OASI is administered entirely by the federal government. The Bureau of Internal Revenue is responsible for collecting insurance contributions and issuing benefit cheques. Contributions are collected with income tax at the source, and since January 1950 have been entered by the employer on the same form as income tax.

All other administrative functions are carried out by the Social Security Administration through the Bureau of OASI. The Bureau has a central office in Baltimore and a net-work of local and itinerant offices throughout the country. The main function of the Bureau is the maintenance of wage records for all workers who have at any time earned wages in covered employment. As of January 1, 1950 the Bureau had on file 80.7 million individual accounts.

The Social Security Act provides that appeals can be made to the Appeals Council and can be carried to the federal courts.

GREAT BRITAIN

Modern legislative provision for the aged in Great Britain began with the Old Age Pensions Act of 1908. This non-contributory means test program was followed in 1925 by a second program, a contributory plan under the Widows',

¹ Under H.R. 6000 the contribution rate will continue to increase until 1970 when it will be stabilized at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent each.

² Under H.R. 6000 the provision for appropriations from general revenue would be withdrawn.

Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act. In 1940, a scheme of supplementary pensions on a means test basis was introduced for needy pensioners. These measures were further developed and benefits substantially increased in the retirement and assistance provisions of the National Insurance and National Assistance Acts, which came into full operation in July, 1948. The retirement pension is one of a number of benefits to which a contributor to National Insurance is entitled. National assistance is available at need to those of any age over 16 years, including the aged who fail to qualify for either a retirement or non-contributory pension or who, because of special circumstances, find either of the pension benefits inadequate to meet their minimum needs.

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE PROGRAM

The National Insurance Act of 1946 introduced a unified system of compulsory insurance for a variety of income maintenance programs, based on the principle of uniform flat rate benefits and a fixed scale of flat rate contributions.

Coverage

Every person in Great Britain who is over school-leaving age and under pensionable age (65 for men and 60 for women) is compulsorily insured and continues to be insured through life. New-comers to Great Britain are insurable after 26 weeks' residence. Coverage is comprehensive, but not yet universal.

For insurance purposes, the population is divided into three classes: employed, self-employed and non-employed.

A man and his wife are usually treated as a unit but an insured woman who marries may choose to continue insurance and to qualify for benefits in her own right. Persons with incomes not exceeding £104 a year may apply to be exempted from liability to pay contributions.

Contributions

Contributions are payable by the insured person, by the employer, in the case of those who are under contract of service, and by the Exchequer which makes a supplementary contribution on behalf of each insured person. In addition to these supplementary contributions, Exchequer grants are paid annually in support of the program. Insured persons make contributions, according as they fall, week by week, into one of the three classes of coverage, and contributions paid in one class may be treated as equivalent to a corresponding number in another class.

If retirement is deferred, the insured person's contribution is payable to an age not later than 70 for men and 65 for women, but the employer's contribution in respect of an employee continues as long as the latter remains at work. Contributions by non-employed persons are normally paid only up to pensionable age.

Rates of contribution vary slightly for the three classes of insured persons and also, to some extent, in accordance with age, sex and rate of remuneration. The weekly rate for an employed man is 4s. 7d. while the employer's contribution on his behalf is 3s. 10d. The weekly contribution of a self-employed person is 6s. 2d. and of a non-employed person 4s. 8d. Lower rates are established for women, with further reduced rates for employed persons in lower income groups and for boys and girls under 18. These rates will be increased slightly in 1951.

Under certain conditions the weekly contribution may be credited without being paid, as for example during periods of unemployment, incapacity for work or, in the case of students, full-time study. Credited contributions count for some purposes in the same way as contributions actually paid but, in general, no benefit is payable unless a prescribed number of contributions has actually been paid.

Benefits

Benefits are intended to provide a uniform subsistence minimum based broadly on the cost of living; benefits and rates are subject to review every five years.

A basic retirement pension of 26s. a week is payable at pensionable age to a person who has a yearly average of not less than 50 weekly contributions paid or credited, and who has contributed for three years between the date of last entry into insurance and the date of attaining pensionable age. The basic pension is also payable to a self-insured wife.

The basic pension is increased by 16s. a week for a dependent wife, and 7s. 6d. for one dependent child.

The basic pension and the pension in respect of a wife are subject to reduction on a sliding scale if the yearly average number of weekly contributions paid does not reach the required minimum of 50 weeks. If the yearly average paid or credited falls below 13 weeks, no retirement pension is paid.

If retirement is deferred, the amount of pension is increased by 1s. weekly for every 25 contributions paid during the first five years after reaching pensionable age. The pension payable in respect of a wife is likewise increased for every additional contribution made while both are over pensionable age. At the age of 70 in the case of men and 65 in the case of women, the retirement pension is payable without further increase. It was estimated, for purposes of cost calculations, that 40 per cent of persons retire at 65, 30 per cent between 65 and 70, and 30 per cent at 70 or over.

A late age entrant into the scheme makes contributions and may qualify for retirement pension after a specified number of years, or may choose at pensionable age, to receive a refund of contributions, with interest.

The number of persons receiving retirement pensions in April, 1949 was 4,150,000, or 63.5 per cent of all persons of pensionable age.

Other related provisions of the insurance program include benefits for widows and death grants payable for expenses connected with the death of an insured person, or of a member of the immediate family.

Conditions of Retirement

A person claiming retirement pension within the first five years after reaching pensionable age must not work for more than a limited number of hours during any week. During this five year period earnings in excess of 20s. a week are deducted from the amount of retirement pension. At the age of 70 in the case of men and 65 in the case of women, the retirement pension is payable without restriction.

Finance

The National Insurance program is only partly contributory in the direct sense. It is financed through the National Insurance Fund, a current account

which derives its revenues mainly from the contributions of insured persons and employers, from Exchequer supplements, and from Exchequer grants. The Fund also receives interest from the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund, a capital account containing the assets of former insurance schemes now superseded. Capital assets may be transferred, when necessary, from the Reserve Fund to the National Insurance Fund, by resolution of the House of Commons.

The program is financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. The cost of retirement pensions is expected to rise from £238 million in 1948 to £501 million in 1978, when the scheme will approach maturity. Costs will increase during this period partly because of the ageing of the population and partly because full pensions will be paid to many persons who entered insurance after the age of 16 and have therefore not contributed throughout the whole period from school-leaving age to pensionable age. During the same thirty years, the proportion of total estimated expenditure under the National Insurance program represented by retirement pensions will increase from 53 per cent to 67 per cent. Increased costs of retirement pensions will account for the major portion of the estimated increase in total Exchequer contributions and grants to the Fund, from £118 million in 1948 to £416 million in 1978.

Administration

The Ministry of National Insurance is responsible for the administration of the National Insurance Act and for this purpose maintains regional and local offices. Contributions are made through stamps purchased at post-offices and benefits are paid through books of orders cashable also at post-offices. The Act makes provision for appeals against the decisions of insurance officers. A case may be taken to the local appeal tribunal, to the Commissioner of National Insurance, to the Minister and, finally, on a legal question, to the High Court.

NON-CONTRIBUTORY OLD AGE PENSIONS PROGRAM

Non-contributory old age pensions were introduced in 1908 and have continued in operation since that time. This scheme will be retained, as a transitional measure, for aged persons not eligible for retirement pensions but no new pensions will be granted after October 1, 1961. Under this program pensions are payable to persons 70 years of age and over, subject to qualifications of residence and citizenship, and on the basis of a means test.

In calculating the amount of pension, the total value of means from the following sources is included: income in cash, the yearly value of property owned and occupied, the value of free board or lodging, and the yearly value of investments or other property. The maximum pension under the non-contributory program is 26s. a week, the same as the basic retirement pension, with 16s. for a married woman living with her husband. Maximum annual pension for a single pensioner is £67/12/-; allowable income is £65/5/-; thus, the maximum annual allowable income, including pension, is £132/17/-. Allowable income for a married couple is proportionately higher.

In April, 1949, 445,000 persons were receiving non-contributory pensions. As of June 30, 1949, this represented about 14 per cent of the population 70 years of age and over. More than three-quarters of these beneficiaries were receiving maximum pension. The estimated total cost to the Exchequer for 1949-50 was £27.4 million. It is estimated that the cost will decrease as the insurance program matures and will drop to £1 million by 1978.

Administration of non-contributory old age pensions is under the National Assistance Board and the cost is met from general revenue.

THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

National Assistance, the major program supporting National Insurance, replaced a variety of earlier assistance schemes and was designed to provide basic maintenance for persons who fail to qualify for insurance benefits, and to supplement those benefits in special circumstances. National Assistance is available to all persons aged 16 and over, but two-thirds of the beneficiaries are persons of advanced years.

The keynote of the program is flexibility. Assistance is provided on the basis of a needs test and in urgent cases it may be granted without preliminary investigation. Assistance to needy persons is normally given through weekly grants of money but occasionally it is granted wholly or partly in kind.

The amount of assistance payable depends on the difference between the applicant's resources and his estimated needs calculated according to minimum standards of living. The resources considered include only those of the person or persons to be assisted. The major items taken into account are contributions towards household expenses, retirement or non-contributory pensions and earnings over 20s. weekly. The value of an owner-occupied house, death and maternity grants, specified war savings, certain other defined income, and the first £50 of capital are disregarded. Where the total value of capital is between £50 and £400, the amount of assistance is reduced by 6d. for each complete £25 after the first £50. In general, no assistance is granted to persons with free capital of more than £400.

There are two scales of assistance: one for all ordinary assistance payments, and one for special payments on a higher level for blind persons and persons suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory system. An aged person may qualify under either scale of assistance. The weekly assistance rate for a married couple on the ordinary scale is 40s. and on the special scale 55s.; for a single householder, it is 24s. and 39s.¹ Rates for other persons are lower, and those for dependents decrease in the lower age groups. Assistance rates may be increased where there are exceptional needs and single grants may be made to meet unusual needs which are unlikely to recur.

The assistance payment is increased by a rental allowance based on individual needs. According to a sample survey taken in 1948, the rental allowance covered the whole of net rent in 87 per cent of assistance cases. A combination of maximum benefit rates under the assistance program is more generous than retirement or non-contributory old age pensions.

Amounts of weekly assistance payments vary widely. The average weekly assistance payment for all recipients was 15s. 4d. in November, 1948. The average payment to those receiving assistance as a supplement to retirement or non-contributory old age pensions was 9s. 3d. weekly.

The number of persons receiving National Assistance in 1948 was over one million. Of these, 628,040 were men age 65 and over and women age 60 and over; 91.4 per cent were already receiving retirement pensions or non-contributory old age pensions. Twelve per cent of all persons receiving retirement pensions and 18 per cent of all persons receiving non-contributory pensions were also receiving National Assistance.

Finance

National Assistance is financed from general revenue. The estimated expenditure for 1949-50 on all forms of assistance, including non-contributory

¹ Rates have increased as of June, 1950.

old age pensions, was £87.4 million. No figures are available to show what proportion of National Assistance expenditures is spent solely on the aged.

Administration

National Assistance is administered through the National Assistance Board which reports annually to Parliament through the Minister of National Insurance. Administration is decentralized through a series of local offices established through the country. Applications and payments are made through post offices.

National Assistance appeal tribunals are established in each district. Any decision of the Board is subject to appeal, but decisions of the tribunals are final.

FRANCE

Structure and Development

Since 1945 a comprehensive national social security program has been developed in France.

Old age pensions are payable under a general scheme for employed persons and under a number of separate schemes, organized on an occupational basis, for self-employed persons and for certain categories of the employed such as agricultural workers. Pensions are payable on retirement at age 60 or over, in the case of the employed, and 65 and over in the case of the self-employed. There is no means test.

The amount of pension varies within fixed maximum and minimum limits and is based on average earnings over the last ten years of employment and on the number of contributions made. The maximum pension for an employed person with 30 annual contributions at the age of 60 is 20 per cent of his average wage for the last 10 years. Where application for pension is deferred, the amount is increased by 4 per cent for each year until the age of 70, which the pension is 60 per cent of average wage.

Under a voluntary insurance program, pensions are payable to persons who leave covered employment. There are four contribution classes and pension rates are similar to those under the compulsory insurance program.

A transitional allowance on an assistance basis, approximately equal to the minimum pension, but varying according to place of residence and subject to a means test, is payable to formerly employed persons not qualified for the minimum pension by reason of insufficient contributions.

Similar allowances, subject to a means test, are also payable to residual groups in the aged population.

Pensions and allowances may be augmented by special supplements for a dependent spouse and for the number of children who have been raised. Benefits under the health insurance program are available to old age pensioners without contribution.

Finance

Social insurance in France is entirely contributory. For employed persons, a 16 per cent contribution on total wages and salaries, divided in the ratio of 10 per cent employer contribution to 6 per cent employee contribution, provides protection against the contingencies of old age as well as sickness, maternity, disablement and death. For self-employed persons, the rate of

contribution is approximately the same as for employees but may vary between different occupational groups. Costs of assistance and of administration are also paid out of contributions.

Administration

The administration of the French social security system is decentralized through a network of autonomous funds or offices. General policy is laid down by the National Ministry of Labour and Social Security.

SWITZERLAND

Structure and Development

Switzerland adopted an old age and survivors insurance program in 1948. At present there are two types of old age pension under this program.

(a) Under the basic program pensions are paid to insured persons who have reached the age of 65. There is no means test and retirement is not compulsory. Widows and orphans of insured persons receive survivors' benefits. In 1948, 42.8 per cent of the eligible age group were receiving pensions under this program.

Coverage includes all residents of Switzerland and certain Swiss citizens abroad who have made at least one annual contribution. The amount of pension varies within fixed maximum and minimum limits and is based on average income and number of contributions. The pension is increased when the pensioner's wife reaches the age of 60.

(b) Under a transitional pension scheme Swiss citizens aged 65 and over who have not made a contribution to the insurance program may receive a flat rate pension subject to a means test at rates determined by place of residence.

Finance

The insurance program is contributory. On all wages and salaries the contribution rate is 4 per cent. Employers and employees pay 2 per cent each; self-employed persons pay 4 per cent. On unearned income the contribution rate is graded. Contributions are made to, and benefits paid by, a national system of funds, with over-all control and co-ordination exercised by the federal Equalization Fund. The funds are subsidized by grants from the federal and cantonal governments; the federal share is raised by a special tax on liquor and tobacco. Interest from the federal Fund constitutes an additional source of revenue.

Administration

Under general supervision by the Federal Council, administration of the insurance program is carried out by the funds, organized on three levels of equalization: the federal Equalization Fund, occupational and cantonal funds, and employer funds. Private insurance organizations may be licensed to administer the pensions with respect to their beneficiaries.

2. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LEGISLATION

The Committee reviewed, on a comparative basis, the main features of the old age security legislation in the following countries: Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, Sweden, the United States and Great Britain.

During the twentieth century the hazards of old age have come increasingly to the fore in modern industrial countries and there has been a steady and considerable growth in the number and scope of government-sponsored old age security schemes. The financial burden of an adequate income maintenance program for the aged is inevitably a heavy one in any country; it is particularly heavy in relation to the cost of other social welfare programs. Moreover, costs are rising because the aged population is increasing; the problem has been accentuated in recent years by a general rise in price levels.

The historical development of old age security programs in these countries shows certain definite trends. Beginning with Denmark in 1891, all the countries except Sweden established non-contributory old age pension programs subject to a means test as the first approach to the problem of income security for the aged. With this type of program as a foundation, there have been three separate lines of development: on the benefit side, there is a trend away from the means test towards either a universal flat rate benefit or an insurance program; and on the revenue side, there is a trend away from the non-contributory program and towards the use of specially earmarked taxes. None of these countries, however, has entirely eliminated the payment of old age assistance under means test, and at the present time only one, Australia, has entirely eliminated the use of general revenue in the financing of the old age security program.¹ A third trend is towards extension of coverage. The statistics for each country indicate that the number of persons receiving old age benefits is increasing both absolutely and relatively. This increase is due in part to the ageing of populations; in part, however, it is due to the addition of new programs providing either universal or comprehensive benefits within a certain age group, and in part to the liberalizing of eligibility qualifications such as age, residence and allowable income under means test assistance programs.

Although these three trends are clearly distinguishable, there is no uniformity in the types of old age security programs in operation at present.

Canada and Denmark retain the original non-contributory means test program. Australia also retains the means test benefit but introduced earmarked taxes for social security purposes in 1941, and since 1946 has collected all revenue for its old age security program by this means. New Zealand adopted a non-contributory means test program in 1898, combined it with a limited non-means test program in 1938 as part of a general social security system financed in part by an earmarked social security contribution.

The United States developed means test assistance programs in some states over a period of years. In 1935, in addition to a nationally organized assistance scheme, a non-means test program limited in coverage was introduced, financed entirely by earmarked contributions. In Great Britain non-contributory means test pensions were first introduced in 1908; a non-means test program with earmarked contributions and limited coverage was adopted in 1925 and a revised and extended national social security program, including retirement and assistance schemes, was introduced between 1945 and 1949.

Sweden is the only country which did not follow this general course of development: a universal non-means test program with earmarked contributions was adopted in 1913 and has been maintained, with substantial means test supplementation, up to the present time.

The old age security program in any country is influenced by the prevailing social outlook, the existence of other social security programs, and by other services for the aged, such as housing and medical care. Also, it

¹ General revenues may be used in the future if necessary.

tends to reflect the economic capacity of the country and the pressure of other responsibilities on the available financial resources.

In appraising the existings programs of different countries, it is impossible to make accurate comparisons of such features as the amount of benefit and the details of means testing, because there is no adequate basis for comparing purchasing power parity. Foreign exchange rates are often established arbitrarily, and are influenced by political and economic factors other than internal price levels. Cost of living indices are not an accurate measure of comparison, because the basket of goods and services on which they are based contains different items in different countries, and the index is weighted differently according to the relative importance of the items chosen. The base period used in one index may be different from the base period used in another. In any case, a cost of living index in general use throughout a country may not reflect accurately the patterns of living of a particular group such as the aged. Instead of a cost of living index, the average wage may be used as a measure of comparison, but there will be variations within the calculation of such a wage, and the usefulness of the resulting figure in comparing benefit values will depend to a great extent on the relative degree of industrialization in the countries concerned. A true comparison of purchasing power parity in different countries would require information which is not available at the present time.

While there are serious difficulties in comparing the old age security programs of different countries, there are, nevertheless, certain common features which may usefully be examined.

Universality of Benefit

In Sweden and in New Zealand a universal benefit is paid as of right to all persons who have reached a certain age. The benefit is subject in Sweden to qualifications of citizenship, and in New Zealand to qualifications of residence. The amount is not at present an adequate subsistence minimum, particularly in New Zealand; in both countries it must be supplemented by assistance on a means test basis, although the amount of basic benefit in New Zealand will increase annually as the scheme matures. The emphasis in New Zealand is not on the actual amount of benefit but on the fact that it is payable as a universal right.

In Great Britain and the United States, income maintenance for the aged is not provided as a universal right, but is made available through a national compulsory insurance program. The insured person establishes a contractual right to benefits at retirement by making contributions during his working life, although neither of these programs is a completely orthodox deferred equity insurance scheme. Great Britain, under its insurance program, has achieved comprehensive coverage in terms of contributions, but at present only 63·5 per cent of persons in the eligible age group are receiving retirement benefits; this proportion will increase as the scheme matures. The United States, under its insurance program, has achieved only limited coverage; in terms of contributions, 56 per cent of the employed labour force are covered; in terms of benefits about 16 per cent of the population of eligible age are covered. Neither of these programs provides in itself adequate income security for all beneficiaries; in both cases benefits must be supplemented by assistance on a means test basis.

In Australia, Canada and Denmark, income maintenance for the aged is provided on the basis of need, as determined by a means test. The proportion of persons receiving means test assistance comprises 37·9 per cent of the age group 65 and over for men and 60 and over for women in Australia, and 48 per cent of the same age group in Denmark. The proportion in Canada represents 43·9 per cent of the age group 70 and over.

In the countries which provide universal or insurance benefits, Sweden, New Zealand, Great Britain, and the United States, these benefits are insufficient for substantial numbers of the covered population and must be supplemented by assistance on either a means test or needs test basis. Sweden provides special supplements for dependents and for housing.¹ In Great Britain a non-contributory means test old age pensions program is maintained as a transitional measure for certain persons who cannot qualify for insurance benefits. There is also a national assistance program on a needs test basis for all persons over the age of 16; the majority of recipients are aged persons. About 10 per cent of the aged population are receiving national assistance; this includes 12 per cent of those already receiving retirement pensions.

New Zealand and the United States each have two self-contained old age security programs. In both cases the non-means test program as originally established was limited in scope (New Zealand in size of benefit and the United States in extent of coverage) but was to mature over a period of years. The United States scheme, however, has not changed substantially from its original form, while due to increases in the ultimate rate of maximum benefit the New Zealand scheme is farther from maturity now than it was in 1940. In both cases the means test program was to be replaced as far as possible; at present, however, it continues in both countries to be the main income security program for the aged. Thus, in New Zealand, 49 per cent of the population of eligible age were receiving means test assistance in 1948, and this included 60 per cent of those entitled to superannuation benefits. In the United States, 24 per cent of the eligible age group are receiving means test assistance and this includes 10 per cent of the relatively small proportion of the population of pensionable age who are receiving insurance benefits.

Rate of Benefit

The universal benefit in Sweden and in New Zealand is payable at a flat rate, although in New Zealand the amount increases each year towards a maximum. In the United States insurance program, benefits are graded above a fixed minimum; the rate is determined by the wage record of the insured person. In the insurance program in Great Britain, benefits are payable at a flat rate which may be reduced if the contribution record is inadequate, and may be supplemented where retirement is deferred beyond pensionable age.

Where assistance is provided on the basis of need, there is usually a means test, with a flat maximum benefit amount which is subject to reduction. This procedure applies to assistance in Canada, Australia, Sweden and New Zealand. The means test maximum is supplemented in Denmark for deferred application, for age, for dependents and for special needs; in Canada it is supplemented by some provincial governments to meet increased costs of living.

In Great Britain and the United States a "needs" test is used instead of a means test; the amount of benefit depends on the difference between an applicant's resources and his subsistence needs. Some state assistance programs in the United States, however, have set a flat maximum benefit, while in Great Britain there is a graded maximum benefit, which is supplemented by an allowance for rent and may be increased to meet special needs.

Age and Retirement Qualifications

The universal benefit is payable at 65 in New Zealand and 67 in Sweden. The insurance benefit is payable at 65 in both the United States and Great Britain (60 for women in Great Britain).

¹No figures are available for participation in such assistance.

Means test assistance is payable in New Zealand at 60, and in the United States at 65. In Australia and Denmark it is payable at 65 for men, and 60 for women. In Sweden it is payable at 67, and in Canada and Great Britain it is payable at 70.

It will be seen that only three countries, Australia, Denmark and Great Britain provide any age different for women (in Great Britain the differential applies only to the insurance program).

The insurance programs in both Great Britain and the United States encourage insured persons to remain in employment rather than to claim retirement benefits at the minimum age. In Great Britain there is a deferred retirement supplement, which increases steadily from 65 to 70, and there are retirement qualifications, which limit both hours of work and earnings for persons who claim the retirement pension during these five years. In the United States the insurance benefit increases automatically by a small amount for each year of covered employment, and there is also a restriction on earnings in covered employment of retired persons receiving the insurance benefit.

Where assistance is provided subject to a means test, either as the main income maintenance program or as a supplement to the basic program, the means test itself encourages deferred retirement, and may in many instances act as a retirement condition, since it limits the outside earnings of a pensioner. In Denmark, however, deferred application for a means test pension is further encouraged by means of special supplements.

Residence and Citizenship Qualifications

In Denmark and in Sweden old age benefits are payable only to citizens, but there is no residence requirement. In the other countries the residence qualification is more important. In Canada and New Zealand there is no citizenship qualification; residence in Canada is twenty years; in New Zealand it is ten years or twenty years depending on whether or not the applicant for pension was resident in New Zealand on March 15, 1938.

Under the insurance program in Great Britain compulsory insurance begins for new comers after twenty-six weeks' residence. Neither Great Britain nor the United States requires citizenship for its insurance program and there is no legal residence qualification for the receipt of benefits, but the contribution requirements establish an effective residence qualification of three years in Great Britain and of at least a year and a half in the United States.

Means test assistance in Australia, Great Britain, and the United States is subject to both residence and citizenship qualifications. In Australia the residence requirement is twenty years, and the applicant must be a British subject. In Great Britain residence is twelve years or twenty years depending on whether the applicant is a natural born British subject or a naturalized British subject of ten years' standing. Persons who have been naturalized for less than ten years are ineligible. In the United States the combination of residence and citizenship qualifications varies according to state law within certain general limits set by the federal government.

Revenue

Only Canada and Denmark finance their old age security programs entirely from general revenue. Australia derives all necessary revenue from earmarked social security taxes, as does the United States insurance program, but in both cases there is a commitment for appropriation from general revenue if necessary. In Sweden, Great Britain and New Zealand, a combination of earmarked contributions and general revenue is used to finance old age security programs.

The proportion formed by contributory revenue is high in New Zealand; in Great Britain it is high but will decrease to some extent in the years ahead; in Sweden it is low.

Where there is an earmarked social security tax on individuals, the form of the tax varies considerably. In New Zealand, it is a flat percentage on total income; in Sweden, a flat percentage on income tax assessment; and in Australia, a graded percentage on total income, with exclusions for persons with incomes below certain limits. Great Britain levies a flat rate contribution.

In addition to the security tax on individuals, some countries impose earmarked taxes on employers. New Zealand uses a flat rate percentage tax on net company income; Australia has a flat percentage on payroll with certain exclusions; Great Britain takes a flat contribution from employers in respect of each employee.

The United States insurance program is financed by equal contributions from employers and employees, levied as a percentage on that part of all wages and salaries under a fixed limit.

In most countries, contributions on wages and salaries are collected at the source together with and in the same manner as income tax. Similarly, in most countries, contributions on other income are collected through income tax machinery. This procedure is followed in Australia, New Zealand, Sweden and the United States. In Great Britain the traditional method of making insurance contributions through the purchase of stamps at post offices has been retained.

In programs which are financed from general revenue, there is no direct relationship between contributions and benefits. Of the countries which have introduced specially earmarked taxes, Australia, New Zealand and Sweden do not relate these taxes to benefits in any way. In the insurance program in Great Britain, benefits are related to contribution records, but the relationship is not a direct one. In the United States insurance program, detailed wage records must be kept for benefit purposes. It may be concluded that the principle of earmarking taxes for old age security programs does not necessarily involve the keeping of individual contribution records or a direct relationship between contributions and benefits.

Administration

The administration of universal flat rate benefits in Sweden and in New Zealand is on a national basis. Administration is relatively simple; eligibility is readily determined and payment of benefits is automatic. In both cases contributions are collected at the source through income tax machinery. There is no relationship between benefit and contribution, and there is no need to maintain individual contribution records.

On the other hand, the insurance programs in both the United States and Great Britain require more complex administration both in the calculation of benefits and in the accumulation of revenue. In the United States the rate of benefit is based on the wage record and quarterly wage records must be kept for every individual who at any time enters covered employment; further, a large reserve fund, now eleven billion dollars, in itself poses administrative and other problems.

In Great Britain, insurance contributions have been made traditionally through the purchase of stamps at post offices and the maintenance of individual insurance books. This method involves considerable difficulties in administration; in particular it forces employers to keep individual contribution records. The amount of benefit is related to the contribution record and benefits are paid through post offices.

Assistance programs necessarily raise serious administrative problems. Eligibility and amount of benefit are determined by a complicated procedure which inevitably involves a degree of subjective discretion at some level of administration. The means test can be standardized to some extent because there is a flat maximum benefit, but the needs test, as used in the United States assistance program, implies that there will be a different benefit calculation for each individual. In such a program there is, of course, no relationship between contribution and benefit; even where an earmarked contribution is used to finance the costs of the program no record need be kept.

It will be seen that from the benefit side, the universal flat rate pension is the easiest to administer. On the revenue side, where earmarked contributions are used they can be collected for this specific purpose through existing tax machinery so that the financial administration becomes an extension of the collection of general revenue. Only the insurance programs involve the keeping of individual records and the establishment of a procedure for determining in each individual case eligibility for and amount of benefit on the basis of previous contributions.

Pay-As-You-Go and Reserve Funds

Old age security programs in all the countries under review are financed essentially on a pay-as-you-go basis, with the exception of the United States insurance program, which maintains a modified actuarial reserve.

Canada and Denmark finance their means test programs entirely from current revenue. No fund is established and no reserve is maintained. New Zealand and Sweden use the mechanism of a fund to finance a number of programs, including old age security, but maintain only contingency reserves (enough to meet unforeseen contingencies for one year). New Zealand does not accumulate a reserve even though the cost of superannuation benefits increases each year as the benefit rises.

In Australia, the National Welfare Fund is used to finance several programs, including the means test age pension and unemployment benefits. The Fund maintains a reserve which at the present time is large enough to meet all its expenditures for one year. It appears that the reserve is held as a cushion against such contingencies as a fall in revenue from taxation and a rise in unemployment benefits in case of fluctuations in the level of employment. There is no evidence to indicate that a large reserve is being built up in order to meet future increased expenditure on age pensions. Moreover, the government which set up the National Welfare Fund indicated that it was prepared to underwrite the Fund if necessary.

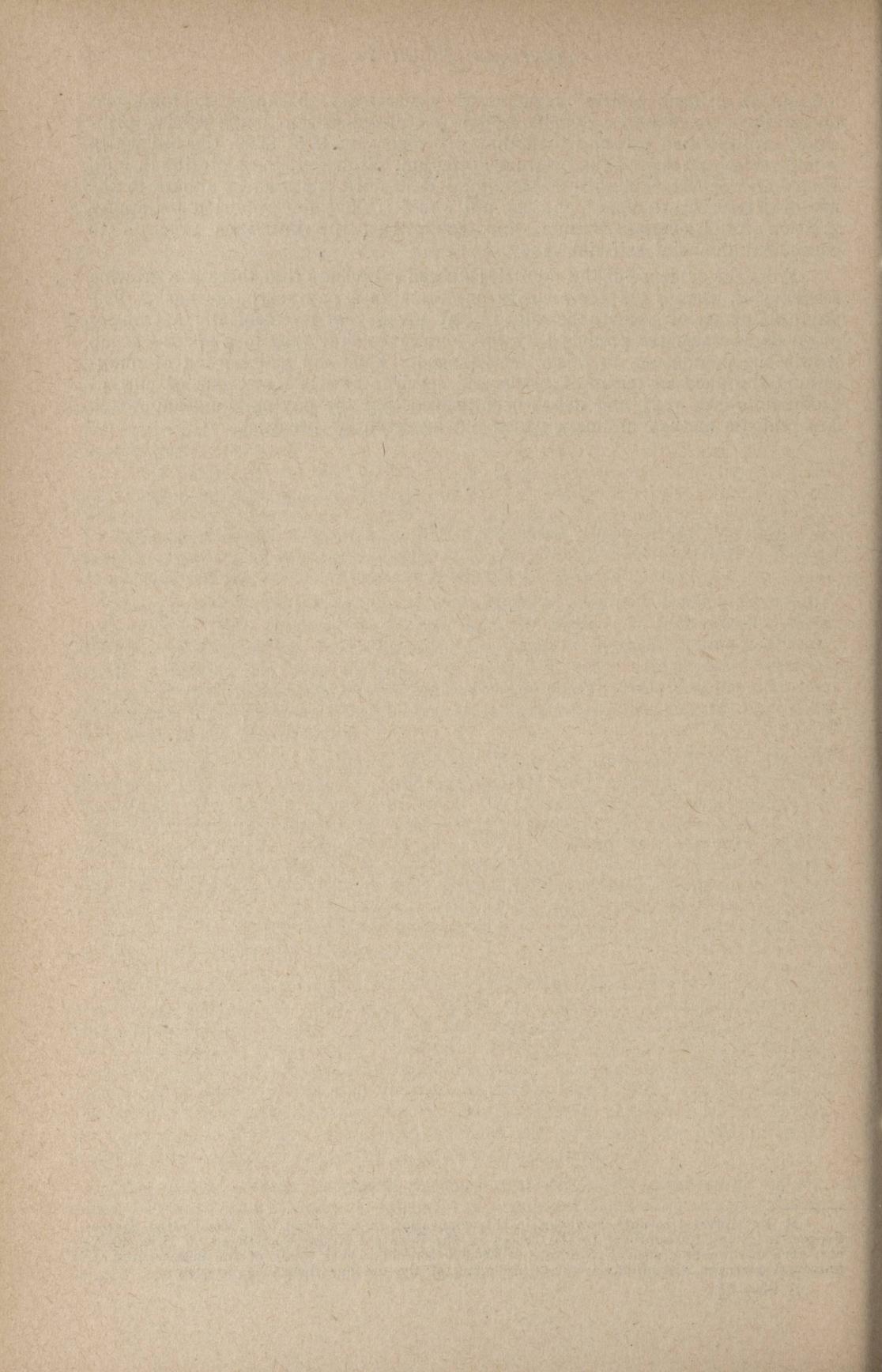
In Great Britain a reserve fund was created from the assets of former social security programs now superseded. When the National Insurance Program was established, a certain amount of the accumulated capital was transferred from this reserve fund to the National Insurance Fund, which is a current account used for several social security programs. The interest from the reserve fund is paid annually into the National Insurance Fund, and there is provision for further transfers of capital when necessary, through resolution of the House of Commons; but since the initial transfer the program has been financed entirely from current revenue on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The United States insurance program was originally established on the basis of a full actuarial reserve. There has been opposition to the accumulation of large reserves and the requirement of an actuarial reserve was deleted from the Social Security Act by the 1939 amendment. It was hoped that the program would be financially self-sufficient but, in 1943, provision was made for an

appropriation from general revenue when necessary, because the fund was operating at an actuarial deficit. There is still opposition to the reserve principle, as illustrated by the Curtis minority report on H.R. 6000, the bill which would revise and extend the insurance program. However, the majority in both House and Senate Committees examining H.R. 6000 continue to adhere to the modified reserve principle,¹ and the bill would remove the provision for appropriation from general revenue, thus committing the insurance program to permanent financial self-sufficiency.

From the evidence of the countries studied it appears that there is a growing tendency to finance old age security programs on a pay-as-you-go basis. The payment of social security benefits in any given year is essentially a transfer of goods and services produced by the country in that year to a special group within the population, in this case the aged. Thus the real burden of maintaining the aged in terms of goods and services must be met out of current production each year, and it has been argued that the pay-as-you-go approach is a realistic method of financing an old age security program.

¹ It is of interest to note, however, in this connection that in June 1950, the United States Senate, in giving its approval to the report of the Senate Finance Committee on H.R. 6000, also gave unanimous approval to a vote of \$25,000 for a two-year study of the possibilities of universal coverage and of pay-as-you-go financing of the old age insurance program.



CHAPTER III

REPRESENTATIONS FROM THE PROVINCES

In response to a request to the provincial Ministers of Welfare to furnish information which might be helpful to the Committee, replies were received from seven Ministers; no comments were received from those of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island or Quebec. The Welfare Ministers of Newfoundland, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta forwarded briefs dealing with problems arising from the administration of the program and making certain recommendations. In the case of Newfoundland, difficulties which have arisen in the administration of the means test and in equating provincial aid to other dependent groups with the federally supported pensions to the aged were discussed. The communication from the Ontario Minister noted certain difficulties encountered in administering residence qualifications and the means test, indicated the government's support of a universal pension payable at 70, and expressed the view that a contributory scheme without a means test might be possible. The Saskatchewan and Alberta Ministers mentioned different administrative difficulties which have arisen in those provinces. The Manitoba and British Columbia Ministers forwarded copies of resolutions passed by the provincial Assemblies calling for early consideration of the 1945 Dominion Proposals, and, with the Minister of Public Welfare for Nova Scotia, expressed a desire to co-operate with the Committee and to supply such information as might be requested. A communication was also received from the Council of the Yukon Territory requesting an increase in allowable income from \$120 to \$360 per annum, in addition to pension. The more extensive of these briefs are summarized below.

NEWFOUNDLAND

The Minister of Public Welfare pointed out that prior to Confederation, pensions were paid to persons aged 75 years and over at the rate of \$6 a month to a single pensioner and \$10 a month to a married pensioner. The widow of a pensioner could qualify for pension only if aged 65 or over at the time of the pensioner's death. At the time of Confederation with Canada, new legislation was enacted, and an agreement between Newfoundland and the federal government to pay a \$30 monthly pension became effective April 1, 1949; the existing agreement, which raised the pension to \$40, came into force April 1, 1950. During the first year of the federal-provincial program, 11,283 persons, or 88.4 per cent of an estimated 13,400 in the province aged 70 and over, qualified for either full or partial pension. The average pension paid was \$29.57. Newfoundland does not provide a supplementary allowance, but a provincial pension of \$25 per month is paid to certain persons aged 70 and over who do not meet federal requirements, particularly with regard to proof of age.

The Minister also made a number of personal comments on problems connected with the existing program. Difficulty is encountered in determining the extent of income, especially in occupations such as fishing, where income fluctuates from year to year. Strict enforcement of the means test tends to encourage devices which cannot be regarded as wholly honest. The allowable

income ceiling is felt to be too low and certain pensioners already receiving a very modest industrial or government pension can qualify for old age pension only in an amount insufficient to meet their needs. An equitable evaluation of property is particularly difficult in Newfoundland because reliable standards of evaluation are lacking in many areas. Certain difficulties attending increase in pension rates since Confederation are also noted. Because of increases in the amount of old age pension the province has found it necessary, if a balanced welfare system is to be maintained, to effect increases in payments to other dependent groups. In addition, a monthly allowance of \$40 represents a considerable sum in an outport of Newfoundland and the \$80 received by married pensioners is out of line with average normal earnings. The possibility of a flexible scheme was suggested, under which the needs of all dependent groups could be considered, and federal aid could be applied in a manner best suited to over-all welfare requirements of the province.

ONTARIO

The Minister of Public Welfare for Ontario stated in his reply that the government of his province favours a universal pension payable to persons 70 years of age and over. It believes contributory old age security without a means test might be possible although it would take time to implement such a plan. In the interim the existing scheme might be improved in a number of ways.

In a memorandum accompanying the Minister's letter, it was pointed out that existing residence requirements tend to disqualify applicants who are unable to provide acceptable evidence of extended residence in Canada. A lesser period of continuous residence would suffice, and yet provide adequate safeguard against abuse.

In addition, it was claimed, that income limits discourage attempts to attain higher standards of living. The aged person who could obtain part-time or seasonal employment is so restricted in the amount he can earn while retaining pension that he finds it impracticable to accept work. If a maximum income limit is to be incorporated in any pension scheme it should provide for an outside income, in addition to pension, at least equivalent to the amount provided for in the Act prior to the last amendment.

It was suggested that Section 9(1) of the Old Age Pensions Act, which forbids transfer of real or personal property for the purpose of qualifying for a higher pension, is used so little that it should be excluded. The view was expressed that application of this section causes long administrative delay while the pension authority obtains evidence to indicate whether the applicant has transferred his property in order to qualify for pension.

Finally the memorandum stated that Section 9(2) of the Old Age Pensions Act, which relates to recoveries from estates of deceased pensioners, deters many persons from applying for pension but actual recoveries represent less than one per cent of total expenditure and do not warrant the retention of the section.

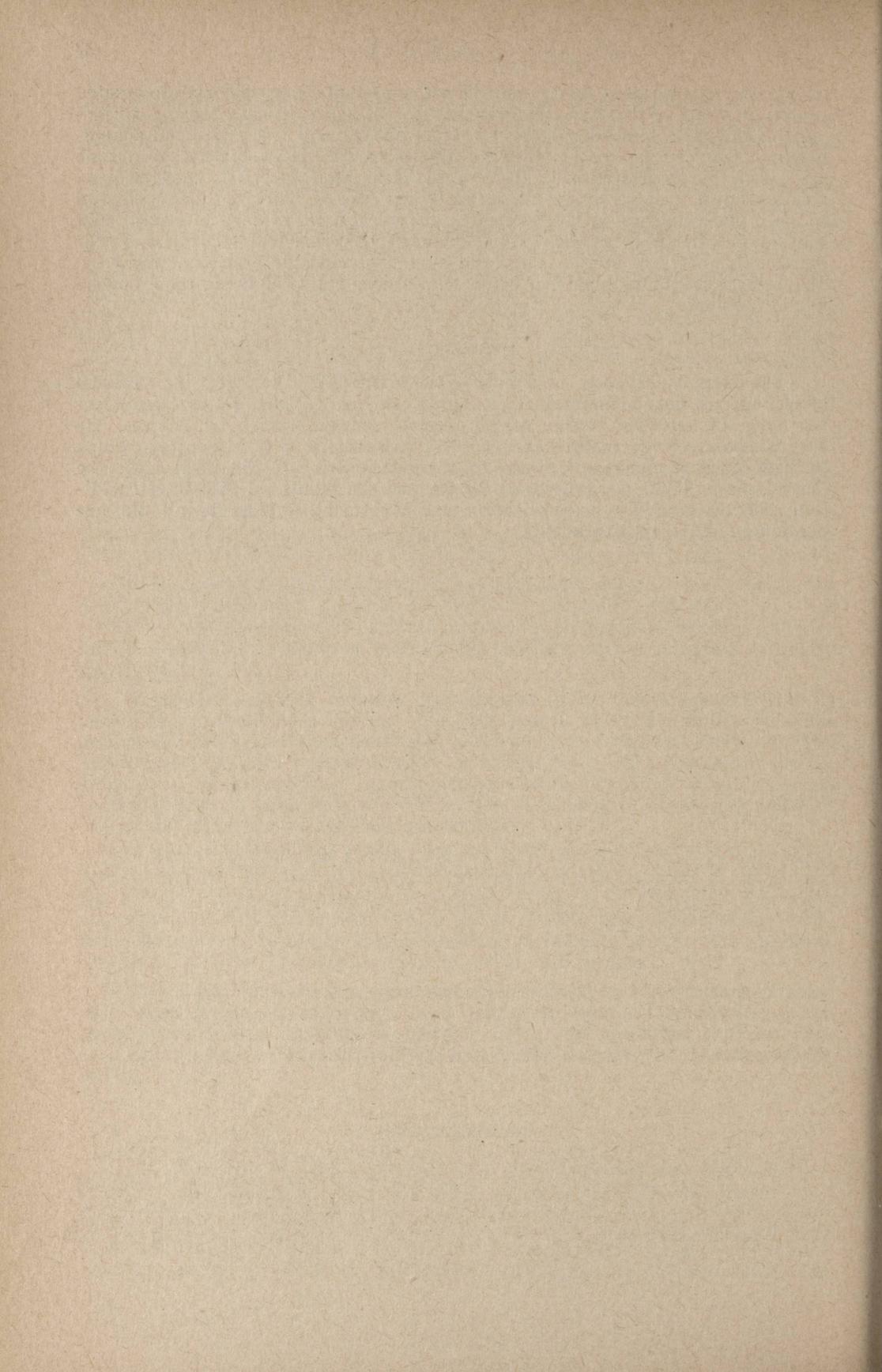
SASKATCHEWAN

The Minister of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation for Saskatchewan submitted a memorandum with respect to the Department's experience in the administration of old age pensions. It was pointed out that in an agricultural province the application of the means test requires a large field and office staff to determine eligibility from year to year. Extensive knowledge is required of changing prices for livestock and grains, production costs, land values, and

many other complicated facts; and difficult administrative problems are created by requirements of proof of age, transfers of real and personal property, assessment of the value of shelter, recoveries from estates, and interprovincial charge-backs. Other special problems with respect to the determination of income are caused by payments under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, deferred payments to grain growers by the Canadian Wheat Board, mortgage payments and so on. Cancellations and adjustments in calculation of income cause very considerable hardship as over-payments must be recovered, regardless of the pensioner's ability to live on a reduced amount during the process of recovery. The present maximum award of \$40 a month does not meet living requirements in the province.

ALBERTA

The Deputy Minister of Public Welfare for Alberta raised the problem of old age pensioners maintained in homes and institutions, as an example of the type of question which might receive consideration. In Alberta the approximate average maintenance cost in institutions is \$95 monthly, which includes \$5 per month allowance to the pensioner. Of the total cost, the federal share is \$30, the provincial \$42.50, and the municipal \$22.50. In addition, Alberta provides hospitalization and treatment services to all old age pensioners and their dependents.



CHAPTER IV

BRIEFS AND TESTIMONY OF ORGANIZATIONS

The Committee studied briefs on old age security presented by a number of organizations, and heard testimony from representatives of eight of the larger organizations. Briefs and testimony are summarized in this Chapter, which includes evidence from l'Union Catholique des Cultivateurs; the Canadian Congress of Labour, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and la Confédération des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada; the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association; and the Canadian Association of Social Workers and Canadian Welfare Council. In Section 1 the principal features of briefs and testimony are presented; in Section 2 a comparative analysis is given.

1. SUMMARY OF BRIEFS AND TESTIMONY

Agricultural Organizations

L'UNION CATHOLIQUE DES CULTIVATEURS

L'Union Catholique des Cultivateurs recommended that the age of eligibility for pension be lowered from 70 to 65, that the means test regulations be broadened and that amount of pension be adjustable to meet variations in living costs. The witness for l'Union, in giving testimony, stated that first priority should be given to lowering of the age limit and second to broadening of the means test.

In considering a supplementary measure to the basic means test pension l'Union stressed the difficulty, in so far as the agricultural population is concerned, of establishing a universal compulsory program and suggested, as an alternative, that a voluntary contributory program might be developed through utilization of Canadian government annuities. To encourage participation in the voluntary scheme, the organization suggested that the government might consider subsidizing the cost of annuities.

Basic Universal Pension

Amount of Pension. L'Union approved the upward adjustment of pension rates which has taken place since 1927 and endorsed the principle of adjusting pension in accordance with cost of living levels. It considered the existing \$40 pension to be fair at the present time, subject to adjustment of age and means qualifications as recommended.

Age Requirement. The organization pointed out that many persons aged from 65 to 70 are unable, under modern intensive mechanized methods, to carry on farming operations. In addition, in the case of many older persons engaged in agriculture today, intensified activity during the war years and the introduction of new and unfamiliar machinery have hastened the advent of old age. L'Union accordingly recommended that the minimum pension age be lowered from 70 to 65 years.

Means Test. On the assumption that the means test would remain a condition of eligibility for pension, the organization proposed that regulations governing the test should be broadened to permit ownership of personal assets of a value up to \$10,000, the income from which should not be taken into account when determining the amount of pension. While l'Union had not explored all the implications involved in abolition of the means test, and felt some doubt as to whether this would be possible from the point of view of costs, the witness stated that he would support its removal in the case of persons aged 70 and over, as the costs of universal pensions for this group would not greatly exceed those that would be incurred under the liberalized means test proposed by l'Union. However, in the opinion of the witness the test should be retained for pensions paid to the 65 to 69 age group.

Financing the Program. While no specific proposals were made in l'Union's brief concerning the financing of the basic pension, the witness stated that a possible method would be through sales or other indirect tax, together with a social security tax collected from all but the lower income groups.

Administration. L'Union recommended that the basic means test program should continue to be administered on the existing federal-provincial basis.

Contributory Insurance Program

While l'Union was not opposed to the contributory principle, it expressed the view that, if applied on a compulsory basis, certain difficulties would arise in the case of **farm workers**, because of difficulty in arriving at an exact assessment of income, the instability of farm income, and complications with regard to the **verification of returns** and the collection of contributions.

It recommended that, as a supplement to the basic minimum pension, provision be made through government annuities for persons who desire to purchase additional pension rights, and that the government should study the possibility of increasing its contribution to these annuities, so that the state could more effectively aid individual effort and assist persons unable to provide for old age through private annuities.

Labour Organizations

THE CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOUR

The recommendations of the Canadian Congress of Labour concerning old age security were prepared by the Executive Council of the Congress. They constitute part of the over-all social security policy of the organization, which calls for establishment of a comprehensive program covering old age pensions, health services, and sickness, disability and other benefits. The Congress, in previous representations to the federal government for the implementing of this program, had laid special stress on the necessity of adequate provision for the aged and its brief emphasized both the necessity of state welfare measures, as an inevitable concomitant of industrialization and urbanization, and the difficulties that face the worker today in providing for his old age.

The existing Old Age Pensions Act was criticized on three major points; the means test, the age requirement and the amount of pension. In answer to a question on priorities, the witness testifying for the Congress stated that, if these three criticisms could be met only in order of relative urgency, he would

assign first priority to abolition of the means test, second to lowering of the age qualification and third to increase in the amount of pension. Variations in the application of the Act, as between provinces, were also criticized.

The Congress recommended the establishment of a universal basic federal pension of \$50 a month as of right, payable at age 65 and increased annually by a cumulative national productivity bonus of two per cent. To supplement the basic pension it recommended a contributory insurance pension with graduated contributions and benefits, and, in addition, a means test assistance program for persons unable to qualify for pension, or for sufficient pension to meet their needs. In addition, certain basic amendments to the Government Annuities Act were proposed. The brief was divided into two parts, the first dealing with government pensions, the second with employee pension plans.

Basic Universal Pension

Amount of Pension. The existing \$40 monthly pension was criticized as insufficient to maintain life in comfort and decency, and as quite unjustifiable at a time when the national income is nearly \$13 billion.

The Congress contended that the proposed pension of \$50 represents a moderate amount and should be paid universally, at a flat rate. Variations in living costs between different areas could be offset to a large extent by a suitable housing program. The organization stated that right to pension should not be contingent upon retirement.

To obviate the possibility of the pension remaining fixed in amount while economic conditions changed, the Congress suggested a two per cent cumulative annual increase in pension. This recommendation was based on the assumption that national productivity increases continuously at a rate averaging about two per cent annually over a long span of time. The organization argued that the increase would have the further important effect of enabling pensioner purchasing power to keep pace with the volume of goods and services being made available. The use of a sliding cost of living bonus was rejected by the Congress because of its tendency to freeze the amount of pension, and to tie the beneficiary to a standard of living which may no longer exist, and because it represents only an average based on a rigid pattern of consumption.

Age Requirement. The Congress expressed the view that the age requirement of 70 or over is onerous by any standard, and recommended that pension be payable at age 65. It cited illustrative statements from the Bank of Nova Scotia *Monthly Review*, February 1950, and the *Labour Gazette*, November 1949, concerning employment difficulties faced by older workers today; a statement made by Louis I. Dublin, Vice-President, the Metropolitan Life Association, that in the United States close to 40 per cent of older persons suffer economic hardship due to present high living costs; an estimate of the Annuities Branch, Department of Labour, that 45 out of every 100 average Canadians who start to work at age 25 are dependent at age 65; and the fact that 73.3 per cent of Canadian old age pensioners are receiving the maximum assistance available under the Act. These examples were supported by comparison with other countries, where pension generally commences at age 65 for men, and in many cases at age 60 for women. In terms of employment opportunity and the degree of indigence or near indigence among the aged, 70 was thus considered by the Congress to be too high an age for commencement of pension.

Means Test. The Congress recommended that the means test be abolished. The test was criticized on a number of points: that it discourages thrift and encourages dishonesty; that it places an undesirable stigma of indigence on persons receiving pension and subjects recipients to a scrutiny which is demean-

ing, intrusive and damaging to self respect; and that it causes wide variation between provinces in assessing the value of board and shelter, property and other income factors, so that pensioners in identical circumstances but in different provinces may receive substantially different amounts of pension. The Congress pointed out that, in effect, there are eleven different pension jurisdictions where there should be one, as with unemployment insurance.

Financing the Program. The Congress stated that the total cost of paying a \$50 monthly pension to all persons age 65 or over, irrespective of means, would be about \$660,840,000 in 1951. It believed that this would be offset in part by about \$110 million federal and provincial expenditure under the existing program, by an additional amount that could be realized through elimination of the special \$500 tax exemption now allowed to persons over 65, and by the amount that would be recovered from pensioners through income tax. It estimated that the net additional cost of the recommended program would therefore be about \$500 million, or less than 4 per cent of the \$13,000 million national income. It also expressed the view that any future increases in the proportion of pensioners to population would be more than offset by increases in the national income.

The Congress suggested the following methods for the financing of the program, though it did not specifically recommend any one method, or combination of methods. Restoration of corporation income tax to wartime levels would bring in well over \$300 million. Graduated increases in personal income tax rates, averaging 25 per cent, would collect over \$125 million. In addition, the Congress stated that it would not oppose a lowering of exemption levels for the specific purpose of financing old age pensions. The witness expressed his belief that the great majority of members of unions affiliated to the Congress would be prepared to meet these costs, in part through lowering of income tax exemption or, as part of a comprehensive social security program, through introduction of a social security tax extending downward to low incomes.

Administration. The Congress recommended that the program be administered by the federal government.

Contributory Insurance Program

Assuming the establishment of a universal \$50 basic pension as of right, the Congress considered that the next logical step should be the establishment of a supplementary scheme of contributory pensions, as universal as possible in application, under which both contributions and benefits would be graduated on the basis of income. The witness for the Congress favoured an actuarially sound reserve fund rather than a pay-as-you-go program. The Congress rejected the flat sum benefit for this program as it would tend to be tied to the lowest incomes and as better paid groups would face an unduly drastic cut in living standards. The scheme would be supported on a tripartite, government-employer-employee, contribution basis and the Congress accepted the fact that costs of administration would be relatively heavy. The witness suggested that the total amount which would be payable under the combined basic and contributory pensions might equal the \$100 pension which the Congress has been endeavouring to obtain through employee pension plans.

Assistance Program

To meet the needs of contributors who would be too old to build up adequate pension rights through the contributory plan, or for whom the basic pension plus entitlement under the contributory program would be insufficient, the Congress recommended the payment of assistance on a means test basis. The use of a means test was justified by the organization in this instance as minimum

needs would already have been covered. The Congress contemplated that, over a period of years, assistance costs would become stabilized at a relatively low figure.

Employee Pensions

The Congress stated that with its affiliated unions it is now pressing for employee pension plans for two reasons: the absence of any government program considered to be adequate, and the belief that the employer has an obligation toward the employee beyond the payment of wages. Assuming the establishment of an old age security program, as recommended, it considered employee pensions as largely limited to providing a useful supplement for long-term employees.

Two considerations governed Congress policy in regard to employee schemes. First, it argued that pensions should be non-contributory in character, because employer contributions may be regarded as deferred wage payments liable to be terminated through bankruptcy or weakened through lack of funds, and because company schemes are invariably qualified by considerations such as eligibility and past service which tend to limit both the pension rights and the freedom of the employee. Secondly, it contended that administration should be shared equally by management and by employees through their union. Since employees are bound by the terms of the pension scheme, and because the scheme, as a form of wage, becomes a condition of employment, the Congress suggested that the employee pension properly falls within the area of collective bargaining. Congress policy calls for administration by Boards of Trustees composed of equal numbers of union and management representatives, under an impartial chairman.

The Congress would be prepared to recommend that the Annuities Branch of the Department of Labour be used as the vehicle for the administration of employee pensions were it not for certain features of the Government Annuities Act which are considered to be unduly restrictive in relation to Congress policy. These are: the employer alone and not a Board of Trustees may enter into a contract for his employees; the maximum pension of \$1,200 a year payable under the Act makes it necessary to enter into supplementary contracts with other agencies; if separation takes place before retirement, no cash rebate is possible since the employee must accept a paid up annuity for his vested right, and his element of choice is thus restricted; and the Act and its regulations are unnecessarily restrictive and rigid, e.g., supplementary disability pensions may not be included in a contract.

The Congress recommended that the Government Annuities Act be amended to meet these problems and that it preferably be administered by a crown company so that the required flexibility could be obtained.

THE TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

The brief of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was prepared by the Executive Council of the Congress on the basis of decisions or resolutions adopted at national conventions.

In its introduction the Congress expressed the hope that comprehensive social security legislation would be adopted during the present session, and summarized a memorandum, presented to the government on March 9th, 1950, urging the enactment of an all embracing Social Security Act to provide, on a universal contributory basis, for a comprehensive health insurance program; for non-means test, federally administered \$60 old age and blind pensions,

payable at age 65 for men and age 60 for women; for mothers and widows allowances administered on a national basis; and for unemployment insurance to be integrated into the proposed comprehensive social security program.

The history of old age income security plans and other social security measures in Canada was traced and the growth of private pension plans noted. While not officially opposed to employee pension plans, the Congress is opposed to their acceptance as a basic old age security measure and, for a number of reasons, is concerned about their growth. The Congress contended that while employee plans have provided some protection to those able to benefit from them, they have also created great difficulties. They tend to immobilize the labour force and to reduce the economic freedom of the individual; their financial soundness depends on the hiring of young people and, where an employee plan is in effect, hiring policy must be geared to it; persons engaged in seasonal occupations cannot benefit; marginal undertakings cannot support the cost. The Congress stated that a universal pension to provide comfort and security is necessary if employment is to be based on skill and ability and not to be influenced by the ease with which a person can be fitted into a pension scheme.

The Congress recommendations were divided into these concerning old age pensions, and those concerning other supplementary services for the aged. Recommendations concerning services for the blind and disabled were also made.

Old Age Pensions

Amount of and Qualifying Conditions for Pension. The Congress recommended a universal old age pension, to be paid irrespective of means or whether retirement has taken place, at the rate of \$60 per month to persons aged 65 and over. Fifteen years' residence in Canada was the only qualifying condition recommended by the organization. The pension was set at \$60 because the Congress felt that this is the minimum amount required to keep a person aged 65 or over in a state of health and decency, and because the rate should be high enough to preclude the need for employee plans. The proposed amount was not regarded by the Congress as excessive at a time when average labour income is \$108 a month. The organization suggested that the amount of pension could be increased or decreased if it were reliably established that living costs had risen or fallen.

Financing the Program. The comprehensive social security scheme recommended by the Congress, would be financed on a pay-as-you-go contributory basis, with the cost of old age pensions being met by an assessment on personal income. The Congress on a number of occasions has endorsed the contributory principle and condemned financing by indirect taxation.

Costs of the recommended old age pensions program were estimated at \$720 million annually, on the basis of an estimated 1,006,000 persons aged 65 or over in Canada in 1949. If personal income in Canada is \$12,495,000, as estimated for 1949, then allowing for certain non-taxable income, estimated to be about \$2,500 million, net taxable income for purposes of old age pensions would be \$10,000 million. The Congress suggested that a six per cent or possibly slightly higher social security contribution levied on this amount would provide an annual revenue of \$600 million. The difference between this sum and the estimated cost of \$720 million is equal to the combined federal and provincial expenditure of \$120 million under the existing old age pension program. The Congress pointed out that if this latter amount were to be raised entirely by the federal government from general taxation it would provide for participation in the program by those whose incomes were too small to be affected by a general social security contribution.

Because pension payments would be relatively rigid as compared to the amount of contributions, which would fluctuate in accordance with economic conditions, the Congress suggested that a reserve fund might be built up by setting aside in each year a small sum, equal to one or two per cent of total pension payments, and that the fund and its administration be reviewed and adjusted by Parliament every ten years.

Administration. The Congress recommended that the basic old age pension program be administered and financed entirely by the federal government, though the provinces might still pay supplements.

Other Services for the Aged

Medical and Hospital Services. The Congress proposed that pending and after the establishment of a national health service, old age and blind pensioners and their dependents should be provided with complete free medical and hospital care, including care for mental illness.

Housing. The Congress submitted that consideration should be given to provision, on a low rental basis, of special living quarters for the aged, where they would live in proximity to their families, with special accommodation for married couples.

Recommendations Concerning Blind and Other Disabled Persons

The Congress proposed that pensions to the blind should be paid at age 18 instead of 21. It considered that any increase in old age pensions should be applied to pensions to the blind, and that pensions should be extended, on the same conditions, to other disabled persons.

LA CONFÉDÉRATION DES TRAVAILLEURS CATHOLIQUES DU CANADA

The recommendations of la Confédération were based on resolutions adopted at the last annual congress and emphasized labour's interest in and desire for increased social security measures. Due to the absence of its officers on official business, la Confédération was unable to send representatives to testify on its brief before the Committee. The organization was interested primarily in union-negotiated employee pension plans, and in ensuring that the worker, through his union, is enabled to participate in the administration of the plan. La Confédération expressed the belief that an important concern of the state should be to ensure that negotiation of employee pension plans is accepted as an integral part of collective bargaining. Since such employee pensions could never cover all real needs, it would be necessary that the state meet the remaining needs. Thus, state old age pensions were regarded as a measure complementary to employee pension plans.

Employee Pensions

La Confédération expressed the view that the social security structure should be built around the union-negotiated employee pension plan. It stressed the important role that should be played by the workers' professional association in negotiating employee plans, and the necessity of providing that the worker might, through his union, participate in their administration. The organization proposed that the state should ensure that the negotiation of pension plans is included as an integral part of collective bargaining, and that, where such plans exist and provide advantages not less than those offered by state plans, the worker is compelled to participate before he can apply for any government

pension. La Confédération added that if any contributory state plan is adopted the worker should not be obliged to contribute if already contributing to an employee pension plan which provides comparable benefits.

Basic Universal Pension

Amount of and Qualifying Condition for Pension. As employee pension plans could not however, cover all employed persons or all industries, a universal state pension was felt by la Confédération to be necessary as a complementary measure. The organization proposed that the state plan should provide a minimum pension which, taking present living costs into consideration, should be at least \$50 a month. La Confédération considered that it should be paid at the age of 65 for men and 60 for women but should not be contingent upon retirement. The organization argued that the means test, which it considered to be humiliating and to give the impression that a worker must accept charity after a lifetime of work, should be abolished.

Financing the Program. Although la Confédération expressed the belief that if priority were given as suggested to employee pension plans, the costs of the state program would decrease progressively as coverage under employee pension plans developed, it estimated that the cost of the recommended state program would amount to approximately \$1 billion in about ten years' time. La Confédération expressed the view, however, that a country with Canada's wealth is capable of providing its population with this minimum social and economic security.

Administration. La Confédération expressed its belief that the existing joint federal-provincial administration has worked excellently and recommended its continuance. It would like, however, to see the membership of old age pension commissions broadened to include representatives of labour.

Business Organizations

THE CANADIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The recommendations of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce were prepared by the Executive Council which was unable to submit them for the approval of its members, because there was to be no annual meeting of the Chamber prior to termination of the Committee's hearings.

The Council recognized a growing public demand for increased measures of old age security and suggested that, if the Canadian people are willing to meet the cost, a universal basic pension of \$30 a month be paid without means test to all Canadians aged 70 and over. The pension proposed by the Council should be administered by the federal government and financed from current revenue. No specific proposal was made as to how the amount required to finance the program should be raised, but it was suggested, in testimony, that both direct and indirect taxation should be employed.

While concerned about the present high taxation level, the Council stated that if there is a general desire for universal pension, ways and means for its implementation should be explored. However, because of the present budgetary position, increasing defence costs, the effect of foreign trade on domestic prosperity, and uncertainty as to the extent to which the Canadian people are able and willing to meet the costs of old age security, the Council suggested that

any plan adopted at this time should be of an exploratory nature, especially in view of the tendency of expenditures of this kind to increase over the years, and to become a fixed and rigid recurring cost.

Noting that security may be attained through individual savings, insurance or employee pension plans, and voluntary welfare and assistance services, as well as through state financed plans, the Council expressed the view that whatever program is adopted should be so designed as not to discourage thrift, personal incentive or the individual sense of responsibility to provide against those risks that can be met personally. The Council considered that any integration of the various industrial retirement schemes with the proposed universal pension program should be left to the choice of industry.

Universal Basic Pension

Amount of Pension. In proposing a \$30 monthly pension the Council had in mind the spending of between one and two per cent of the national income. While it was admitted in testimony that a \$30 pension was low, the Council expressed the belief that revenue to finance a higher pension could not be raised, taking into consideration the present budgetary position, rising defence costs, uncertain foreign trade conditions, and existing high levels of taxation. However, it emphasized that the amount proposed is tentative and exploratory, and could be reviewed after a period of administrative experience. No future decrease in the proposed \$30 pension was contemplated by the Council.

The basic pension recommended by the Council was envisaged as a basic minimum, the payment of which by the federal government would not exclude the possibility of supplementation by provincial governments. Under the scheme proposed by the organization, some portion of the pension paid to those in the high income group would be recovered through taxation.

Age Requirement. The Council, in recommending a basic universal pension at age 70, had in mind that the cost of universal pensions below that age would mount alarmingly. In considering the ageing of the population and increased life expectancy, one witness particularly emphasized the older persons should remain in productive employment, even up to age 70 and beyond, and stressed the important responsibility of business and industry in this regard.

No recommendations were made concerning persons below 70 years of age, except that they should be given every encouragement to continue in productive activity. The problem of destitute and incapacitated persons in the age group 65 to 69 was recognized but, as was pointed out in testimony, the question of incapacitation was considered beyond the scope of recommendations with respect to old age. However, one witness suggested that incapacitated persons below 70, or even 65 years, might receive assistance on a means test basis, if funds were available.

Means Test. The Council recommended the abolition of the means test in order to encourage elderly persons to continue contributing to the productive capacity of the country. It considered the test to be discriminatory, to penalize the thrifty and to tempt persons to make false declarations of income in order to secure the maximum benefit. A precedent for the payment of benefits without test, it was pointed out, had been established under the Family Allowances Act.

Financing the Program. The program proposed by the Council would be financed out of current revenue, specifically raised and earmarked for the payment of pensions. The Council argued that payment of the proposed pension should be viewed as a redistribution of the national income, and should be financed on a contributory pay-as-you-go basis out of current revenue or

income, rather than through some type of funded reserve. The organization pointed out that any plan operated by the government under a funded arrangement, particularly where an individual's contributions are credited to his account, would be open to the danger of high administrative costs, and that a large fund might be uneconomically accumulated. No recommendation was made as to the specific tax measures by which the necessary revenues could be obtained but, since the Council expressed the belief that all Canadians should contribute out of current income, it was suggested, in testimony, that both direct and indirect taxes might have to be levied.

Administration. The Council proposed that the program be administered by the federal government.

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

The recommendations of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association were based on the Association's previously expressed policy in social security matters; current thinking of the membership could not be ascertained until the next annual meeting of the Association.

Because of the problems raised by the ageing of the population, the Association considered that the question of old age income security would have to be dealt with on a long-range constructive basis. The Association expressed the view that the problem could best be met, as it had previously recommended, through the establishment of a national compulsory contributory insurance plan under which the amount of benefit is related to contributions and benefit is paid as a right upon retirement. The Association considered the establishment of such a program to be urgently necessary at this time, because of the growth of the existing means test program. It contended that the contributory approach would serve to keep costs within reasonable limits, would eliminate incentives to thriftlessness and fraud, and would stimulate self-reliance and independence. The program suggested by the organization would provide a coverage not possible under employee plans, on which it considered that no basic social security system could be built, and would allow more industries to set up employee pension schemes to supplement benefits paid under the basic national program. In addition, as universal coverage could not be obtained for some years, it would be necessary in the opinion of the Association to retain the present federal-provincial means test program, though it would decline in importance as the contributory program developed.

Contributory Insurance Program

The Association recommended the establishment of a national, compulsory, contributory insurance scheme, financed through employer-employee contributions, with only the cost of administration being met by the federal government. The Association emphasized that coverage of substantially all gainfully occupied individuals should be the ultimate goal, to prevent the mobility of workers between covered and non-covered employments from being impeded and to reduce administrative complications. The Association admitted that universal coverage might not be administratively feasible immediately, but said that the scheme should include at least those workers now covered under unemployment insurance, with every effort being made to extend coverage further; it considered that any scheme based on employer-employee contributions would be discriminatory to the extent that coverage is not complete.

The Association suggested that the self-employed might be allowed to enter the scheme voluntarily if administratively feasible; these persons, together with the vast majority of workers not covered under employee plans, are now discriminated against in their role as consumers and taxpayers.

Amount of Pension. The pension should be related to the worker's earnings in covered employment, as the Association considered that a flat rate uniform pension was not feasible when wage rates vary widely between different occupations and areas, as in Canada and the United States.

The Association did not suggest specific contribution or benefit rates. It recommended however that the contribution rate and benefit formula should be so constructed as to avoid payments in excess of a "reasonable maximum".

As part of the program proposed by the Association, pensions, calculated as a percentage of the pension entitlement of the deceased pensioner, would be paid to the surviving widow and children. The payment of an additional benefit to a retired pensioner, on behalf of his wife, was not specifically recommended by the Association; it was suggested in testimony, however, that this might be done.

The payment of a minimum pension as of right was recommended by the Association for those persons in covered employment who, at the beginning of the contributory program would be at, or beyond, retirement age, or so close to retirement that their contributions would provide only an insignificant amount of benefit. The amount of the "minimum pension" was not specified by the Association.

Age Requirement. The Association did not recommend a specific pensionable age other than that it should be over 65 but not over 70 years for both men and women. It was recognized by the organization that many industrial plans retire men at 65 and women at 60 years, and that the United States and Great Britain set the retirement age for men at 65 years. However, in proposing that the age limit be well over 65, the Association had in mind considerations of cost, increasing longevity, the ability of older persons to work longer than formerly, and the fact that the increased time now required to obtain an education diminishes the percentage of the population from whose production the steadily increasing costs of old age protection must be met.

Retirement Test. The Association stated that it would encourage retired pensioners to continue in occasional or part-time employment, but no contributions should be required from pensioners in respect of such employment, and their pension should not be reduced, unless earnings exceed a specified amount, which should be higher than allowable income under the present means test program. In discussing the administration of the necessary retirement test, various difficulties were foreseen, and the witness stated that this question would therefore receive further attention by the Association.

Contributions. The insurance scheme proposed by the Association would be entirely self-supporting, with equal contributions from employers and employees. No contribution should be made by the government except for costs of administration. The Association suggested that, if the self-employed were included, their contribution rate might well be set at one and one half times the regular employee rate, as is suggested under proposed amendments to the OASI program in the United States.

In the opinion of the Association contributions should be levied only on that part of earnings up to a specified amount, because, as pensions would be related to the amount of contributions, a limit on taxable earnings was considered necessary to place a reasonable maximum on the amount of pension.

The Association emphasized its belief that every effort should be made to facilitate and encourage those workers who are able to remain at work beyond the retirement age set by the program. Although it recommended that contributions continue to be payable until actual retirement, it felt that the amount of pension should increase where retirement is deferred, having regard

for shorter life expectancy following such retirement and for the additional contributions made during the period in employment after normal retirement age.

The Association proposed that contributions of both employees and employers should be allowable as deductions from taxable income, as with approved employee plans. As contributions to the program suggested by the Association would be exempt from taxation, it would follow that pension benefits should be considered as income for tax purposes.

Method of Financing. The Association considered that the insurance program should be financed on a modified pay-as-you-go basis. It argued that if the contribution rate was set initially at the level premium rate (i.e., the rate required from the outset to meet all future liabilities in perpetuity), a large reserve fund would accumulate in the early years and would stimulate unsound demands for increased pensions. On a straight pay-as-you-go basis, the Association considered that the contributions required would be very much smaller in the earlier years of the program, but would have to be set, in the later years, at a rate higher than the level premium rate. The Association, as a compromise measure, suggested a policy between a full actuarial reserve and a straight pay-as-you-go method. The contribution rate would be set a little higher than immediately required to pay pensions, thus building up a contingency reserve. As pension payments increased, the Association suggested that the rates of contribution could be adjusted upward, but at a less rapid rate than would be required under a straight pay-as-you-go method. The present method of financing the United States OASI program was suggested by the Association as an example for Canada.

Administration. Under the program proposed by this organization the difficulties of collecting contributions, and of paying benefits graded according to contributions, would pose the same type of administrative problems as under unemployment insurance, and in testimony it was explained that the Association had in mind the possible integration of the recommended program with the unemployment insurance program.

Means Test Pension

The Association, recognizing that universal coverage would probably not be reached for some years, further recommended the retention of a means test program, either as at present or in an amended form, to meet the assistance needs of dependent persons age 70 or over who could not qualify for pension under the contributory program, or who required aid beyond that provided by the minimum pension. The Association considered that the means test program should continue to be a federal-provincial responsibility but should decline in size and cost as the insurance program developed.

THE CANADIAN LIFE INSURANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

The recommendations of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association were made on behalf of, and endorsed by, the companies affiliated with the Association.

While the Association expressed the belief that individuals should be encouraged to provide for their own security, it was recognized that some cannot or will not save and must be supported when they can no longer work. The Association considered that these persons represent the basic problem to be solved by a federal old age security program and will be the prime beneficiaries of any old age pension plan adopted.

The Association had considered the present means test old age pension scheme as against possible alternatives. It contended that while the means

test has the advantage of keeping costs to a minimum, nevertheless, as the number of persons qualifying for benefit increases, administrative difficulties and the detrimental effect on incentives to work and save both increase correspondingly.

The Association, therefore, believing that the alternatives it proposed would remove the defects of the present system, recommended that a federal program of old age security be established, under which benefits at a universal flat rate would be payable without means test but subject to a reasonable residence qualification. The Association expressed the opinion that the pensionable age should probably be 70 and that benefits should be fixed at a level that could be met without placing an undue burden on the economy. It did not, however, recommend any specific amounts. It proposed that benefits should be subject to partial recovery through income tax and that the program should be financed in full on as broad and equitable a pay-as-you-go basis as is possible.

Benefits

Universal Flat Rate Benefit. The Association recommended that benefits should be payable to all older Canadians without means test but subject to a reasonable residence qualification. It argued that benefits should be payable on a universal basis because, apart from imposing a means test, this is the most practical way to ensure that all who require it receive assistance. No detailed records are required, no difficulties arise because of movement between covered and non-covered employment. A basic floor of old age protection is offered to all income classes and there is no discrimination between segments of the population.

The Association urged that benefits should be paid in the same amount to all. It argued that the benefit should be a flat amount as the state should not distinguish between economic classes. An additional merit would be that benefits payable to low income groups would represent a larger proportion of their normal income, so that those most in need of assistance in old age would receive benefits nearer their requirements than under a plan providing graded benefits. The Association argued that flat benefits ensure simplicity and economy by eliminating the necessity for detailed records of prior coverage and income.

The Association also expressed the belief that flat benefits would facilitate the integration of existing employee pension plans. For example, in the case of an industrial plan providing benefits at an earlier age than the federal plan, it would be relatively simple for larger benefits to be paid under it until pensionable age was reached under the federal plan, and a smaller benefit thereafter, so that an employee would be assured of substantially level benefits in his retirement years.

While there might be special reasons for the American graded benefit system, due to wide variations in living costs, climatic or other conditions in the United States, the Association contended that the adoption of such a system in Canada would not be in this country's best interests for the following reasons:

(a) the function of a federal plan is not to provide benefits related to the previous economic status of an individual but to ensure, by a method that encourages thrift and incentive to work, that Canadians will not be destitute in old age;

(b) graded benefits would entail maintenance of elaborate long-term individual records;

(c) it is not possible to provide universal coverage when benefits are related to contributions;

(d) benefits, under a graded system, would be greatest for that portion of the population best able to make personal provision for old age through normal savings; and

(e) at present, aged persons and those reaching benefit age for many years to come, would, under a graded benefit scheme, be required to rely, at least in some measure, on assistance benefits.

Amount of Benefit. The Association considered that benefits should be fixed at a level which could be financed without placing an undue burden on Canada's present and future productive capacity. It pointed out that there seems little doubt that determination of benefit level would be dictated by costs involved and the financial strain the economy could be expected to bear. The Association argued that aggregate benefits payable at any given point of time are a direct charge on goods and services produced at that time. It pointed out that, if benefits were too high, recipients would enjoy a purchasing power disproportionate to that of the whole population. As Canadians spent a monthly average of \$65 on goods and services in 1948, and \$68 in 1949, the Association considered it obvious that, apart from the cost factor, benefits should not approach this level since most beneficiaries, it was believed, possess at least some private resources.

Cost figures were presented by the Association for pensions of \$30 and \$40 monthly. While the witness suggested in testimony that \$40 a month was perhaps on the high side, payment at this rate would not be opposed by the Association. However, in the opinion of the organization a benefit rate in excess of \$40 a month would tend to place recipients in possession of purchasing power disproportionate to the average of the population as a whole.

Means Test. The Association argued that while the means test has an important effect in minimizing cost, it is difficult to handle fairly except on a local basis, and benefits are uncertain, as payment depends on the individual judgment of administrative officials. The test destroys incentive to accumulate personal savings and to continue working. While the Association agreed that some form of means test would be required by local authorities in providing supplementary assistance to needy persons, it considered that the means test should not in future form part of any federal plan.

Age Requirement. The Association suggested that benefits, if payable to all, should commence at a specified age which should probably be age 70. The primary function of federal old age benefits, in the opinion of this organization, should be to guarantee that no Canadian will be destitute when reaching an age when no longer able to work, rather than to establish a nation wide plan which would stimulate the withdrawal from the labour market of persons still able to produce wealth. The Association argued that this was of special importance in view of the increasing aged population and improvements in general health and working conditions which make it possible for persons to work to a later age than formerly. The Association expressed the belief that people lead happier lives if occupied in some suitable way as long as possible, and that they should only qualify for old age benefits at an age when a substantial portion of the population is no longer capable of performing useful work.

Residence Qualification. The Association suggested that benefits should not be paid without a reasonable residence qualification but did not consider itself competent to specify what the requirement should be. The witness testifying for the Association stated, however, that he considered the present requirement too long.

Financing the Program

In discussing methods by which the program could be financed, the Association emphasized and illustrated, by cost figures and contribution rates,

the extremely high cost of any nation wide plan of old age benefits. It stated also that under the recommended pay-as-you-go system contribution rates must rise as the proportion of aged persons in the population rises.

Contributions. In the opinion of the Association, contributions should be collected on as broad and equitable a base as possible and in such a way that people would realize they are contributing to the support of the current aged. It emphasized that contributions should not lose their identity but should be credited to a special account in the consolidated revenue fund.

The Association urged that the system of contributions be simple from the point of view both of understanding on the part of the contributor and of practicality of administration. It expressed the belief that these principles would be combined in varying degrees by a contribution payable as a percentage of personal income below a specified maximum, by the contribution of a flat amount by all adults below benefit age, or by a sales tax levied on a broad group of items in more or less universal use.

The Association noted the view that employers should share in the payment of contributions, as they would thus be relieved of part of the cost of providing adequate pensions for employees, as employees might consider the employer to be receiving preferential treatment if he did not contribute, and as it is important to encourage employers to take an active interest in old age security for their employees. However, the Association considered there is room also for the view that every Canadian should be liable for his own contribution, that differentials in rates for the employed and self-employed should be avoided, and that the employer should not be required to contribute toward a flat pension when he might still have to establish pensions above the federal floor.

Recovery of Benefit Through Income Tax. From the point of view of cost and of maintaining equality between working and non-working taxpayers, it was suggested by the Association that benefits should be recoverable in part through income tax in the case of recipients having significant income from other sources.

Funding vs. Pay-As-You-Go. While the Association agreed that employee pension plans should be funded on an actuarial basis, it did not consider it desirable that this practice should be followed in any national old age benefit plan. The Association argued that under a funded scheme the amount that would be required for benefits to persons qualifying for pension at the commencement of a national program would be very large and could be raised by borrowing, but interest charges would have to be paid by the taxpayer, so that the total amount collected from the population to operate the fund would be substantially the same, despite this complicated procedure. At the same time, the Association pointed out that, although the proportion of aged persons is growing, the rate of growth is insignificant compared to growth in the proportion of pensioners that may be expected under an employee pension plan. While it would be possible, in the opinion of the organization, to levy, at the commencement of a national old age pension program, a somewhat higher contribution than would be required for current benefits, in order to stabilize the contribution rate over the years, it did not appear that the increase in rate to be expected on account of the increasing proportion of aged persons would be so serious as to justify the complex accounting that would be involved. The Association also expressed the view that the accumulation of such a fund would give rise to demands for increased benefits. In addition, the Association pointed out that it must be assumed that the state will continue in perpetuity and with full taxing powers, as opposed to the employer who might not continue indefinitely in business or enjoy perpetual profits.

The Association also directed attention to the fact that none of the plans in effect in the United States or Commonwealth countries is funded on a full actuarial basis and that, in the United States, although the prospective benefit load will increase very sharply, only a limited amount of funding has been done and there appears to be little doubt that much higher contribution rates will be required in future, perhaps supplemented by federal grants from general revenue.

The Association, therefore, emphasized that it attached great importance to the necessity of financing in full on a pay-as-you-go basis. It urged that contribution rates should be fixed over a relatively short period at a level which, together with anticipated recoveries through the medium of income tax, would produce an amount approximating closely to the expected cost of the benefits to be paid during each such period. A simple and clear form of financing of this type would in the opinion of the Association enable Canadians generally to form a wise judgment as to the level of benefits that should be paid.

Welfare Organizations

THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS

The Canadian Association of Social Workers in its brief approached the problem of old age security from the viewpoint of its special knowledge of basic human needs, and more particularly the individual needs of the increasing numbers of older people in the population today. The Association stated that the largest factor contributing to social change is Canada's increasing industrialization, with its consequent changes in family life; living in small homes and often distant from relations, today's society of employees is unable to absorb the shocks of illness, unemployment and old age within the family group and older people must look increasingly to the community for their security.

The Association argued that all aged citizens, the majority of whom do not have sufficient private means upon retirement, should be able to look forward to a predictable income at a given age from a known source, as of right. In the opinion of the Association, employee pension plans, while useful as a supplementary form of income security to workers with long service, are inadequate as a basic program because of poor coverage and inequitable benefits. The Association expressed a fear that the present trend towards employee pensions would result in serious curtailment of individual freedom through loss of mobility, and might create a chaotic and extravagant system of administration.

The Association recommended the establishment of a national compulsory contributory old age insurance program, under which benefits would be paid without means test and at a flat rate sufficient to permit a living standard of health and decency. Comprehensive coverage was envisaged by the Association although, as the right to benefit would be related to contribution record, difficulties would be encountered in achieving a universal benefit. The Association recognized the need for supplementation through public assistance, to meet individual needs beyond those which could be met through the basic benefit.

In addition, while income security against wage loss at retirement was accepted as a matter of basic importance, the Association emphasized that the needs of the aged extend beyond mere income requirements, and that provision for these needs should be an integral part of a comprehensive and integrated program under which health, welfare and community services would be provided. The Association stressed the need to encourage and assist older persons

to remain in productive employment, and to provide them with medical and nursing care and other health services, adequate housing under public and private auspices adapted to the individual needs of old people, and special community services designed to encourage recreational interests and the continuation of family life. The Association argued that the development of these various services for the aged depends on a larger knowledge and understanding of older people and their potentialities, on the availability of trained personnel, and on research in all phases of services for the aged.

Uniform Flat Rate Contributory Pension Program

Amount of Pension. The provision of a uniform flat rate benefit recommended by the Association was based on the belief that, under a contributory scheme, the amount of an individual's benefit should not be directly related to the size of the contribution made. The amount of the benefit was not stipulated but the provision of sufficient income to permit a living standard of health and decency was considered essential by the Association. In keeping with its belief that every effort should be made to maintain older persons in productive employment, the Association recommended that the contributory scheme should only depart from payment of a uniform rate of benefit if an additional increment is given for delayed retirement.

Means Test. The Association recommended the abolition of the means test on the grounds that, unless administered with great skill by trained workers, the test can be a humiliating and damaging experience, interfering with the management of personal affairs and undermining independence. The difficulties of effectively administering the test for the large numbers now in need of aid, unjustifiable administrative costs in proportion to the amount saved, and the serious delays incurred when persons are in immediate need, were other reasons advanced by the Association to support this recommendation.

The Association suggested that reasonable employment activity should be allowed under such a scheme, without reduction in the amount paid; for example \$1,500 is the current income tax exemption for single persons 65 years and over.

Financing the Program. The Association proposed that the program be financed through tripartite compulsory contributions from individuals and employers and from the federal government, through consolidated revenue. The Association stated that a regular contribution from individuals establishes a contractual relationship with the government, so that a measure of individual responsibility for the cost of benefits is provided, and the risk of extravagant demands for increased benefit is reduced. In the opinion of the Association, the contribution would add substantially to the sense of security which is as important as adequate pension, and would remove the suspicion, present under any means test program, that the recipient is in receipt of benefits for which he has not made some direct contribution. The Association considered that contributions from employers, on the basis of pay roll, would allow that group to contribute their fair share of the cost without recourse to widespread adoption of industrial pension plans. The Association expressed the belief that a government contribution would be required to supplement that of low income groups who would be unable, without jeopardizing their present well-being and that of their dependents, to contribute an amount adequate to provide for sufficient pension to meet their future needs.

Administration. The program recommended by the Association would be administered by the federal government. The witness indicated it would be necessary to maintain records so as to establish eligibility (i.e., that a minimum

number of contributions had been made), but that as the pension would be paid at a flat rate it would not be necessary to record the amount of contributions on which the amount of pension was based. No specific recommendations were made as to how the contributory scheme could be made universally applicable. However, the Association contended that it would be easier to collect contributions from a worker as a contributor than as a taxpayer.

Public Assistance Program

The Association strongly urged that more adequate provision be made for supplementary assistance than is now available in many parts of Canada. To meet special individual needs, beyond basic benefit entitlement, the Association recommended a secondary program of public assistance, based on a needs test.

The Association emphasized that such a program should provide not only for special income needs, but a variety of welfare services, particularly the provision of more adequate medical care. No method of financing such a program was suggested by the Association, except that it should not use funds from the contributory scheme, but should remain a public responsibility at some level of government. Since this program would be developed to meet special individual needs, the Association urged that it be administered by a trained staff capable of offering skilled case work services.

Other Services for the Aged

The Association said that serious consideration should also be given to the development and integration of certain community services required for the aged; for example, it suggested the use of funds available through Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation for the development of plans under a wide variety of public and private auspices, for suitable housing accommodation for both well and chronically ill aged persons of all income groups. The development of other community services such as home nursing and housekeeping services, mobile meal services, recreational clubs, holiday centres and so on, is also important in the opinion of the Association; these would tend to keep aged persons well and in their own homes and would therefore reduce costs to the community. The Association proposed that fees for these latter services should be charged according to ability to pay.

The Association expressed the belief that particular attention should be given to the establishment of a variety of facilities for medical and nursing care. A positive approach to medical treatment, general nursing and rehabilitative services for the chronically ill is required in the opinion of the organization. In this regard, a form of government subsidy might be made available to licensed nursing homes, operated by reputable agencies on a non-profit basis and offering care to minimum income groups.

The Association considered that research would be required on all phases of individual and community services. To this end, the use of the National Health Grant Program for research and study of the medical and psychological needs of the aged was recommended by the organization. In discussion, the witness for the Association emphasized the necessity for the federal government to provide leadership, particularly with regard to social and medical research and consultative services in the field of geriatrics and some assistance to those levels of government now providing various social services to the aged. Finally, since the effective operation of the recommended services would depend upon the provision of skilled personnel, including doctors, nurses and social workers, the Association considered it important to provide training through scholarships, grants and the organization of special courses by appropriate educational bodies.

THE CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL

The recommendations of the Canadian Welfare Council were made on the basic assumption that comprehensive social security measures are a necessity in modern society. The Council expressed the view that by protecting the individual from the major hazards of life against which, except in the case of a fortunate few, he is powerless to protect himself, these measures increase his productivity and usefulness to the community through removal of the paralyzing fears of unemployment, prolonged illness and old age. The Council contended that social security measures, provided they are financed largely from general revenue or from general contributions based on ability to pay, stimulate consumption and make full use of productive capacity. The Council pointed out that ten per cent of national income has been proposed by an expert of the International Labour Organization as a reasonable expenditure on social security for a prosperous country. Canada's present expenditure is approximately half this amount. The Council also directed attention to the fact that in countries with well developed social security systems, such as Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand, an estimated one third of total welfare expenditure is devoted to the needs of the aged and an equal proportion to the maintenance of children. The Council estimated that probably more than one third is now expended on family allowances in Canada but a much smaller proportion on old age pensions.

In addition to adequate old age income security measures, the Council emphasized the necessity of ensuring that other needs of the aged are met. In the opinion of the Council, older workers desire to remain in productive employment as long as possible; experience in Great Britain since 1948 has indicated that, of persons reaching the retirement age of 65, two thirds of the men and one-half of the women have chosen to forego retirement benefits and continue in employment. At the same time, the Council pointed out that in Canada, workers as young as 45 find it difficult to continue in regular employment, particularly when the demand for labour is less than the supply. Planning and maintaining a full employment policy was viewed by the Council as an important part of old age security policy, in order to provide a demand for the services of the older worker as well as to facilitate personal savings for old age and to support the financing of social security measures.

The Council discussed the living costs of aged persons in relation to their particular needs, and emphasized the significance of such factors as their inability to buy economically and to find suitable accommodation within their means. The Council pointed out the need to relieve older persons of proportionately heavier costs of health care, and to provide special medical, hospital and home nursing services, as well as recreational, counselling and other facilities. The co-operation of all levels of government, private agencies and citizen groups is required to meet these needs.

In commenting on the existing old age pensions program the Council observed that the means test has the advantage of providing assistance to those who need it most, within the limitations of the eligibility requirements, and that the Act has proved capable of expansion as required. The Council pointed out that any proposed increase in expenditures can be forecast fairly closely and the present method of financing from general revenue has meant a simple adjustment to increased costs.

On the other hand, the Council contended that the Act contains serious defects. The total allowable income is considered by the Council to be too low; the 1949 amendment increased the pension but did not increase the amount

of outside income allowed. The Council considers that the accumulation of small savings is now discouraged, and deductions from pension are disproportionately expensive to administer because of the present low allowable income. The period of residence required is too long in the opinion of the Council; any immigrant who comes to Canada will have to be provided for in case of need, and those whose need is due to their age are more logically cared for in a program for the aged, than through other forms of assistance. Old age cannot be rigidly defined in chronological terms, and the present age requirement excludes prematurely aged or incapacitated persons from assistance. Indians and Eskimos should be eligible for old age pensions as for family allowances, in the opinion of the Council.

The Council considered that simplification in the procedure for estimating income would be desirable, since the administrative costs involved are out of all proportion to amounts saved by making deduction for gifts, casual earnings, small pensions and income from similar sources. Differences in interpretation and application of the regulations now exist among the provinces. These differences are said to permit adaptability to local conditions, but the Council expressed the view that since a high proportion of costs is carried by the federal government, pensioners should receive a greater degree of equity. Finally, in the opinion of the Council, liens, registered against estates in some provinces, give the pension the appearance of a loan, and add to the stigma of the means test.

The Council outlined three possible alternative approaches to the question of old age income security: continuation of the existing program, amended to meet these criticisms; introduction of a system of insurance in which benefits are related in some degree to the amount and period of contributions; and introduction of a flat rate pension at a given age to persons satisfying a minimum residence requirement.

The first of these alternatives was rejected as a basic scheme, because the Council regarded the philosophy of the means test as untenable in Canada and because, if the means test were relaxed, costs would approach those of a universal pension. However, if the program recommended by the Council were rejected, a means test scheme amended to meet the above criticisms would be acceptable, provided that if the principle of joint responsibility were retained, the federal government should be given power to require standards; the alternative would be federal administration.

The insurance principle encourages responsibility, gives assurance of benefits and protects against excessive demands but, on the other hand, the Council argued that older people would not receive adequate retirement benefit for as long as three generations unless heavy government subsidies are provided. In the opinion of the Council only incomplete coverage would be possible, subsidies would be required for low income groups, and public funds would be expended in support of a program from which all citizens would not benefit. The expense of administration would be large, and the Council contended that the necessarily large reserve fund would create investment problems. For these reasons the Council recommended that such a program be employed, if at all, only as a supplementary measure.

The third alternative, a universal flat rate pension was recommended by the Council as it is simple to administer, avoids reserve fund and means test difficulties, does not conceal government subsidies and is consistent with social security in the true sense since persons contribute according to their means in order to provide protection to those who need it. The Council recommended that such a pension be paid at age 70 as of right and, in addition, to unemployed

persons aged 65 to 69. In addition the Council made certain recommendations concerning other supplementary services to the aged and concerning provincial and local public assistance programs.

Universal Basic Pension

Amount of and Qualifying Conditions for Pension. The Council proposed that a universal flat rate pension be paid as of right to all persons, including Indians and Eskimos, aged 70 or over, in an amount that would provide the majority of recipients with a minimum standard of health and decency. Pensions in the same amount should be paid to those persons aged 65 to 69 who are prematurely aged and unable to support themselves, and to their wives if retired from employment. Pending a careful study of living costs, the Council recommended that the pension should be at least \$40 per month, with the amount being reviewed every three or five years.

Veterans in receipt of war service pension should, in the opinion of the Council, be eligible for old age pension on the same terms as civilians; when a veteran in receipt of veterans allowance becomes eligible for old age pension his allowance should be reduced by the amount of pension.

In determining pensionable age the Council assumed that few persons aged 70 or over are physically and mentally capable of regular employment and recommended that the pension should be given to all this group, whether working or not. A considerable proportion of the 65 to 69 age group are, in the opinion of the Council, still capable of performing useful remunerative work, and the suggested amount of pension would not be sufficient to encourage early retirement especially as most old people prefer to work when possible.

As it was desired to provide pensions only for persons unable to work, it was suggested by the Council that, for the age group 65 to 69, a health rather than a means test should be employed to determine unemployability. While the Council agreed that a health test might be difficult to administer initially, it pointed out that such tests are involved in invalidity and disability programs in many countries as well as in mothers allowances, workmen's compensation, military pensions and war veterans allowances in Canada. The Council suggested that it might be necessary in the beginning to define qualifying conditions somewhat arbitrarily but as experience in geriatrics was gained it would be possible to broaden the test.

The Council recommended a residence requirement of possibly five years, the period required to qualify for citizenship. It considered that the basic needs of all aged persons, including former immigrants, should be met through the old age pension rather than an assistance program.

Financing the Program. The program recommended by the Council would be financed to a major extent either by an earmarked social security contribution, or out of consolidated revenue, or through some combination of these two methods. The Council proposed that if a social security contribution were employed, contributions should be required only from persons with incomes over the amount considered necessary to maintain a minimum standard of living, and should be graded according to ability to pay. The witness stated that majority opinion in the Council appeared to favour the social security contribution. Employer contributions were not recommended by the Council because of the tendency for incidence of the tax to be shifted.

The Council suggested that pensioners should be required to submit annual income tax returns and, through modification in the present income tax

exemption for persons aged 65 and over and application of revised rates, the amount of pension should be progressively recovered, beginning at the point where income provides more than a minimum standard of living.

The program proposed by the Council would be financed on a pay-as-you go basis so that it could be adjusted to changing economic circumstances. Variations in the rate of contribution or taxation from year to year could be avoided by setting a rate which, averaged over a period of years, would provide the amount necessary to pay the total amount of benefits during that period. The Council considered that future costs could be calculated with considerable reliability after the first year or so of operation.

The Council estimated the cost of a \$40 pension to all persons aged 70 and over, and to prematurely aged persons over 65, (assuming these to be 30 per cent of the 65 to 69 age group) at approximately \$385 million in 1951, \$490 million in 1961 and \$583 million in 1971. While these amounts compared to the present \$138 million expenditure were admitted by the Council to be substantial, the general desire to improve the condition of elderly persons in spite of the expected increase in cost, was noted. The Council pointed out that needy aged people are already being provided for through local or private charity, and that in addition, part of the cost would be recovered through income tax. Additional savings would result if the federal government maintained economic policies that would ensure employment for older persons. Finally the Council pointed out that this recommended program would not discourage thrift and saving.

Administration. The Council proposed that the program be administered by the federal government with administrative procedures kept as simple as possible. To permit flexibility and simplicity of operation, pensions for prematurely aged persons in the 65 to 69 age group should, in the opinion of the Council, be administered through regional boards.

Other Services for the Aged

The Council emphasized that although an old age income security program is essential it should be accompanied by a program to assist older people to remain in employment and in mental and physical condition to continue working. As the provinces would be relieved of the costs of pensions under the program recommended by the Council, they should be better able to provide medical, hospital and other institutional care, as well as recreation and counselling services. The Council submitted that the federal government, through the National Health Grant Program should encourage the provinces to give more attention to the medical care of older persons as well as to research in this field and suggested that, in regard to supplementary programs for the aged, the federal government provide technical consultant services to the provinces. In the opinion of the Council, the federal government should arrange for special provisions to be made for old people in the housing projects to which it contributes.

The Council also stressed the fundamental importance of qualified personnel in any program for the aged. It emphasized that social workers are needed for meeting problems arising from determination of eligibility for pension in the 65 to 69 age group and in such other aspects of the recommended program as rehabilitation, shelter, institutional care, recreation and case work services. The Council maintained that existing shortages of personnel call for rational use of the available supply of workers and for government support of training programs.

Public Assistance

The Council drew attention to the necessity of providing assistance, through provincial and local governments, for persons whose needs are not fully met by the federal pension. The Council emphasized that federal grants to the provinces are urgently required if existing standards of general assistance, which at present vary widely between different areas, are to be raised.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF VIEWS PRESENTED BY
THE ORGANIZATIONS

The nine organizations, whose briefs are discussed above, generally approached the provision of old age security in terms of the income maintenance needs of older persons although a number were equally concerned with the necessity of developing a wide range of social services for the aged. Some organizations emphasized that old age security should not be considered in isolation but within the context of a larger national social security program.

The majority favoured a basic income maintenance program, under federal auspices, which would provide a flat rate pension, without means test, to all persons at a certain age, although there was some divergence of opinion concerning the amount of pension and the age at which the universal benefit should commence. This approach was supported by the Canadian Association of Social Workers, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the Canadian Congress of Labour, the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association, the Canadian Welfare Council, and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. In the program proposed by la Confédération des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada a universal flat rate benefit plan was also suggested, but under federal-provincial administration and as a complementary measure to the gradual extension of retirement security through employee pension programs.

Six of the seven organizations recommending this approach made suggestions with respect to methods of finance. These organizations would obtain revenues, in part or in whole, from earmarked taxes. With the exception of the Canadian Association of Social Workers, none of these organizations would maintain individual contribution records in order to relate benefits to contributions. For the most part, these organizations favoured pay-as-you-go financing.

A different approach was put forward by the Canadian Manufacturers Association, which proposed a contributory insurance scheme under which coverage would be extended as far as administratively feasible, with eligibility for and amount of benefit related to contributions. The scheme would be financed on a modified pay-as-you-go basis with a small contingency reserve.

A third approach was suggested by l'Union Catholique des Cultivateurs, which recommended the improvement of the existing means test program; the witness representing this organization indicated, however, that they would not be opposed to the provision of a universal flat rate pension.

All organizations, with the exception of l'Union Catholique des Cultivateurs, strongly criticized and rejected the means test as the basic approach to an old age income maintenance program. Most, however, suggested that some form of means test or needs test supplementation of the basic pension at the provincial or local level might still be necessary. Under the Canadian Congress of Labour program, the means test scheme suggested would be supplementary to both their universal flat rate pension and their contributory insurance scheme with graded benefits. While la Confédération des Travailleurs Catholiques du

Canada proposed the extension and development of employee pension plans as the basic retirement security program, most organizations pointed out certain fundamental inadequacies of such plans in providing adequate retirement security on a national basis, but favoured their voluntary development as a supplementary scheme.

CONTRIBUTORY SCHEME WITH UNIVERSAL FLAT RATE PENSION

Amount of Pension

The seven organizations which recommended a universal flat rate pension suggested rates of pension ranging in amount from \$30 to \$60 a month. The lowest rate of \$30 was recommended by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce as a tentative and exploratory measure; the witness for this organization considered that this amount might be increased after a period of administrative experience. In suggesting this rate, the brief of this organization drew attention to the government's present budgetary position, rising defence costs, and the fact that flat rate pensions become fixed and rigid items in governmental expenditure and tend to increase rather than decrease over the years. The Canadian Welfare Council would set the immediate rate at least at \$40 a month, but suggested a review of the amount in terms of a minimum standard of health and decency after a careful study of living costs. The Canadian Association of Social Workers also followed this approach but recommended no specific pension rate. The Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association, while not opposing a \$40 pension, believed this rate rather high in relation to current average expenditure on goods and services, and suggested that most elderly people have some personal savings, or other resources. The Canadian Congress of Labour, on the other hand, severely criticized the existing \$40 pension particularly in the light of a national income of nearly \$13 billion, and proposed \$50 as a moderate figure. La Confédération des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada also recommended \$50 in the light of present-day living costs. A \$60 pension was proposed by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada as a reasonable amount in view of the present average income of the working population and present-day living costs; the Congress suggested that this amount should be high enough to preclude the necessity for privately financed pension plans for the working population.

Pensionable Age

There was some variation with respect to the pensionable age suggested by the seven organizations recommending a universal pension. Most, however, stressed the need, for both economic and psychological reasons, of encouraging and assisting elderly persons to remain in gainful employment as long as they are able to do so.

Four organizations, the Canadian Congress of Labour, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, la Confédération des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada and the Canadian Association of Social Workers recommended a pensionable age of 65. In support of this retirement age the belief was expressed by some of these organizations that retirement at 65 is preferred by both employees and employers, that older workers encounter difficulties in obtaining suitable employment and that there is a significant degree of indigence among the population over 65. While the Canadian Association of Social Workers recommended payment of a predictable minimum income at age 65, with an additional increment for deferred retirement, the Canadian Welfare Council recommended a universal pension payable at age 70 and a basic pension for the prematurely aged in the 65 to 69 age group, based on a health test.

A pensionable age of 70 years was suggested by both the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association, who opposed a reduction in pensionable age to 65, on the basis of cost considerations and on the ground that nothing should be done to discourage thrift and personal incentive to continue work. Universality of pension payments should apply only at an age, such as 70 years, when substantial numbers of the population are no longer able to continue useful work.

Other Qualifications

Four organizations discussed residence qualifications for the basic pension. The Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association believed that the pension should be subject to a "reasonable residence qualification" and the witness for the Association expressed the personal opinion that the present requirement of 20 years was too long. The witness for the Canadian Chamber of Commerce on the other hand expressed the view that the present residence qualification under the Old Age Pensions Act might be appropriate. The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada considered the present residence provision too high and believed that 15 years would be adequate. The Canadian Welfare Council recommended a residence requirement of possibly five years which would correspond with the present requirement for the attainment of citizenship.

Sources of Revenue

The use of specific earmarked contributions for old age security purposes was supported by all organizations discussing possible revenue sources. It was repeatedly emphasized that all Canadians should have a direct and conscious financial responsibility in the provision of old age income security, and should be made aware of their responsibility to meet the costs through an earmarked device. Most of these organizations would utilize general revenue in conjunction with these earmarked taxes.

The Canadian Association of Social Workers and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada specifically recommended social security contributions. The Canadian Welfare Council proposed that its program be financed to a major extent through an earmarked social security contribution graded according to ability to pay, or out of consolidated revenue, or through some combination of these two methods.

The Canadian Congress of Labour suggested a number of alternatives without recommending any one revenue source or combination of sources; these included the restoration of corporation excess profits taxes, a graduated increase in personal income tax rates, the lowering of income tax exemption levels for the specific purpose of financing an old age program, and finally the elimination of the special tax exemption now allowed to persons over 65.

The Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association put forward three possible types of earmarked revenue sources, including a contribution payable as a percentage of personal income up to a specified maximum, payment of a flat amount by all adults below benefit age, and a sales tax levied on a broad group if items in more or less universal use. In the Association's view, such taxes should be collected on as broad and equitable a base as possible and should carry the full cost except for administration.

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, while equally concerned that all Canadians contribute, did not suggest specific revenue sources; it was indicated in testimony, however, that both direct and indirect earmarked taxes should be used.

Reserves

There was general agreement that universal flat rate pensions should be financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. While the provision of a fully funded reserve was uniformly rejected by those organizations considering the question of reserves, some, however, suggested the need for a contingency reserve.

(i) *Fully Funded Reserve.* This type of reserve is developed under a deferred equity insurance scheme. While not favouring such a reserve, the Canadian Welfare Council outlined the chief advantages claimed, namely, that by relating benefits to contributions it encourages a sense of personal responsibility, gives assurance of benefits due at a future date and protects the public treasury against excessive demands. Criticisms of such a scheme suggested by some organizations included the belief that a large reserve fund might be uneconomically accumulated and that such program would require a complex administrative mechanism and would be open to the danger of high administrative costs; furthermore, accumulation of such a fund might be misunderstood and give rise to demands for increases in benefit.

(ii) *Pay-as-you-go.* A number of organizations supported the principle of pay-as-you-go in preference to a large reserve fund, for a variety of reasons, including the following: such a method would permit a flexible fiscal policy which could be varied in the light of changing economic conditions and resources; the payment of pensions of a particular amount depends upon the willingness and ability of the working population at any one time; the total amount to be collected from the population would not be reduced by the use of the funded reserve. A pay-as-you-go method, where revenues and expenditures are balanced over a short period of time, is, according to the view of one organization, best calculated to avoid unwise extensions in the benefits payable under the plan, since the working population would at all times be paying for the benefits being received by the current aged and might therefore be expected to resist any proposals for their unwarranted augmentation. It was also submitted that a simple and clear form of financing of this type would enable Canadians generally to form a wise judgment as to the level of benefits that should be paid in the light of the true costs involved; further, it was pointed out that none of the plans in the United States or the Commonwealth operate on a fully funded reserve basis.

(iii) *Contingency Reserve.* Although no organization recommended the use of a fully funded reserve, two suggested some type of contingency reserve. The witness for the Canadian Welfare Council proposed that a contingency reserve might be developed within the framework of pay-as-you-go financing, so that in meeting the rising cost of pension payments, annual adjustments in the contribution rate would be avoided. The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada pointed out that while pension payments would remain on a relatively fixed base, contributions would be collected from a relatively changing base; accordingly, it suggested a small fund, perhaps equal to one or two per cent of annual pension payments, to act as a cushion during periods of adverse economic conditions.

Administration

Six of the seven organizations supporting a universal pension recommended that it be administered by the federal government, while la Confédération des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada considered that the present system of federal-provincial administration should be continued under the proposed universal pension scheme. La Confédération asked, also, that worker representation be included in the membership of commissions appointed to administer the pension program.

CONTRIBUTORY INSURANCE WITH GRADED BENEFIT

Two organizations suggested a contributory insurance scheme with graded benefit. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association put forward this type of program as a basic pension plan, while the Canadian Congress of Labour recommend such a scheme as a supplementary measure to a basic universal flat rate pension.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association rejected the payment of a universal flat rate pension not only in the light of the increasingly burdensome costs involved, but also because increasing longevity and the gradual lengthening of the period of education are causing a steady decline in the percentage of the population from whose production the cost of pension payments must be met. In the Association's view the provision of a pension on a flat rate uniform basis is not considered feasible in countries where there is a wide spread between wage rates in various occupations and geographical areas.

The Association proposed an old age insurance program under which pensions would be payable at retirement on the basis of individual contribution records, related in some degree to previous earnings in covered employment. Coverage would be limited initially to wage earners now protected under unemployment insurance, but would be extended towards universality as rapidly as administratively feasible. The scheme would be supported entirely by equal contributions from employees and employers except for the cost of administration. Contributions would be levied on all earnings up to a specified limit. Pensionable age should be set at "well above 65". In order to encourage retired workers to continue occasional employment, the pension should not be reduced unless earnings exceed a specified amount which would be higher than the allowable income under the present means test program.

This program, in the opinion of the Association, should be financed on a modified pay-as-you-go basis. A contingency reserve should be built up to the level of two or three years of pension payments. The recommended insurance scheme might possibly be integrated with federal unemployment insurance. Additional supplementation would be provided through the retention of a federal-provincial means test program.

The Canadian Congress of Labour's supplementary contributory insurance scheme would also relate eligibility for and amount of benefit to contributions. The Congress proposal called for government contributions as well as employer-employee contributions. The Congress, having recommended a universal flat-rate pension as a basic program, favoured graded benefits under their supplementary scheme. The Congress argued that flat-rate benefits here would tend to be tied to the lowest incomes, and better paid groups would thus receive retirement pensions disproportionate to their previous incomes.

MEANS TEST APPROACH

There was considerable criticism of the means test. All organizations except l'Union Catholique des Cultivateurs urged the abolition of this test in any basic pension program. However, a number of these organizations suggested that some type of means test supplementation to the basic retirement measure, would still be necessary.

The criticism of the means test as put forward by the organizations might be summarized as follows: such a test with its undesirable stigma of indigence, penalizes thrift and discourages personal saving, destroys the initiative to continue productive employment, undermines the independence of the individual and interferes with the management of his own affairs. It cannot be effectively

administered considering the large numbers now in need of assistance, and finally it provides assistance which is uncertain and unpredictable, as payment depends, to some extent, on individual judgment. Furthermore, the program as at present administered by the respective provinces introduces variations in administrative provisions regarding eligibility, which in turn produce a serious inequity as between applicants in similar circumstances.

While l'Union Catholique des Cultivateurs sponsored an improved means test program the witness for that organization indicated that they would not be opposed to a flat-rate universal pension. At the same time, this organization opposed a compulsory contributory old age retirement scheme and favoured the provision of a subsidized annuities program in addition to the basic means test program.

L'Union urged that the present means test provision should be broadened in order to encourage thrift and to avoid some administrative complications. Ownership of personal assets should be permitted up to the value of \$10,000 and the program should be financed and administered as at present.

The amount of pension should bear some relation to living costs but should not be so high as to relieve the individual of all responsibility for his maintenance in old age. The existing pension of \$40 was considered a reasonably fair amount at the present time. Pensionable age should, in the opinion of l'Union, be reduced to 65 years because there is a significant amount of need in the 65 to 69 age group.

An alternative approach to the means test was put forward by the Canadian Welfare Council with the suggestion that persons in the age group 65 to 69, if retired and unable to support themselves because of premature old age, should be entitled to a pension of \$40 a month subject to a health test.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROGRAMS

All organizations considered that some type of supplementary assistance would be required to meet the residual income needs of older persons. Both the Canadian Association of Social Workers and the Canadian Welfare Council favoured payment of such supplementary assistance on the basis of need through adequate programs of public assistance at provincial and/or local levels; the Canadian Welfare Council submitted that such programs should be assisted by federal conditional grants-in-aid. The Canadian Congress of Labour would provide two supplementary programs, a federal tripartite contributory scheme providing graded benefits, and a means test scheme where benefits under the universal and the contributory programs are insufficient in particular cases to meet basic living needs. In addition to these three programs the Congress stressed its continued support of employee pension schemes financed solely by employers. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association would retain either the present or an amended means test for supplementation. The witness for the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association indicated that any residual needs would have to be met at the local level. In addition to the recommended flat rate pension the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada would not preclude the payment of supplementary pensions such as are now paid by some provincial governments. The universal flat rate pension of la Confédération des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada was regarded as supplementary to the development of retirement plans negotiated through collective bargaining agreements. While l'Union Catholique des Cultivateurs favoured a basic means test approach, it believed that persons should retain a sense of individual responsibility for their maintenance in old

age, and consequently recommended that the present annuities program should receive federal financial assistance so that it would provide a means of voluntary supplementation for persons in the low income group. Where supplementary programs on a means test or needs test basis were proposed, the organizations generally recommended provincial and/or local administration.

Most organizations looked to employee pension plans, Canadian government annuities, life insurance, and other forms of individual saving, to supplement government-sponsored old age income security programs.

CHAPTER V

BRIEFS AND TESTIMONY OF INDIVIDUALS

Several persons who have specialized in the study of problems being considered by the Committee were invited to give evidence. These included: Mr. W. M. Anderson, C.B.E., General Manager of the North American Life Insurance Company; Dr. H. M. Cassidy, Director, School of Social Work, University of Toronto; Mr. Maurice Lamontagne, Professor of Economics, Faculty of Social Sciences, Laval University; Dr. L. C. Marsh, Associate Professor, Department of Social Work, University of British Columbia; and Dr. Charlotte Whitton, C.B.E.. The Committee received briefs from these authorities and, with the exception of Dr. Marsh who was unable to appear, all testified before the Committee.

MR. W. M. ANDERSON, C.B.E.

The witness submitted that the present system of old age pensions subject to a means test has the effect of dividing the aged population into two classes: recipients and non-recipients. Within the recipient group Mr. Anderson contended that because of the means test there is almost complete dulling of the incentive to work, thus contravening the objective of full production by the community as a whole. Since the program is financed out of general revenue from progressive taxation, the witness pointed out that the non-recipients are usually those who have contributed and the recipients are those who have not contributed. In his opinion this situation should not be perpetuated. A "sound and democratic" solution would be the provision of universal flat rate pensions financed by universal contributions.

The Universal Pension

The witness proposed that benefits be paid at a flat rate to everyone at a fixed age. The flat rate benefit treats all individuals alike in old age and does not relate to the previous economic position of the family. Graded benefits are unsatisfactory in the opinion of the witness because they tend to provide the smallest benefit to those in greatest need, thus contradicting the general philosophy of progressive taxation in Canada.

Mr. Anderson recommended that the rate of benefit be set somewhat below subsistence level so as to leave with the individual some responsibility for saving. Further, he argued that the recipient group as a whole should not be in a position where their spending power is beyond that of the population as a whole. However, he considered that it would be undesirable to move to a universal benefit lower than the present means test maximum of \$40 monthly, because substantial supplementary means test assistance would still be required. The amount of benefit should be subject to continuous review.

The witness considered that the age of eligibility should not be lower than 70, the present age limit, and said that it would be possible to argue for a higher age. He drew attention to experience in the United States which suggests that most people do not retire before 70.

Finance

The witness rejected the deferred equity approach to financing an old age security program because such a plan might take up to seventy years to mature. He pointed out that during the transitional period those persons reaching benefit age would have had only short contribution periods, their benefits would be small, and they would require supplementary assistance. At the same time, contributions would exceed benefit payments and an extremely large fund would be built up, which, if it were to be productive, would have to be invested by the state. Such investment in the opinion of the witness would tie posterity to an extensive policy of state economic intervention. Another danger would be a political one; a huge pension fund in the state's hands would be a concentration of power and would almost openly invite abuse of that power.

The witness recommended social budgeting on a pay-as-you-go basis. Such a system would avoid the long transitional period required by a deferred equity scheme, would recognize as the most immediate problem the needs of the current aged population, and would meet those needs from the income of the current working population. The pay-as-you-go approach would allow for flexibility under conditions of economic change. It would be an extension to the community at large of the old-time principle operated within the family itself. It would be consistent with universal flat rate benefits since there would be no individual equity. Finally, the pay-as-you-go system would avoid an enormous administrative problem which is inherent in the deferred equity approach.

The method of financing should, in the opinion of the witness, be universal, simple, equitable and practical. Revenue should be sufficient to meet obligations during good times; during bad times supplementary appropriations should be made from general revenue. Revenue should be collected through a proportionate tax. Such a tax would be universal and personal, and thus consistent with universal flat rate benefits. If old age security were financed by a universal proportionate tax on personal income and if changes in benefits entailed changes in the tax, the witness considered that there would be a much clearer understanding of the program.

The best form of tax would be a flat percentage on all personal income, but Mr. Anderson said that the collection of such a tax would be difficult at the present time because of inadequacies in the income tax machinery. For this reason the possibility of a tax on personal spending should be considered.

If a sales tax were selected, the witness argued that it should not apply to food grown in Canada or to rents. This would mean that the impact of the tax would be less on a family of low income, spending a large proportion on food and rent, than on a family of high income spending a larger proportion on taxable items. The witness pointed out that the present sales tax has been estimated to have the same impact as a proportionate tax on all income. A sales tax is easy to collect and does not affect goods produced for export. The witness argued that the tax strikes spending instead of saving, so that on the one hand it encourages thrift, and on the other hand it effects a better recovery from aged beneficiaries than would any modification of income tax provisions in respect of the recipient group. The sales tax could be collected either at the retail or at the manufacturers' level, depending on administrative feasibility.

Supplementary Assistance

The witness considered that only a small percentage of those receiving a universal benefit of \$40 a month at 70 would require any supplementary assistance. Such assistance should be provided by local (provincial or municipal) authorities.

It would be undesirable in the opinion of the witness to contemplate a universal benefit commencing below the age of 70. The age group from 65 to 69 might be divided into four categories: those working, those in the labour force but unemployed, those voluntarily retired and those unable to work because they are prematurely aged. Some of these might require assistance, but at present, Mr. Anderson said that there is insufficient information available to suggest any final solution to this problem. Further study would be needed and it would be particularly important to examine the effects of the universal benefit on the living patterns of the group 70 and over.

During an experimental period, the witness agreed that assistance might be provided to the group from 65 to 69 on a partial coverage basis. Whether a means test, a health test, or a work test is used, the proportion requiring assistance would probably be about the same, that is, from one-quarter to one-third of the eligible age group. The assistance should be provided by the provinces because the federal government should concern itself only with a universal program. The provinces would have additional financial resources for the group from 65 to 69 if they were relieved of the burden of assisting those who are 70 and over. If necessary, however, the witness considered that the federal government might share in provincial assistance as it does at present; in this case the federal share should be reduced to 25 per cent.

DR. H. M. CASSIDY

The submission was based on a report entitled "A Canadian Programme of Social Security" prepared in 1947 for the Minister of National Health and Welfare. The witness urged that an old age security program should be set up as part of a comprehensive social security scheme, but expressed the opinion that, if there were any question of having to allocate priorities because of limited financial resources, certain other health and welfare programs, such as rehabilitation of the disabled, public assistance and public medical care, would all give a better return on money invested than would retirement benefits.

Social Security Principles

Dr. Cassidy referred to a substantial body of experience in Canada and elsewhere which suggests that a good social security scheme should have certain fundamental characteristics. It should provide broad coverage, with specialized services to meet diverse types of social need. The social services ought to be co-ordinated as part of a comprehensive system, with minimum standards of service throughout the country. Prevention and rehabilitation should be emphasized. Social security policy should be designed to meet the needs of family units.

The witness said that income maintenance should be assured mainly by benefits as a matter of right; the use of means test programs should be limited. Social security benefits should be sufficient to guarantee at least a minimum standard of living for beneficiaries, and preferably should be related to past or normal earnings. The system should preserve economic incentives and contribute towards economic efficiency.

In the opinion of the witness, revenues should be derived from individual contributions, employer contributions and general tax funds, with capacity to pay as a guiding factor in each case. Individual contributions would be desirable because they are favoured in Canada and elsewhere, both by expert and by public opinion. People would be more willing to pay social security taxes for specific benefits than they are to pay income tax. If a substantial

portion of revenue for social security purposes could be raised from individual contributions, the burden on the consolidated revenue fund would be lessened and the government would be protected from unreasonable demands to raise benefits. Individual contributions would generate personal interest in the social security scheme and would be particularly desirable in Canada because we are already heavily committed to government financed programs,—notably family allowances. The witness emphasized that eligibility for benefits should be clearly related to the fact that contributions have been made.

Dr. Cassidy suggested that the employer should contribute towards the costs of social security, but the employer contribution should not represent a large proportion of total costs, because it would act as a tax on production and would be passed on, at least partially, to consumers.

The witness stated that the government's share, which would make up the difference between individual and employer contributions and total costs should be derived as far as possible from the proceeds of income and other progressive taxes.

Dr. Cassidy urged that there should be a sound administrative system with competent personnel. Citizen participation in social security programs should be emphasized. Responsibility for administration and finance should be divided among federal, provincial and local governments, but there should be vigorous federal leadership in all aspects of the social services.

Retirement Benefits

The witness suggested that an old age security program should provide benefits to men who have reached the age of 65, and women who have reached the age of 60. He considered these to be the usual retiring ages, but emphasized that the system should not encourage premature retirement, particularly at a time when the population is ageing, because most people are happier working, and because the cost of retirement benefits rises steeply with the inclusion of lower age groups. There should be a residence requirement of 10 years, and some retirement condition to ensure that a beneficiary would not continue in normal employment. A parallel system of survivors' benefits should be introduced at the same time.

Dr. Cassidy suggested that benefits be graded according to age at retirement. A person claiming benefit at the age of 65 would, under his proposal, receive about \$28 a month for the rest of his life, but where retirement is deferred, the amount would be increased for each year of deferment, so that a person who did not claim benefit until he had reached the age of 70 would receive the maximum amount of \$48 a month. Although this maximum would be somewhat below basic maintenance, the amount would be close to the limit of allowable income under the present means test program, and the witness considered that the cost of a program on this scale would not be unreasonable. A dependent adult would receive one-half of the primary benefit, and each dependent child would receive one-quarter of the primary benefit. The physically handicapped from 65 to 69 should be included at the maximum rate. The amount of benefit would be adjusted annually in accordance with the cost of living index.

Supplementary Assistance

Dr. Cassidy contended that the success of these retirement benefits would depend on the establishment of a general public assistance program, operated jointly by the federal government and the provinces. This program would supple-

ment all basic social security benefits, including retirement benefits, which were insufficient to provide basic maintenance for those in need. However, the use of means test assistance for old age would be limited, and would eventually diminish to a minimum.

Finance

The witness argued that the retirement benefit program should be financed, in accordance with the social security principles outlined above, by individual and employer contributions, and by federal appropriations from general revenue amounting to about 50 per cent of the total. The total cost of this program would be approximately \$400 million. The program should be financed on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The rate of contribution contemplated by Dr. Cassidy would be five per cent on income, with exemptions of \$720 for a single person, \$1,080 for a married person, and \$180 for each dependent child. The minimum annual contribution would be \$15; the maximum annual contribution would be \$100, so that no contributor would pay more than the cost of his own retirement benefits. In the case of individuals with incomes below the exemption level, it might be possible to collect the minimum contribution of \$15 from the provinces; such contributions would be reimbursed to some extent by the federal government in the form of grants for public assistance. Contributions would be collected through income tax machinery. Individual records would be required to establish the fact of contribution for benefit purposes.

Administration

A uniform national system under federal administration was recommended by Dr. Cassidy. A constitutional amendment would probably be necessary in order to establish a federal scheme; alternatively, it would be possible to apply the program only in provinces which would sign tax agreements with the federal government and which would delegate administrative responsibility to the federal authority. Local administration would be carried out through regional offices of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

The program outlined by Dr. Cassidy would provide for a simple system of administration with automatic payment of benefits to all those meeting certain basic conditions, such as proof of age, contributions and retirement.

Government Annuities

The witness added that, concurrently with the introduction of a new retirement scheme, the Canadian government annuities program should be revised and strengthened in order to encourage additional voluntary provision to supplement retirement benefits. The annuities program should be administered as part of the total program of old age security.

MR. MAURICE LAMONTAGNE

The submission was concerned primarily with methods of financing an old age pensions program. The witness stated, however, that the method of finance must be consistent with the objectives of both social security and fiscal policy. He said that the aim of social security is to guarantee the minimum income needed for subsistence, by redistributing national income; the aim of fiscal policy is to stabilize the economy at the level of full employment by increasing the propensity to consume. The witness argued that a financial system based on the tripartite scheme of contributions would be incompatible with these aims.

The Tripartite Scheme of Contributions

The witness pointed out that the tripartite scheme of contributions is based on the insurance principle which assumes a permanent state of full employment. He considered that such a scheme would be very difficult to extend to some of the important sectors of our economy. Further, in his opinion, such a scheme would not ensure a desirable redistribution of national income, because the burden of cost would fall most heavily on employees.

The employee contribution would fall directly on employees as a kind of income tax. The government contribution would be drawn from income tax, which would fall on employees to a large extent. The payroll tax would fall initially on employers, but they would attempt to shift the burden of their contribution.

The witness argued that in the capital goods industries, which play an increasingly greater role in our economy, employers would not be able to pass their tax on in the form of higher prices for their products, because the entrepreneurs who buy these products are primarily seeking sources of larger profits, and their demand for capital goods is very sensitive to changes in price. Instead of accepting the payroll tax and passing it on to the consumer, the employer in the capital goods industries would divert his resources to other sectors of the economy or even to other countries. If he did continue to produce capital goods, he would change the structure of production so as to employ less labour relative to other untaxed factors. The burden of the employers' tax would thus fall back on employees, either in unemployment or in lower wages.

In the consumer goods industries, the witness argued that the employers' tax might be passed on temporarily to consumers, because the demand for these goods is fixed by customary standards of living, and will not respond easily to changes in price. In the long run, however, the fact that the employers' tax the less profitable capital goods industries, the supply of consumer goods would increase, and prices would go down to their former level, thus shifting the payroll tax back to employers. In this situation, production would decrease and so would the demand for labour. Ultimately the burden of the payroll tax in the consumer goods, as in the capital goods industries, would fall back on employees.

In the export industries, the witness considered that a payroll tax would put Canadian producers at a disadvantage relative to foreign competitors.

Deferred Equity Financing

The witness pointed out that the deferred equity approach to financing social security has definite limitations. The collection of actuarial level premiums, which would produce for long periods far more revenue than would be currently required, would be deflationary. If the government were to invest the reserve fund in the private economy, it would compete with private savings. If the fund were invested in government securities, it would be used to meet current expenditures. The obligations of the government, deposited in exchange, would not represent actual assets, but merely future commitments which would have to be met by future taxes. Thus, in the opinion of the witness, the fund would become a fiction. When the pension program matured and full scale benefits were being paid, the government would have to revert to a pay-as-you-go approach.

General Taxation and the Social Security Tax

The witness suggested that the major part of the cost of old age security should be met by a special social security tax on disposable income; the remainder should be met from general revenue.

The social security tax would transfer the burden of the cost of old age security from general taxation to a special tax earmarked for old age pensions. The witness considered that exemptions should be lower than in the case of income tax. At the same time, there should be a reduction of the income tax rate in order that overall taxes should not be increased. The social security tax would provide the greater part of revenue for old age security purposes; the remainder might come from general taxation but there would be no need to maintain a strict balance between income and expenditure, and deficit financing should be used whenever necessary.

The advantage of a social security tax in the opinion of the witness is that people become conscious of paying for the benefits they receive, and come to look upon these benefits as a right rather than as charity. A social security tax might have the effect of discouraging unreasonable demands to increase benefits. The tax might be graduated or proportionate; the best form would be that which did not impair economic incentives. A graded tax on corporations might also be used, provided that it did not discourage incentive. An extension of the sales tax, however, would be undesirable because it would be regressive and would reduce the propensity to consume. Also, since it would be invisible, it would fail to establish any conscious relationship between contributions and benefits.

Development of a Social Security System

The witness was mainly concerned with methods of finance, and had not considered the benefits to be paid under an old age security program. He argued that the extent of the outlay should depend on the capacity of the country to carry the burden of cost. Some formula might be worked out to adjust pension rates with changes in the cost of living.

The witness argued that development of the social security system should be gradual and progressive. The system should not be regarded as fixed and static, but should always be flexible so that it can vary with fluctuations in the economy.

DR. L. C. MARSH

The submission was based on the Social Security Report, prepared by Dr. Marsh in 1943. He argued that provision for the aged is but one part of a comprehensive inter-related program of social security and therefore should be considered only in relation to protection against other universal risks, such as sickness, disability, widowhood, and death. One way or another, in Dr. Marsh's opinion, Canada is committed to providing maintenance during old age for a large and increasing proportion of the population. An organized social security program is an alternative to other less adequate, but still costly, ways of providing assistance to persons in need.

Dr. Marsh recommended universal contributory retirement pensions as part of an overall social security plan, based on the principle of flat rate contributions and benefits, and providing a minimum basic pension for men at 65 and women at 60 years of age. He suggested a bonus for deferred retirement, and provision for disability pensions at an earlier age. Administration would be national, with simple records and adequate machinery for adjudication of appeals. The resources of provincial and local welfare departments and social agencies would, under such a program, be released for supplementary aid and other services.

The possibility of achieving old age security by extending the existing pensions program was rejected by Dr. Marsh on the grounds that it is not suitable for extension to larger and larger numbers of people and that, even if further liberalized, the means test would retain the stigma of charity, and

would penalize thrift and encourage subterfuge. He also pointed out that the pension rate has not been based on an adequate minimum standard. The existing program might, however, be improved and continued as a residual program for those who fail to qualify for insurance benefits.

Dr. Marsh also rejected industrial pension plans as the major program of old age security. He pointed out that, although the number of these schemes has increased, coverage is by no means comprehensive, the unskilled and poorly organized are in a weak position, and farmers and others engaged in non-industrial pursuits do not benefit. Dr. Marsh mentioned the added dangers of intensifying the reluctance of employers to hire older workers, and of limiting considerably the mobility of labour. He said that industrial and commercial schemes have an important function in supplementing a basic general pension, but should not be expected to provide a self-sufficient substitute.

Uniform Basic Rate of Pension

The basic pension recommended by Dr. Marsh should be a nucleus amount, available for everyone regardless of other resources, and capable of supplementation in a variety of ways. Private insurance, annuities, industrial pensions and individual savings could all be added to the basic pension, and there would be no restriction on other earnings of a beneficiary who had retired from normal employment.

The actual amount of the basic pension should be set after a minimum maintenance standard has been determined. It would not be possible to equalize all differences of living standards through social security benefits alone, but a comprehensive social insurance system could stress universality and broad equality of benefit rights.

Advantages of a Flat Rate and Contributory Scheme

In the opinion of Dr. Marsh, the flat rate benefit and contributory scheme can provide a uniform basic pension with least administrative difficulty. Experience indicates that the advantages of graded retirement benefits, scaled according to wage rates or differential contributions, are more than offset by heavy administrative costs which, under a flat rate scheme, could be released for benefits. Moreover, it is very difficult to achieve adequate coverage under a graded scheme which sets up income and employment categories.

Dr. Marsh argued that individual contributions would be an aid in raising funds for pension expenditure. They would lessen the danger of political objections to large disbursements from government funds. Also, they would be a form of organized thrift which gives contributors a unique interest in the program.

Bonus for Deferred Retirement

Dr. Marsh recommended that a bonus of \$2 monthly for each year of deferred retirement, after 60 years for women and 65 for men, should be paid over and above the basic rate, as an incentive to continue employment and self-support as long as possible.

Earlier Eligibility for the Totally Disabled

Dr. Marsh proposed that for cases of total disability, contributory pensions should be included as part of the retirement program but should be paid at an earlier age. This provision would transfer from provincial and municipal authorities the present burden of assisting these unemployables.

Financing

A combination of individual contributions and general tax revenues was recommended by Dr. Marsh as an equitable compromise, in that flat rate assessment alone is regressive, whereas tax revenues draw from the upper income groups in graded relation to their capacity to pay.

Transitional Arrangements

Dr. Marsh suggested that the retirement pension program should aim to move rapidly towards universal coverage. Three alternative routes were described, but he pointed out that no method is free of difficulties or compromises. The method which would involve least administrative difficulty would be that of crediting contributions for older persons, on the assumption that if the contributory scheme had been in operation, the contributions would actually have been paid.

DR. CHARLOTTE WHITTON, C.B.E.

Dr. Whitton distinguished between two major methods of providing income security in old age; fiscal payments and welfare services. The witness said that she did not propose to discuss fiscal payments at any length, but she pointed out that if they were used, they should be described clearly for what they were and should be made visible through a stipulated specific tax. If fiscal payments were used, they would have to be supplemented by a residual assistance program at the provincial, municipal or voluntary level.

The witness said that fiscal payments might consist of direct flat-rate benefits for all persons who have reached a given age, or they might consist of retirement benefits paid through some contributory prepayment plan. In the opinion of the witness, a contributory scheme would be complicated, costly, and difficult to introduce. It would tend to restrict labour mobility and to prejudice the hiring of older workers. She drew attention to experience in other countries which shows the inadequacy of contributory benefits during periods of shifting currencies, and the danger of creating uncontrollable future liabilities. The witness pointed out that the whole principle of contributory social insurance is now under "serious examination and grave questioning", and that Canada should hesitate before committing herself to any "illusory scheme of contributory social aid".

In the opinion of Dr. Whitton, a more satisfactory approach to the needs of the aged would be the provision of welfare services which are concerned with actual human needs, and which will continue to be necessary no matter what form of income maintenance program is developed. She placed major emphasis on the extension of health services, particularly the development of geriatric clinics, on the provision of adequate housing for the aged in all parts of Canada, and on the development of training and placement programs to ensure their employment, wherever possible. The witness recommended the continuation of allowances on a means test basis, with upward adjustment in the amount of allowable income and the introduction of provisional allowances pending proof of eligibility.

Health Services for the Aged

Dr. Whitton recommended the institution of geriatric grants under the National Health Grant Program to be used for further training in geriatrics and for the establishment and extension of geriatric clinics and units. These clinics, developed with public and voluntary funds would provide, in addition to treatment services, a flexible, though reliable, means of permitting payment

of allowances not only to the aged at a statutory minimum age but also at an earlier age for those with completely disabling or non-remedial conditions. This would offset the difficulties inherent in an automatic chronological retirement age, premature for the physically fit and greatly deferred for the handicapped and infirm. Visiting medical and nursing services might be used to provide domiciliary care for aged persons living in private homes. The witness suggested federal aid could be provided to meet the capital costs of these services, with the province and the municipality paying maintenance costs.

Shelter for the Aged

The witness proposed that a federal-provincial-municipal plan on the lines of the national Health Grant Program be developed for the construction of small home-like housing units accommodating not more than 50 persons, with arrangements for single persons and married couples. Provision should be made for separate rooms with light-housekeeping facilities, and for common dining, reading and recreation rooms, and for clinics to supplement the geriatric clinics. In urban centres the recreation and clinical facilities should be available to aged persons living in private homes. She said that the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation should also be requested to include units and facilities for the aged in their community housing projects. Mobile canteen services could be organized by local communities to provide one hot meal a day for aged persons in their own homes, thus reducing the numbers requiring institutional care.

Placement Services and Re-training

Because Canada, like other countries, faces the economic consequences of an ageing population, the witness argued that all persons physically able to work should be encouraged to continue in employment as long as possible.

Re-training grants, the resources already organized for the training and re-training of veterans, and the facilities of the public employment service, should be used to ensure the gainful occupation of mature and older workers. These, like health services, could be achieved through federal, provincial and local co-operation, without constitutional change.

Revision of Existing Program

Dr. Whitton proposed that the margin of allowable income under the present old age pensions program should be increased to permit outside earnings up to a maximum of \$20 monthly. In order to avoid hardships, new applicants for old age pensions should be granted provisional allowances for a period of three to six months pending proof of eligibility for pension. Over-payments could be recovered from subsequent allowances and false applications penalized.

The Self-Supporting Aged

The witness suggested that the present Government Annuities Act might be amended, extending the present limit of annuities from \$1,200 to \$1,800. The health, housing and training services should be made available not only to those in receipt of maintenance allowances but to the aged and ageing generally.

CHAPTER VI

FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF OLD AGE SECURITY

The Committee spent considerable time studying the financial aspects of various old age income security programs. Expenditures under the existing program and cost estimates for different types of proposed programs were reviewed. In addition, data were presented on present tax revenues, together with the possible yields from various additional or enlarged taxes.

1. COST UNDER EXISTING SYSTEM

For the fiscal year 1948-49, the federal share of the cost of old age pensions was \$64.2 million, while the provincial share was estimated at \$21.4 million. However, with the amendments of 1949, the cost rose substantially, with the result that federal expenditures were \$89.7 million in 1949-50, with provincial expenditures estimated at \$29.9 million. For the current fiscal year (1950-51) expenditures on old age pensions, federal and provincial, will come close to \$136 million, of which the federal share will be around \$100 million.

2. ESTIMATED COST OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF PENSIONS

The Committee obtained estimates of the cost of providing old age pensions of various amounts at different ages under a number of plans of old age income security. Information relating to the estimated cost for three basic types of plans—a universal pension, a means test pension, and a contributory insurance scheme with benefits related to contributions—is summarized below.

Universal Pensions

Table III (see following page) sets out for the years 1951, 1961 and 1971 the estimated cost of providing, to all persons in various older age groups, pensions of \$30, \$40, \$50, \$60 and \$100 monthly.

Means Test Pensions

It is difficult to forecast the cost of any proposed means test program since it is not possible to predict the proportion of aged persons who would apply for the pension under any given income test. Obviously, as the amount of outside income allowed under a means test scheme is increased, the number of eligible pensioners is also increased, and the cost rises correspondingly.

The distribution of the incomes of persons in the older age groups is such that relaxation of the income qualification does not have to be carried very far before a very high proportion of the population becomes eligible for pension. The higher the income ceilings for purposes of eligibility, the closer the cost of means test pensions approaches that of universal pensions.

TABLE III

ESTIMATED ANNUAL COSTS OF PENSIONS PAYABLE WITHOUT MEANS TEST TO VARIOUS OLDER AGE GROUPS IN AMOUNTS OF \$30, \$40, \$50, \$60 AND \$100 MONTHLY, 1951, 1961, 1971

Age Group	Year	Number of Persons in Age Group	Annual Cost of Monthly Pensions of				
			\$30	\$40	\$50	\$60	\$100
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
70 and over, both sexes.....	1951	674,500	242,820,000	323,760,000	404,700,000	485,640,000	809,400,000
	1961	869,300	312,948,000	417,264,000	521,580,000	625,896,000	1,043,160,000
	1971	1,042,100	345,156,000	500,208,000	625,260,000	750,312,000	1,250,520,000
Male 70 and over, plus female 65 and over.....	1951	877,100	351,756,000	421,008,000	526,260,000	631,512,000	1,052,520,000
	1961	1,119,300	402,948,000	537,264,000	671,580,000	805,986,000	1,343,160,000
	1971	1,337,300	481,428,000	641,904,000	802,380,000	962,856,000	1,604,760,000
65 and over, both sexes.....	1951	1,101,400	396,504,000	528,672,000	660,840,000	793,008,000	1,321,680,000
	1961	1,372,500	494,100,000	658,800,000	823,500,000	988,200,000	1,647,000,000
	1971	1,630,000	586,800,000	782,400,000	978,000,000	1,173,600,000	1,956,000,000
Male 65 and over, plus female 60 and over.....	1951	1,354,100	487,476,000	649,968,000	812,460,000	974,952,000	1,624,920,000
	1961	1,667,700	600,372,000	800,496,000	1,000,620,000	1,200,744,000	2,001,240,000
	1971	1,998,000	719,280,000	959,040,000	1,198,800,000	1,438,560,000	2,397,600,000
60 and over, both sexes.....	1951	1,631,900	587,484,000	783,312,000	979,140,000	1,174,968,000	1,958,280,000
	1961	1,969,700	709,092,000	945,456,000	1,181,820,000	1,418,184,000	2,363,640,000
	1971	2,366,900	852,084,000	1,136,112,000	1,420,140,000	1,704,168,000	2,840,280,000

Under the present means test program with a maximum pension of \$40 a month, 43.1 per cent of all persons in Canada 70 years of age and over are in receipt of pension. The Committee was provided with estimates showing that if the same test were applied about one-third of the persons in the age group 65 to 69 might qualify for means test pension. The total cost on this basis would be in the neighbourhood of \$64 million annually.

Contributory Insurance Plan

Under the insurance approach the pensioner accumulates a right to his pension, which may be on a graduated or flat rate basis, by making contributions through the payment of premiums during his working life. Table IV provides data on the monthly pension purchasable at ages 65 and 70 by the payment of a premium of \$1 monthly; also, the monthly premium required for the purchase of an annuity of \$40 monthly at ages 65 and 70. Table V sets out corresponding rates for survivors' benefits.

The data in Tables IV and V are indicative of what the costs (as a percentage of income) of a contributory plan might be under the deferred equity approach. Under such a plan, the premium might be divided among the insured, his employer, if any, and the government, or any combination of these three factors.

3. TAX REVENUES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The Committee reviewed the preliminary estimates of the tax revenues of the federal government for the fiscal year 1949-50, as well as the revenues forecast for the fiscal year 1950-51. These revenues are set out in some detail in Table VI.

TABLE IV

MONTHLY PENSIONS PURCHASABLE AT AGES 65 AND 70 BY \$1 PAYABLE MONTHLY AND MONTHLY PREMIUMS FOR PENSION OF \$40 MONTHLY AT AGE 65 AND 70, MALES ONLY

Age at Which Premiums Commence	Monthly Pension, Purchasable by Premiums of \$1 Monthly, Payable at		Monthly Premium for Pension of \$40 Monthly Payable at	
	Age 65	Age 70	Age 65	Age 70
Plan A—No return of premiums if contributor dies before pension is first payable.				
20.....	\$10.71	\$17.76	\$ 3.74	\$ 2.25
30.....	6.72	11.36	5.95	3.52
40.....	3.86	6.79	10.35	5.89
50.....	1.86	3.58	21.52	11.18
60.....	0.49	1.39	81.66	28.87
Plan B—Premiums returned if contributor dies before pension is first payable. Plan B rates are identical with Government Annuity rates.				
20.....	\$ 8.09	\$11.74	\$ 4.94	\$ 3.41
30.....	5.27	7.86	7.58	5.09
40.....	3.18	4.96	12.58	8.06
50.....	1.62	2.81	24.62	14.26
60.....	0.46	1.20	86.26	33.41

Interest Rate Used—three per cent.

Administrative Costs—no loading.

Mortality Rate—Mortality of Annuitants 1900-1920, a(f) and a(m), with a reduction of three years in age.

TABLE V

SURVIVORS' PENSIONS PURCHASABLE AT MALE AGE 65 AND 70 BY \$1 PAYABLE MONTHLY AND MONTHLY PREMIUMS FOR SURVIVORS' PENSION OF \$40 MONTHLY AT MALE AGE 65 AND 70

(In all cases it is assumed that the wife is five years younger)

Age of Male When Premiums Commence	Monthly Pension Purchasable by Premium of \$1 Monthly Payable at		Monthly Premium for Pension of \$40 Monthly Payable at	
	Male Age 65	Male Age 70	Male Age 65	Male Age 70
20.....	\$ 7.94	\$12.41	\$ 5.04	\$ 3.22
30.....	5.02	7.99	7.97	5.00
40.....	2.92	4.82	13.72	8.30
50.....	1.42	2.57	28.10	15.55
60.....	.39	1.02	103.73	39.19

NOTE:—On the prior death of the male after the pension is to begin i.e. after age 65 (70), the pension to the surviving wife to be reduced by one-half.

On the prior death of the male before the pension is to begin i.e. before age 65 (70), one-half the full pension is to be paid to the surviving wife when she reaches age 65 (70).

Interest Rate used—three per cent.

Administrative Costs—no loading.

Mortality Rates—Mortality of annuitants 1900-1920, a(f) and a(m), with a reduction of three years in age.

TABLE VI

TAX REVENUES OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 1949-50, 1950-51

Tax	1949-50 Preliminary	1950-51 Forecast
In Millions of Dollars		
I. Direct Taxes—		
(a) Income Tax—		
(i) Individuals.....	611.5	530.0
(ii) Corporations.....	586.5	580.0
(iii) Interest, dividends, etc.....	45.5	46.0
(b) Excess Profits Tax.....	— 2.5	—
(c) Succession Duties.....	28.5	29.0
Total, Direct Taxes.....	1,269.5	1,185.0
II. Indirect Taxes—		
(a) Customs Import Duties.....	229.0	225.0
(b) Excise Duties—		
(i) Alcoholic Beverages.....	104.5	102.0
(ii) Tobacco Products.....	114.0	114.0
Less Refunds.....	— 3.0	— 3.0
(iii) Net Excise Duties.....	215.5	213.0
(c) Sales Tax (net).....	404.1	400.0
(d) Other Excise Taxes—		
(i) Tobacco Products.....	83.4	83.5
(ii) Automobiles, tires and tubes.....	34.2	35.0
(iii) Stamps.....	9.7	9.5
(iv) Cigarette Papers and tubes.....	7.1	7.0
(v) Jewellery, ornaments.....	4.3	4.5
(vi) Other.....	25.2	13.5
(vii) Total, Other Excise Taxes.....	163.9	153.0
(e) Miscellaneous Taxes.....	4.0	4.0
(f) Total, Indirect Taxes.....	1,016.5	995.0
III. Total Tax Revenue.....	2,286.0	2,180.0

4. ADDITIONAL TAX REVENUES

The Committee requested the Department of Finance to furnish information respecting various types of tax yields which would enable it to consider possible means of financing any additional provision for old age security. This information is summarized below. All the estimates given assume a continuation of present levels of employment and income.

Levies on Personal Income

(a) *Lowering of Exemptions Only.* If the 1950 personal income tax rates were to be maintained, and if exemptions were to be lowered to \$750 for single persons, \$1,500 for married persons, \$100 for family allowance dependents, and \$300 for other dependents, it is estimated that there would result \$160 million annually in new revenue, as follows:

- \$138 million from current taxpayers, and
- \$ 22 million from 750,000 new taxpayers.

If, under present rates, the exemptions were lowered to \$500 for single persons, \$1,000 for married persons, \$75 for family allowance dependents, and \$200 for other dependents, the additional yield is estimated at \$365 million, as follows:

- \$281 million from current taxpayers, and
- \$ 84 million from 1,300,000 new taxpayers.

(b) *Surcharge on Existing Personal Income Tax.* It is estimated that each 5 per cent surtax on existing income tax liability, at 1950 rates, would produce an additional \$29 million in revenue.

A ten per cent surtax would therefore produce on the same basis an additional \$58 million.

(c) *Special Levy on Personal Income.* In Table VII there are shown the theoretical yields of a one per cent tax on personal income, subject to limitations of exemptions, exclusions and maxima, and assuming perfect collection.

These are theoretical yields. They assume perfect collection. They must therefore be used with care in attempting to forecast actual collections which are bound to be less than the theoretical yields. The difficulties of collection would be least with respect to wages and salaries and certain kinds of investment income which can be taxed more readily at the source. Conversely, the difficulties would be greatest with respect to the collection of tax on the incomes of the self-employed.

Similarly, experience has shown that the percentage of actual collection is likely to increase and relative collection costs to decline, the higher the level of exemptions or exclusions; this is because of the elimination of those with small earnings.

Subject to these qualifications, the foregoing table shows the theoretical yield of a one per cent tax on all personal incomes and on all personal incomes with certain exemptions and deductions, and also with certain "ceilings" on the tax payable by an individual within a year. The yield of a tax at a rate higher than one per cent may be calculated by multiplying these figures by the appropriate amount.

For example, the theoretical yield of a one per cent tax on all income, without exemption, exclusion or ceiling, as shown in the table, is \$100 million. If an individual is not required to pay more than \$25 annually, the theoretical yield falls to \$81 million. Likewise, if an individual is not required to pay more than \$50 annually, the theoretical yield falls to \$92 million.

TABLE VII

THEORETICAL ANNUAL YIELD OF EACH ONE PER CENT TAX ON PERSONAL INCOME¹

Base	Annual Yield		
	No Maximum Tax	Maximum Annual Tax of	
		\$50	\$25
	In Millions of Dollars		
I. All Income.....	100.0	92.3	81.3
II. <i>Deductible Exemptions</i> ²			
(a) \$500 for all persons.....	75.3	68.4	61.0
(b) \$500 for single persons, \$1,000 for married persons, and \$100 for dependents.....	57.8	51.5	46.2
(c) \$750 for single persons, \$100 for dependents, and			
(i) \$1,250 for married persons.....	48.3	42.3	37.8
(ii) \$1,500 for married persons.....	43.9	38.1	34.0
III. <i>Exclusions</i> ³			
(a) First \$500.....	98.0	90.5	79.6
(b) First \$1,000.....	90.1	82.7	72.0
(c) First \$500 for single persons, \$1,000 for married persons, and \$100 for dependents.....	91.6	84.3	73.6
(d) First \$750 for single persons, \$100 for dependents, and			
(i) \$1,250 for married persons.....	86.7	79.4	68.7
(ii) \$1,500 for married persons.....	82.5	75.1	64.4

¹ It is estimated that \$10 billion would come within the scope of the present tax law. This assumes that no tax is payable on family allowances, war pensions, unemployment insurance benefits and so on, and that relief for medical expenses, charitable donations, losses and so on would be allowed.

² The exemption amounts shown are not subject to the tax. A person with income of \$1,200 pays tax on \$700 when the exemption is \$500.

³ Persons with incomes under the excluded amounts pay no tax. Persons over the excluded amounts pay tax on their whole income (except for the "notch" provision). Thus, the person with income of \$1,200 pays tax on \$1,200 when the exclusion is \$500 or \$1,000.

A two per cent tax on all incomes without exemption, exclusion or ceiling would therefore have a theoretical yield of \$200 million. Similarly, a two per cent tax on all incomes, subject to a deductible exemption of \$750 for a single person, \$1,500 for a married person and \$100 for dependents, without ceiling, would be twice \$43.9 million or \$87.8 million.

The exclusion of individuals with incomes below certain levels results in smaller loss of revenues than a system of deductible exemptions, because all those who are not excluded from payment would be subject to the tax on their full incomes. Thus, using the same exclusions of \$750 single, \$1,500 married and \$100 for dependents, the theoretical yield of a one per cent levy would, as shown above, be \$82.5 million, and of a two per cent levy would be \$165 million.

If a ceiling is applied, it is necessary, in calculating the theoretical yields, to raise the ceiling in the same proportion as the tax is raised. For example, a ceiling of \$25 applied to the same exclusions as used above reduces the one per cent yield to \$64.4 million. This figure of \$64.4 million can only be doubled as the result of a two per cent tax by raising the ceiling to \$50.

It must be emphasized again that all the figures given are theoretical. They are subject to downward adjustment for inevitable losses in collection.

Taxes on Corporations

It is estimated that corporation profits are approximately \$1,850 million annually. (1) On this amount, the present federal income taxes of 10 per cent on the first \$10,000 of taxable profits and 33 per cent on the remainder are expected to yield \$590 million.

¹ About \$600 million of which is dividends and forms part of \$10,000 million used in Table VII. Thus the total of personal income and corporation profits is about \$11,200 million, rather than \$11,800 million.

(a) *Surtax.* A surtax of 5 per cent on the existing corporation profits tax would probably yield \$29.5 million annually, subject to the reservations noted below.

Any increase in taxes may in itself have an effect on corporate profits; also, there may be fluctuations in profits due to other causes. The calculations made here assume that profits continue at \$1,850 million annually.

(b) *Special Levy.* It is estimated that each one per cent special levy on corporate income would result in \$18.5 million additional revenue. In this case, as in the case of a surtax on corporate income, theoretical yields from rates higher than those given may be calculated by a simple process of multiplication.

Payroll Tax on Employers

Total wages and salaries paid, including employee contributions to social security, but excluding supplementary labour income such as employer contributions to pensions and to social security, are estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at \$7,300 million for the year 1949. One per cent of this total is approximately \$73 million. Two per cent of this would therefore be \$146 million, and so on. Wages and salaries paid to farm workers and domestic servants are included. To the extent that collections are not made from all employers, the actual yield would be below these figures.

Sales Tax

The existing sales tax of 8 per cent is estimated to yield \$400 million in 1950-51. The estimates for additional yields set out below assume no change in levels of consumption. Changes may result, however, either from these additional taxes or from other factors.

(a) *Increase in Existing Tax Rate.* Each one per cent increase in the existing sales tax would probably yield an additional \$50 million annually.

(b) *Taxing Additional Items.* If the six major classes of goods not now taxed were subject to the existing tax of 8 per cent, the yield would probably increase by \$300 million, bringing the total yield to \$700 million.

The six classes of goods now excluded are foodstuffs (except for a few items), fuel (including electricity), building materials (except for a few items), machinery used directly in the manufacture of goods, farm machinery, and a wide range of goods of minor importance. All purchases by public hospitals and certain charitable institutions are exempt from sales tax.

CHAPTER VII

CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF A FEDERAL OLD AGE PENSION PROGRAM

The Deputy Minister of Justice appeared before the Committee to give evidence on constitutional questions relating to old age pensions.

In the opinion of the witness, legislation providing a universal non means test unconditional flat rate pension financed from general revenue could be enacted within the authority of Parliament, since it would be merely an appropriation of public money to be distributed for a particular purpose.

On the other hand, apart from unemployment insurance for which Parliament was given power to enact legislation by an amendment of the British North America Act in 1940, Parliament has not the power to enact legislation to establish an insurance scheme in which contributions are required by employees, employers and the federal government, and where the amount of pension payable to any individual is related to the contributions made by or on his behalf.

Between these two extremes of payments from general revenue and an insurance scheme, there is a range of possibilities where, in the view of the witness, constitutionality cannot be determined until a specific proposal is set out in a bill. It is not clear, for example, whether it would be within the power of Parliament to pass an Act under which special taxes would be earmarked for paying old age pensions, even though the pensions might not be related in any way to previous payments of the tax. The validity of such a scheme would, according to the evidence presented, depend upon whether or not there was a complete disjunction of the compulsory taxation measure and the pension payments. Unless it were clearly evident that the taxes would not be borne directly and solely by those who would ultimately be pensioned, the necessary disjunction would not be complete and there would always be the possibility of the courts holding the plan to be a compulsory insurance act and, hence, invalid. For illustration, if the earmarked tax were a customs duty, the decision of the courts might be different from the decision if it were an income tax; there might appear to be a less direct relationship between payment of benefits and customs duties than between payment of benefits and income tax.

In giving his views on the constitutionality of a pension plan financed in any way other than from general revenue, the witness stated that he was influenced in large measure by the 1937 judgment of the Privy Council on the validity of the Employment and Social Insurance Act of 1935. In this judgment, Lord Atkin, while observing that the federal government may, under its existing powers, impose taxation for the purpose of creating a fund for special purposes and may raise money by any mode or system of taxation, went on to state as follows: "But assuming that the Dominion has collected by means of taxation a fund, it by no means follows that any legislation which disposes of it is necessarily within Dominion competence . . . In other words, Dominion legislation, even though it deals with Dominion property, may yet be so framed as to invade civil rights within the Province, or encroach upon the classes of

subjects which are reserved to Provincial competence. It is not necessary that it should be a colourable device, or a pretence. If on the true view of the legislation it is found that in reality in pith and substance the legislation invades civil rights within the Province, or in respect of other classes of subjects otherwise encroaches upon the provincial field, the legislation will be invalid . . . An insurance Act affecting the civil rights of employers and employed in each Province . . . is invalid."

In answer to a question, the witness expressed the opinion that an agreement between the federal and provincial governments would not confer upon Parliament the authority to enact legislation which could not otherwise be enacted under the constitution. He further stated that pension schemes within the legislative competence of Parliament would not require agreements with the provinces, although agreements might be entered into for the administration of such schemes.

CHAPTER VIII

RELATIONSHIP OF OLD AGE SECURITY TO OTHER FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Evidence was presented to the Committee on the possible relation of an old age security scheme to various existing federal government programs including War Veterans Allowances, Unemployment Insurance, Canadian Government Annuities, and the National Housing Act.

1. WAR VETERANS ALLOWANCES AND OLD AGE PENSIONS

At the present time old age pensions and war veterans allowances are mutually exclusive; one may not be supplemented by the other. In general, according to the evidence presented, veterans seem to prefer the allowance to the pension, even when in individual cases the allowance may be somewhat smaller. The reason for this appears to be that veterans feel they have earned the allowance whereas the pension is looked upon as state charity.

Witnesses from the Department of Veterans Affairs pointed out that war veterans allowances are in some ways more favourable than old age pensions: for example, allowances are payable at an age 10 years earlier than old age pensions, and allowance recipients are entitled to hospitalization and medical care, whereas these services are not provided automatically or uniformly for all old age pensioners. The Chairman of the War Veterans Allowances Board expressed a personal view that, because of the advantages under War Veterans Allowances, some veterans might prefer the prospect of these allowances to anticipated benefits under a general old age retirement scheme for which contributions would be necessary.

2. INTEGRATION OF A CONTRIBUTORY OLD AGE PENSIONS SCHEME WITH UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The Deputy Minister of Labour was asked to outline to the Committee the manner in which the administration of unemployment insurance might be extended to include the operation of an old age insurance scheme. The witness indicated his belief that the Canadian people favour the insurance principle in social security and argued that the linking of the administration of an old age insurance scheme with unemployment insurance could be achieved in Canada as it has been achieved in Great Britain.

The witness suggested that the objective of a new old age pension plan should be universal benefits and universal contributions; that only a small reserve would be necessary for the old age section as compared with the unemployment section of the program; and that there is a certain value in having people make direct contributions rather than having benefits payable from general taxes, since the participant realizes in this way that his benefits are related to his contributions.

The witness proposed that as a good start toward a contributory plan, unemployment insurance administrative facilities might be expanded to include a

retirement insurance program with the same coverage which exists at present for the risk of unemployment. The self-employed might be required to purchase government annuities in the same amount as the old age pension (this proposal is discussed in detail in the next section of this Chapter). A means test pension would be required for a limited number of persons who had not made contributions or purchased these annuities.

As unemployment insurance was extended in coverage, the witness believed that the same extension would hold for old age insurance. If the government were to provide universal benefits prior to that time, contributions would be payable by one sector of the community while benefits would be available to all. However, as long as contributions were low the witness considered that there would probably be no objections to this situation.

The extension of coverage to such groups as farm-workers, fishermen and the self-employed, would raise certain difficulties but the witness did not consider these to be insurmountable. He suggested that universal coverage could best be achieved over a period of years, but that if an act were passed requiring contributions from everyone, it could, if necessary, be put into effect within six months or a year.

The witness further suggested that there are obvious advantages in having only one administrative body for old age pensions and unemployment insurance, since the administrative costs would be less than for two separate plans. In this connection he pointed out that the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the National Employment Service already have 250 branch offices in Canada. The witness considered that there would be an advantage in having collections made by the Unemployment Insurance Commission rather than by the Department of National Revenue, in that the attention of the contributor would be called more forcibly to the purpose of the contribution. Individual contribution records would have to be kept, but these would not need to be unduly complex; only the fact of contribution would have to be recorded for eligibility purposes.

Estimates were presented on the cost of collecting contributions and of maintaining individual records under a combined old age and unemployment insurance program with universal coverage. The annual cost of collecting contributions would be about \$5.7 million, or a little over one dollar per person in the labour force. In addition the annual cost of maintaining records was estimated at \$5 million. Thus the total cost of collecting contributions and of maintaining records under universal coverage for both old age and unemployment insurance might amount to \$10.7 million.¹ No estimates were submitted on costs of verification of claims, adjudication of claims or payment of benefits.

3. CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES IN RELATION TO AN OLD AGE SECURITY PROGRAM

The Deputy Minister of Labour was asked to outline to the Committee the way in which the Government Annuities Act might be utilized in relation to an old age insurance program. He suggested that, for the self-employed and others not protected against the contingencies of old age under an old age insurance program linked with unemployment insurance, it might be possible to extend the Government Annuities Act so that such persons would be required to purchase a government annuity in the amount of the old age pension. Since, for those persons coming under the insurance part of the plan, there would be contributions from employers, employees and the federal treasury, the self-

¹The cost of collection for unemployment insurance under its present coverage is \$2,716,000; the present cost of maintaining records is estimated at \$2,505,000; a total of \$5,221,000 for these two items.

employed purchasing government annuities would be at a disadvantage in terms of cost. He therefore suggested that a more equitable situation would result if the cost of annuities were reduced for the self-employed. If they were to pay 80 per cent of the cost of the specified pension they would be in the position of paying an amount roughly equivalent to the employee and employer share under the suggested insurance program.

The witness expressed the opinion that, since less than 300,000 persons have taken advantage of the opportunity of purchasing government annuities in the 42 years since they became available, some degree of compulsion or additional encouragement would probably be necessary to extend participation further.

If there were a plan for the payment of \$40 a month at age 70 it would be possible, in his opinion, to issue a new type of annuity which would commence with a specified amount at age 65 and would be reduced at age 70 by the amount of the old age pension. However, he added that it might be difficult to work out such an annuity if it had a guaranteed period, especially if the guaranteed period extended beyond age 70.

4. THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT IN RELATION TO AN OLD AGE SECURITY PROGRAM

The Committee asked the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation to submit a memorandum on the possible uses of National Housing Act facilities in connection with housing for aged persons. The memorandum is based on the assumption that to meet the need of aged persons there is required a supply of housing reserved exclusively for them, designed to meet their physical needs and carrying a rental, either economic or subsidized, which is within their ability to pay.

Section 9 of the National Housing Act permits loans by the Corporation to limited dividend companies in amounts up to 90 per cent of the lending value of the housing project. Interest on such loans is at three per cent per annum and repayment may be made over a period as long as fifty years. Housing so produced may be designated for lease to specific classes such as aged persons. This section has already been applied to provide housing for the aged in Burlington, Ontario, and in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Under Section 35 of the Act, low rental housing projects may be built, provided that an agreement is reached between the provincial and federal governments. The capital cost of such a project must be shared 25 per cent by the provincial government and 75 per cent by the federal government. Rental may be economic or subsidized; in the latter case the loss is shared by the two governments in the same ratio. British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Newfoundland have passed legislation permitting their governments to enter into such agreements. There is no provision in this section for restricting low rental housing projects to any specific class such as aged persons. The memorandum stated that it is not known whether such restriction could be applied in practice, but that the possibility might be considered by provincial and federal governments. If rental projects carrying such restrictions were acceptable, they could be subsidized to an extent that would bring them within rental levels compatible with the income of old age pensioners.

CHAPTER IX

FINDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

COMPLEX NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

1. The sum total of evidence placed before the Committee by provincial governments, representative organizations and individuals has been impressive in terms both of quantity and quality. It has served to high-light the intense complexity of the subject which was referred to the Committee for study. The evident fact is that the problem of providing security to the aged in our population is not a simple or clear-cut matter.

2. The nature of this problem can perhaps best be illustrated by pointing out in the first place that old age itself is very difficult, if not impossible, to define. We are dealing with a phenomenon, the ageing process, which is not the same for all individuals. Some persons become aged many years before others in the same community; others retain the physical capacity and ability to continue in productive employment for many years beyond what is normally considered the age for retirement. Regardless of the age which may be arbitrarily selected as normal for retirement, there are always certain individuals above that age who are capable of continuing as active members of the community; and there will likewise always be individuals below the age who will not be able to carry on in the normal way as self-supporting members of society.

INCREASE OF AGEING POPULATION

3. The Committee has also in its deliberations been faced with the fact that regardless of the age which may be selected as normal for retirement, the magnitude of the problem and the numbers of persons in the population above the selected age do not remain static. Due to improved health services and the consequent increase in the longevity of our population, along with other factors, our aged population is growing from year to year.

4. In 1931 the average life expectancy for new-born males was 60 years and for females 62.1 years. The total population of Canada over the age of 65 was 576,000, representing one in every eighteen of the total population. Since then the average life expectancy of new-born males and females has risen to 65.18 years and 69.05 years respectively (1947 figures). Combined with increased longevity was a decline in the birth rate, since reversed, which has contributed to a higher proportion of population in the advanced age brackets. The total of persons 65 or over in 1951 will number approximately 1,101,400, or one in every thirteen of our population. This trend towards an ageing population may reasonably be expected to continue through the decades ahead. It is estimated that in 1961 the population 65 and over will approximate 1,372,500, and in 1971 it will rise to 1,630,000.

5. The estimated future increases in population at different age levels, and the costs of providing universal pensions to such persons at different rates, are set forth in the following table taken from the evidence:

TABLE VIII

ESTIMATED ANNUAL COSTS OF PENSIONS PAYABLE WITHOUT MEANS TEST TO VARIOUS OLDER AGE GROUPS IN AMOUNTS OF \$30, \$40, \$50, \$60 AND \$100 MONTHLY, 1951, 1961, 1971

Age Group	Year	Number of Persons in Age Group	Annual Cost of Monthly Pensions of				
			\$30	\$40	\$50	\$60	\$100
70 and over, both sexes.....	1951	674,500	242,820,000	323,760,000	404,700,000	485,640,000	809,400,000
	1961	869,300	312,948,000	417,264,000	521,580,000	625,896,000	1,043,160,000
	1971	1,042,100	345,156,000	500,208,000	625,260,000	750,312,000	1,250,520,000
Male 70 and over, plus female 65 and over.....	1951	877,100	351,756,000	421,008,000	526,260,000	631,512,000	1,052,520,000
	1961	1,119,300	402,948,000	537,264,000	671,580,000	805,986,000	1,343,160,000
	1971	1,337,300	481,428,000	641,904,000	802,580,000	962,856,000	1,604,760,000
65 and over, both sexes.....	1951	1,101,400	396,504,000	528,672,000	660,840,000	793,008,000	1,321,680,000
	1961	1,372,500	494,100,000	658,800,000	823,500,000	988,200,000	1,647,000,000
	1971	1,630,000	586,800,000	782,400,000	978,000,000	1,173,600,000	1,956,000,000
Male 65 and over, plus female 60 and over.....	1951	1,354,100	487,476,000	649,968,000	812,460,000	974,952,000	1,624,920,000
	1961	1,667,700	600,372,000	800,496,000	1,000,620,000	1,200,744,000	2,001,240,000
	1971	1,998,000	719,280,000	959,040,000	1,198,800,000	1,438,560,000	2,397,600,000
60 and over, both sexes.....	1951	1,631,900	587,484,000	783,312,000	979,140,000	1,174,968,000	1,958,280,000
	1961	1,969,700	709,092,000	945,456,000	1,181,820,000	1,418,184,000	2,303,640,000
	1971	2,366,900	852,084,000	1,136,112,000	1,420,140,000	1,704,108,000	2,840,280,000

LATER AGES OF RETIREMENT

6. As large numbers of persons reach what may, under present circumstances, be considered the normal ages of retirement, and as they find themselves in better health, it may be expected that they will show increasing reluctance to accept the inevitability of retirement at such ages. It is in the interests of the individuals themselves and of the country as a whole that we should re-think our attitude towards continued gainful occupation of these older age groups.

7. The Committee believes that increasing emphasis should be placed on efforts to remove from people's minds the idea that there is any set or accepted age for retirement. Each individual in the nation's population should be encouraged to continue as long as possible in gainful employment.

8. Not only is this a matter of importance to individuals themselves in terms of their health and mental outlook, but it is of even greater importance to the over-all economy of the country. Surely a country like Canada, with a wealth of natural resources still in large part undeveloped, is justified in having profound faith in its economic future. If we are to develop these resources adequately, we shall need to retain in active undertakings the largest possible number of our nation's population. The Committee believes that, in the years ahead, our economic progress and prosperity will depend in significant measure on the success of efforts made to utilize to the fullest possible advantage the mature skills of these older workers.

PREMATURE AGEING AND INVALIDITY

9. The reverse of the problem of retaining older workers in the labour market is that presented by the prematurely aged and invalids who are obliged to retire from employment before their normal time. The Committee has been deeply impressed by the evidence presented as to the position in which invalids and incurables find themselves at present. It has also received representations from organizations representing the blind, and blindness is, of course, part of the total problem of invalidity. The Committee has felt, however, that the terms of reference established for it ruled out the possibility of a detailed examination of this problem as it applies to the younger age group.

SOCIAL NEEDS OF THE AGED

10. The Committee has also been faced with an impressive volume of evidence which demonstrates that old age security does not consist solely of the assurance of adequate cash income to individuals in their later years. It is important to keep in mind that income security, while an important element in the total program, is not by any means the entire answer. Adequate housing, health and welfare services, the availability of suitable part-time occupations for the aged—all these factors enter into the complex picture of the needs of this important section of the nation's population.

CONTINUED EMPLOYMENT OF OLDER WORKERS

11. Much is already being done along these lines,—for example, the efforts made by the National Employment Service of Canada to encourage the continued employment of older workers on a full or part-time basis. Much more, however, needs to be done in terms of persuading employers and governments to keep open the doors of employment opportunity to individuals who are in their middle or

later years, so that each individual with the capacity for useful and productive employment will be afforded equal opportunity to contribute his or her share to national production and to national well-being.

HEALTH PROGRAMS

12. With regard to medical and health programs for the aged members of the population, the Committee has noted the extent to which some of the provinces have developed well-organized programs in this field. These undertakings, the Committee feels, should be encouraged and further developed, particularly in those provinces which have not yet undertaken special programs to meet the health needs of the aged. Any lessening of the burden on the provinces of providing income security for the aged may enable them to develop more adequate hospital and medical care services for this section of the population.

HOUSING NEEDS

13. The Committee has also considered the housing needs of the aged and the possibilities now open to private organizations, provincial and municipal authorities under amended provisions of the National Housing Act. It is the Committee's view that due to the comparative recency of these amendments full advantage has not yet been taken of the opportunities thus afforded. It considers that further exploratory work should be undertaken for the purpose of seeing how the machinery already in existence can be developed and further expanded in order to make possible a more adequate solution of this urgent aspect of the problem of old age security.

EMPLOYEE PENSION PLANS

14. Within recent years there has been a remarkable development of employee pension plans designed to provide a measure of old age security for the more fortunate section of the employed population that happens to be covered.

15. The efforts that have been made, particularly during the past few years, to provide retirement security for employees are worthy of commendation. Employee pension plans have already made a significant contribution to the provision of retirement security for an important section of the Canadian labour force.

16. The Committee has recognized in the course of its deliberations that it would be rendering a disservice to this important segment of the Canadian labour force if it were to consider any plan of governmental intervention which would have as one of its results, intended or otherwise, any diminution of the interest and concern currently being shown by employers in the provision of old age security for their employees.

17. It must be recognized, however, that present employee pension plans have a very uneven effect over the entire working force. Some groups of employees are covered adequately, some inadequately, others not at all. Furthermore the development of separate employee pension schemes tends to restrict the mobility of labour by tying the employee to a particular employer. To the extent that these plans differ one from the other, to the extent that prosperous industries can afford to provide them and others not, the result is to confuse and to complicate the over-all picture.

18. These difficulties are further intensified by the fact that to a certain degree the costs of these employee pension plans are, like higher wages, passed on to the consumer in added production costs, with the result that the entire population finds itself indirectly paying part of the cost of pensions for the more fortunate groups.

19. All this has made it imperative that the Committee should endeavour to see what kind of a scheme it could develop on a universal basis which, by its very simplicity, would make it possible for these industries to adjust their private pension plans so as to fit into governmental provisions, and would stimulate the development of new pension plans, particularly among smaller businesses.

20. The Committee feels that any plan to be considered should not interfere with employee pension plans, the purchase of governmental or private annuities, or private savings. Any scheme conceived under public auspices should be such as to place a floor under these private or collective provisions for retirement security; this would make possible the development under private initiative of supplemental programs which, taken together with governmental provisions, would result in more adequate retirement security for the largest possible number of Canadians.

21. While a simple basic scheme under governmental auspices should support and stimulate employee pension plans, there is also room for improvement in these private plans which would eliminate some of their inadequacies and complications. Some improvement has already been effected by the insistence of the income tax authorities upon certain minimum conditions as to vesting of pension rights in approved pension plans, but it is the Committee's view that further improvement could be effected, without imposing unnecessary hindrances on the development of private plans, by requiring, as a condition of income tax exemption, a greater degree of transferability of individual pensions rights.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES

22. It is also important that the provision of basic old age security should do nothing to weaken the incentive of the individual to provide through personal saving for his old age. Moreover, every facility should be offered to make it possible for the individual to make regular contributions for this purpose. The Committee reviewed the operations of government annuities and believes that their purchase should be encouraged and that the merits of this particular form of saving should be made more widely known by a suitable campaign of advertising and by other methods designed to facilitate their purchase.

OTHER CLAIMS TO PRIORITY

23. Finally, in its study of the old age security systems in effect in other countries, and in its consideration of the evidence presented by representative Canadian organizations and individuals, the Committee has had to keep constantly in mind the place of old age in an over-all social security program. While the terms of reference of the Committee have limited its study to the specific field of old age security, it has not felt it advisable to overlook the fact that there are other areas of social need in which governments, both provincial and federal, may be called upon to take in the future a substantial measure of responsibility.

24. Present expenditures on all forms of social security in Canada have already reached impressive proportions. Family allowances in 1950-51 will cost in excess of \$300 million. Military pensions, war veterans allowances and other health and welfare services provided for ex-service personnel through the Department of Veterans Affairs total in excess of \$150 million annually. Present expenditures on old age assistance, federal and provincial, will come close to \$136 million in the current fiscal year. Unemployment insurance benefits in the fiscal year just closed were in excess of \$85 million. In addition to these items of major importance, public expenditures on all levels of government for health and hospital care total close to \$150 million annually; expenditures on workmen's compensation, provincial mothers' allowances and other provincial or local welfare services approximate \$100 million annually. The total annual cost of health and welfare services to the people of Canada provided at public expense by all levels of government, can presently be estimated on a conservative basis at not less than \$1 billion annually. This is an impressive total, and means the diversion of a not inconsiderable proportion of the national income into this important field of health and welfare services.

25. Nor has the Committee overlooked other social security programs which have been widely advocated, such as health insurance, invalidity pensions, etc. These are not, of course, matters which come within the Committee's terms of reference. Furthermore, the Committee has not been able to obtain precise data which would enable it to assess accurately the magnitude of the cost of programs of this nature. It has been estimated, however, that the over-all cost of a comprehensive system of health insurance would probably be not less than \$300 million annually, although it must be added that a large proportion of such an amount would represent not a new burden on the people of Canada, but merely a rechannelling of existing expenditures on various forms of health care. So far as pensions for invalidity are concerned, an amount of the order of \$40 to \$50 million might be involved, depending on the details of the program and the nature of the eligibility test which might be applied.

26. These and other expenditures which are advocated from time to time represent substantial additions to the amounts which Canadians through their various governments are presently being called upon to provide for social security purposes. The Committee, having carefully examined these aspects of the problem, considers that it must avoid suggesting such a substantial diversion of the total national income into a program for the aged as to preclude the possibility of developing in years to come a fully balanced social security system.

THREE MAIN ALTERNATIVES

27. The study which the Committee has given to old age security systems operated in other countries has made it clear that the choice lies among three main alternatives:

- (a) old age assistance;
- (b) an insurance system;
- (c) a universal pay-as-you-go system.

It is, of course, possible to develop programs embodying features of two or even all three of these systems. This is, in fact demonstrated by the studies of the Committee with respect to programs in effect in other countries.

28. It may be helpful to outline briefly the main features of each of the systems here mentioned.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

29. Under an old age assistance program, the determining factor, both as to receipt of assistance and as to amount of assistance, is the need of the individual. This is the system that we have presently in effect in Canada. Any system of old age assistance involves investigation and inquiry into the individual resources of the applicant with a view to determining eligibility for assistance and the amount thereof. It is this feature of the old age assistance program which has been most strongly criticized.

30. But it must be kept in mind in this connection that such investigation procedures are an almost inevitable requirement of any old age security system which derives its funds from the general revenues of the country, rather than from specific contributions levied for the purpose. Furthermore, it can probably be said that a system of old age assistance based on the needs of the individual assures the most sparing use of such revenues as may be available from the general treasury.

31. Even under the present old age assistance program in Canada, costs have been steadily rising, and for the current year will amount to approximately \$136 million. Were it not for the fact that the present program in Canada involves these procedures for the determination of individual need, the burden on the general revenues of the federal and provincial governments would be in excess of \$300 million annually at the present time.

OLD AGE INSURANCE

32. The underlying principle of an old age insurance system is that the individuals who are protected under the system provide for their own pensions by regular contributions. In effect, the contribution made by the individual under an insurance system is regarded by him as an investment, and the pension which he ultimately receives is related to the amount or number of his earlier contributions. The great strength of an insurance system lies in the fact that the individual who is covered in the scheme has earned the right to his pension by his own individual contributions or by contributions made on his behalf by his employer.

33. However, by its very nature, the benefit earned by an individual depends not only upon the amount of his contribution, but also upon the period during which he is covered in the scheme. Therefore, those who enter the scheme late in life can expect to build up only a small pension when they reach retirement age. Moreover, as other countries have found, it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to apply such a scheme universally, particularly to the self-employed group, including the large part of the population which gains its livelihood from farming.

34. Consequently, even under an insurance system universal in scope, there would still be need for old age assistance on a large scale for many years; and to the extent that such an insurance system did not cover such groups as the self-employed, the problem of old age assistance would persist indefinitely. This fact is clearly brought out in the experience of all countries where an old age insurance program has been in effect.

35. Some of the weaknesses of the insurance approach and the continuing need for old age assistance could be minimized by combining old age insurance with a universal minimum benefit financed out of general taxes. But to the extent that this minimum benefit approaches adequacy and is paid without

regard to a record of prior contributions, it weakens the link between the individual's contribution and benefit which is the essential strength of the insurance system itself.

36. The insurance system also involves the setting up of a reserve fund, out of which benefits are ultimately to be paid, and the recording of premiums throughout the working life of each of the insured.

37. These administrative difficulties and inherent weaknesses of the insurance approach from the viewpoint of providing adequate old age security for the population as a whole must be weighed against the psychological values of such a scheme.

UNIVERSAL PAY-AS-YOU-GO SYSTEM

38. The universal pay-as-you-go system of old age security is designed to avoid the chief weaknesses of the insurance approach by assuring benefits to the entire population in the eligible age group. It does not attempt to relate the benefit which an individual receives or the amount of that benefit to the individual record of contributions. Under a universal pay-as-you-go system it is still necessary to face up to the total costs involved and to collect from those who will ultimately benefit a portion of their earnings in order to meet the cost of paying pensions to those who are now eligible. By this device of pay-as-you-go, the necessity for the accumulation of a reserve fund can be avoided, and it becomes unnecessary to keep records of the amount or number of individual contributions.

39. There is, the Committee recognizes, in the universal pay-as-you-go system, some loss of the psychological values inherent in the insurance approach, arising out of the fact that no direct relationship exists between the record of prior contributions and the right to benefit. For this reason it is important that any universal pay-as-you-go system should be solidly based on a revenue system that involves direct contributions for old age security purposes from the largest possible number of citizens.

40. The universal pay-as-you-go system is, of course, costly by its very nature. Benefit payments cannot be limited to that section of the population which can prove need, as in the case of old age assistance, or to those who have previously made the required number of contributions, as in the insurance approach. Considerations such as these have made it necessary for countries such as New Zealand and Sweden to set the rate of their present universal benefits substantially below minimum subsistence levels. Such considerations have also led the Committee, after close study of the financial implications, to the view that benefit rates under any universal system that may be considered should not be set so high as to make the over-all cost too burdensome.

41. This argument has added force for a country of such wide expanses and diversified conditions as Canada. And flat rate benefit for a married couple which would be reasonably adequate in an urban area where living costs are high would almost certainly place beneficiaries in the low-income areas of many of the provinces on a level of living superior to that prevailing in the locality as a whole. It is considered, therefore, that the rate of benefit paid should be set at such a level as to avoid so far as possible the social inequities of a situation in which the retired beneficiary group might find themselves in more favourable economic circumstances than those not yet retired who are still actually engaged in productive employment.

42. At the same time, care should also be taken not to diminish the area of incentive for private savings or for supplementary provision of old age security through employee pension schemes or individual purchase of annuities.

COMMITTEE'S OPINION

43. The Committee found some advantages in each of the three systems which it studied. On balance, however, the opinion of the Committee with respect to the population presently of pensionable age (70 and over) is that the universal pay-as-you-go system is most suitable to Canadian circumstances. It can be assumed that the great proportion of the individuals in this age group have retired from active employment, and it is a fact that nearly one-half are now in receipt of old age assistance.

44. The Committee further believes that such a program can be financed and administered satisfactorily only by the federal government. Only the federal authority can establish a sufficiently broad base of contributions to make such a program possible, and only the federal authority can ensure that an individual will receive the benefit to which he has contributed, regardless of whether he moves from one province to another.

45. The Committee has not felt, however, that it would be discharging properly its duties if it were to deal solely with the group presently of pensionable age and overlook the needs of a significant section of the population in the younger age group 65 to 69, many of whom, while younger in years, are no longer able to carry on without assistance.

46. Application of the universal pay-as-you-go system to this younger age group would increase substantially the over-all cost. The difference between the cost of a universal pay-as-you-go pension of \$40 a month at age 70 (\$324 million) and a universal pay-as-you-go pension of \$40 a month at age 65 (\$528 million) amounts to \$204 million.

47. It may be doubted whether, in terms of priorities, the diversion of such a large extra amount of the national income to this particular group can be justified, particularly when such a large proportion of the people in this age group are still actively engaged in productive employment and self-supporting. There is an advantage in universality when the large majority of the age group concerned is retired. That advantage does not obtain to the same extent when the majority of the age group concerned is still active and self-supporting.

48. These considerations have led the Committee to the view that any program of old age security to be applied to persons in the age group 65 to 69 should involve some principle of selectivity, and this, in the Committee's judgment, involves the application of a suitable test of eligibility, designed to ensure assistance to persons in this age group most in need of it.

49. As already pointed out in Chapter II of this report it may be argued that such a test serves the double purpose of keeping costs within reasonable limits, and of encouraging the largest possible number of individuals 65 to 69 to continue in gainful employment. This latter consideration is of particular importance when it is realized that, with increasing longevity, the numbers of persons reaching 65 may be expected to increase substantially in future years. As already indicated, the population 65 and over will be 1,101,400 in 1951, and this number will rise, at a greater rate than the increase in our total population, to 1,372,500 in 1961 and to 1,630,000 in 1971. If universal benefits of \$40 per month were to be provided to all persons in this age group, the cost would rise from \$528,672,000 in 1951 to \$658,800,000 in 1961, to \$782,400,000 in 1971.

50. The Committee is not persuaded that the people of Canada would, at this juncture, be prepared to divert such a substantial proportion of the total national income to old age security purposes, particularly when, as the evidence

demonstrates, there are other priorities of unmet need, and other responsibilities, the magnitude of which is as yet unknown, which may fall upon the shoulders of the Canadian people in the field of national security.

51. All things considered, therefore, the Committee is of the opinion that the most suitable old age security plan for Canada under present circumstances consists of a two-fold program, as follows:

- (a) A universal pay-as-you-go program applicable to all persons 70 years of age and over, based on the contributory principle and administered by the federal government. The benefit should be a flat, uniform amount of \$40 a month for all eligible persons, and eligibility should be based solely on age and a suitable residence qualification.
- (b) For the age group 65 and over not eligible for the universal benefit, old age assistance at the rate of \$40 a month should be available, subject to an eligibility test in some respects similar to that which exists under the present old age assistance program, but modified to take account of the different characteristics of the age group to which this test is to apply, and adjusted in such a way as to recognize to a greater extent than at present the desirability of encouraging recipients to earn supplemental income.

52. One important result of lowering the age of eligibility on a selective basis to 65 would be to make provision for a substantial number of persons presently in need because of premature ageing or of invalidity. To the extent that the age of eligibility under old age assistance is lowered to 65 it can be considered as making a significant contribution to the security needs of the disabled members of the population in the upper age groups.

53. Because a program of the assistance type requires individualized treatment, it is important that it should continue to be administered by the provinces. In order, however, to limit the financial burden on the provinces, the Committee believes that the provincial share of such a program should be somewhat less than the cost to which they are committed under present legislation. This objective, according to the Committee's estimates, would be achieved if the federal government were prepared to share the cost of the assistance program on a fifty-fifty basis.

54. The two-fold program here set forth would accomplish the two main objectives of abolition of the means test from the present federal-provincial old age assistance program and of lowering the age of eligibility for old age assistance to 65 years. The main body of evidence placed before the Committee gave the highest priority, in that order, to the attainment of these ends.

Cost

55. The Committee recognizes that this is an expensive program—a program which overnight would increase three-fold the combined expenditure of federal and provincial governments under the present old age assistance scheme.

56. An expenditure amounting to \$388 million (estimated) in the year 1951 for the program outlined above is not one which any group of responsible legislators would favour if they had any fears that the cost would be more than the people of Canada were able or willing to pay, or if they were not deeply convinced that the Canadian people are firm in their desire to achieve for our aged people the ends of social justice. Such a program would indeed place Canada without question in the forefront of the nations of the world in respect to old age security.

57. A \$40 universal benefit at age 70 is equivalent to an estate, valued on an annuity basis, of \$4,690 for males aged 70, \$5,500 for females aged 70, and \$10,190 for a married couple of eligible age. This takes no account of the value of old age assistance payments to persons in the age group 65 to 69.

58. Looking at such benefits from an economic point of view, it may be assumed that most of them will be spent on the basic necessities of life—food, clothing, shelter and medical attention. Like family allowances, the program here contemplated would tend to stabilize consumer purchasing power and employment, particularly in less favourable economic periods.

59. The Committee has carefully considered the argument that such a universal system for persons 70 and over is economically wasteful in that it provides the same benefit to rich and poor alike regardless of their need. It is true, of course, that, under any system which abolishes the means test for the group presently of pensionable age, benefits will be paid to some persons who do not "need" them on any test of personal need. But it must be remembered that to the extent that the universal pay-as-you-go system is based on individual contributions, individuals in the upper income groups would, through their personal contributions, have bought and paid for their own retirement security, as well as making a substantial contribution towards the cost of retirement security for others. In view of these facts, the Committee does not consider that it would be equitable to impose a "means test in reverse" and wholly deny retirement benefits to those individuals who have actually made the largest direct contributions to the revenues from which the universal benefits will be paid.

60. A certain amount of the benefits paid to persons in the upper income levels will be recovered through the normal operation of the income tax, if benefits are considered as taxable income. Furthermore, if the special income tax exemption of \$500 presently applicable to persons 65 and over were to be withdrawn from persons receiving the universal benefit, an additional amount of the order of \$6 million would be recovered. The Committee has not considered it necessary to deal with this problem beyond pointing out that any adjustments which may be considered necessary or desirable can be made, as in the case of family allowances, through alteration of prevailing income tax exemptions.

DISTRIBUTION OF COST

61. The introduction of a universal pension of \$40 a month at age 70 would relieve the provinces of the cost which they are now bearing under the federal-provincial program of old age assistance. This would enable the provinces to share in the cost of old age assistance to those over age 65 who will not be eligible for the universal pension.

62. The information placed before the Committee indicates that the total cost of old age assistance to those found eligible over age 65 would not exceed \$64 million at the present time under an eligibility test similar to that which now exists under the old age assistance program. If, therefore, one-half of the cost of the assistance program were to be paid by the federal government, the provinces would be left to pay about \$32 million, or slightly less than the cost that they now bear under the joint program of assistance at age 70. It should also be kept in mind that the provinces would, in addition, be relieved of certain expenditures which they are presently making, together with the municipalities, in respect to public assistance and institutional care for groups 65 years of age and over.

63. On the basis of these estimates, the total cost of the federal share of the combined program of universal pensions and old age assistance would be as follows:

(a) Universal pensions at age 70.....	\$324,000,000
(b) Federal share of old age assistance at age 65.	32,000,000
	\$356,000,000

At the present time the federal share of the old age assistance program for those 70 and over is about \$100 million. In addition, certain other costs, such as war veterans allowances for those 70 and over and assistance to aged Indians, amounting to about \$6 million, would be absorbed into the total program as envisaged. The net additional funds required to finance the federal share of the program would therefore be of the order of \$250 million.

METHODS OF FINANCING

64. The Committee is in favour of the contributory principle, not only because of the importance of this in raising total moneys required, but also because of the importance of establishing a close association in the mind of the individual between his contribution to the cost and the ultimate benefit he is to receive.

65. In considering how the cost could best be distributed fairly over the whole population, the Committee paid particular attention to the estimates given in Chapter VI of the theoretical yields of various tax and contribution rates. In reviewing the methods of raising the necessary revenues, the Committee sought to find some system of contributions which was at once practical and which achieved the objective of requiring a direct and conscious payment by the largest possible number of those who will benefit from the program.

66. A three-way basis of sharing the cost, involving contributions from individuals, from employers and from the general revenues of the country, was considered as a possible method of raising the revenue necessary to meet the federal share of the program. This is, of course, only one possibility among many; it is put forward as an idea worthy of consideration rather than as the final view of the Committee.

(1) Under such a tripartite arrangement, each individual would be required so far as possible to make a direct contribution out of his individual income or earnings. If the ideal of universal contributions is to be approached, if not fully attained, it would be necessary to require contributions from individuals who are now exempt from the payment of income tax. There would, of course, inevitably be some individuals with incomes so low in relation to their personal and family responsibilities that they could not be expected to bear their share. Such individuals would clearly have to be excluded from the requirement to make contributions.

(2) A tripartite arrangement such as the Committee considered would also provide for the direct participation of employers in sharing the cost of pensions for their own employees. No new principle would be involved here, since a precedent has already been set for employer participation in existing unemployment insurance legislation.

(3) Finally, since expenditures which are now being made out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund would be absorbed into the program here set forth, the federal government would be expected to become a partner in such a tripartite scheme to the extent of contributing to the total cost of the program an amount not less than that which is now being paid out of

general revenues under the various assistance programs. If an allocation of the cost along these lines were to be considered, the federal contribution might be regarded as being roughly equivalent to the cost of providing benefits to those individuals and families in the lowest income groups from whom no direct individual contribution could reasonably be expected.

(4) On the assumption set forth in (3) above, that the contribution from general revenues should approximate present costs, it would follow that the additional amount of \$250 million required to implement the over-all program would have to be obtained from employer and individual contributions. The various rates of contribution that might be required to raise such a sum can be found in Chapter VI.

67. The Committee, however, did not consider that it was part of its responsibility to do more than indicate possible forms of contribution. The raising of revenues is a technical problem which bears a close relation to fiscal policy in general, and the Committee did not feel that it should suggest more than the main outlines and principles to be followed.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENT

68. The establishment of an old age security system such as that which is here set forth would, as already stated, place residents of Canada in a favoured position compared to the residents of other countries. Such a system, moreover, does not contemplate the limitation of eligibility for benefit to those who are citizens of Canada nor to those who can demonstrate that they have established an individual record of contributions during their working years.

69. In order to qualify for the universal pension at 70 years of age, an individual should have to reside for a reasonable period of time in Canada during his earning years and be liable during these years to make his required contribution to the old age security program. In the Committee's view, it is not unreasonable to suggest that for the universal pension program a residence requirement of twenty years should be established similar to that which exists now under the present federal-provincial old age assistance program.

70. With respect to an old age assistance program for persons 65 years of age and over on the basis of an eligibility test, it is the Committee's view that a requirement of fifteen years' residence should be considered.

CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS

71. It would appear from the opinion expressed to the Committee by the Deputy Minister of Justice, that a contributory scheme of old age security similar to unemployment insurance could not be instituted without an amendment to the constitution, and an amendment might be necessary to give Parliament authority to impose a social security tax "earmarked" for the payment of old age pensions.

72. If any change in the constitution is necessary, consideration might be given by the federal and provincial governments to an amendment which would give concurrent jurisdiction to Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures in the field of old age security, since the participation of both is obviously necessary to a satisfactory old age security program.

73. Moreover, in order to implement an over-all old age security program of the type set forth in this report, it must be recognized that the consent of the provincial governments would have to be obtained to the termination of the present arrangements under the existing Old Age Pensions Act which bind the

federal government unilaterally under Section 4 of the Act to a ten-year period of future operation. The Committee trusts that the views herein set forth will appeal to the provincial governments as worthy of favourable consideration.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. KING,
JEAN LESAGE,
Joint Chairmen.

OTTAWA, June 28, 1950.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 29th June, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 29th June, 1950

No. 1.

Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for the consideration of the Report of the Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.—(*Honourable Senator Robertson*).

No. 2.

9th May,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar, that the Senate of Canada approves of the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.—(*Honourable Senator Euler*).

No. 64

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

 Thursday, 29th June, 1950

3 p.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Dupuis,	Grant,	McKeen,
Beauregard,	DuTremblay,	Horner,	McLean,
Bishop,	Emmerson,	Hugessen,	Nicol,
Bouffard,	Euler,	Isnor,	Petten,
Burchill,	Fafard,	King,	Reid,
Burke,	Fallis,	Kinley,	Robertson,
Calder,	Farquhar,	Lacasse,	Roebuck,
Comeau,	Ferland,	Lambert,	Stambaugh,
Daigle,	Gladstone,	MacKinnon,	Stevenson,
David,	Godbout,	Marcotte,	Taylor,
Davis,	Golding,	McDonald,	Turgeon,
Duff,	Gouin,	McGuire,	Vaillancourt,
Duffus,			Veniot.

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (318), intituled: "An Act to amend the Prisons and Reformatories Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Robertson then moved that the Bill be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,
It was resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was read the second time.

The said Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill, without any amendment.

The Honourable Senator Fallis, for the Honourable Senator Paterson, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their twelfth Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:

WEDNESDAY, 28th June, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts beg leave to make their twelfth Report, as follows:—

Your Committee have in obedience to the Order of Reference of 12th June, 1950, considered the following Report from the Civil Service Commission:—

"June 9, 1950.

TO

THE HONOURABLE THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts recommended, on May 17, 1950, that the Clerk of the Senate be instructed to request the Civil Service Commission to wholly exclude from the operation of the Civil Service Act the position of First Clerk Assistant, and to provide that in all respects such position shall be dealt with by Resolution of the Senate.

The Civil Service Commission notes that the corresponding position on the staff of the House of Commons, Clerk Assistant, is wholly excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act and is of opinion that similar treatment should be applied to the position of First Clerk Assistant on the staff of the Senate. It accordingly recommends, under Section 59 of the Civil Service Act, that the position designated by the Senate as First Clerk Assistant, and classified by the Civil Service Commission as Assistant Clerk of the Senate (\$5400-

6000) be wholly exempt from the operation of the Civil Service Act with effect from October 1, 1949, and that it thereafter be dealt with by Resolution of the Senate.

C. H. BLAND,
Chairman.

S. G. NELSON,
Commissioner.

A. J. BOUDREAU,
Commissioner.

Respectfully submitted,

ÉLIE BEAUREGARD,
Speaker of the Senate."

Your Committee recommend that the said Report be approved.

All which is respectfully submitted.

N. M. PATERSON,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Fallis, for the Honourable Senator Paterson, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their thirteenth Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:

WEDNESDAY, 28th June, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts beg leave to make their thirteenth Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that the Clerk of the Senate recommend to the Civil Service Commission that the rates of compensation for the positions of Chief of English Minutes and Journals and Chief of French Minutes and Journals be revised to correspond more equitably with comparable positions in the House of Commons.

All which is respectfully submitted.

N. M. PATERSON,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Fallis, for the Honourable Senator Paterson, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their fourteenth Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, 28th June, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts beg leave to make their fourteenth Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that the plan of organization of the Senate be amended by adding thereto the following positions:—

Assistant Chief of Protective Service.

Chief Repairman.

All which is respectfully submitted.

N. M. PATERSON,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Fallis, for the Honourable Senator Paterson, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their fifteenth Report.

The same was then read by the Clerk as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, 28th June, 1950.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts beg leave to make their fifteenth Report, as follows:—

Your Committee have in obedience to the Order of Reference of June 12, 1950, considered the following Report from the Civil Service Commission:—

“June 10, 1950

TO

THE HONOURABLE THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

Under Section 59 of the Civil Service Act, it is recommended that the following be approved:—

That position SC-A-47, Parliamentary Confidential Messenger, be exempt from Section 13 of the Civil Service Act in order to provide for the permanent appointment of Mr. Walter Thomas Mathews at \$2040 per annum, a rate higher than the minimum, effective April 1, 1950, but that in all other respects the position be subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Act;

That positions SC-A-23, Miss Marguerite McDonald, SC-A-57, Miss Marie T. Bilodeau, and SC-A-58, Miss Gabrielle Fortier, Clerks, Grade 3, be exempt from Section 13 of the Civil Service Act in order to provide for their permanent appointment at \$2280 per annum, the maximum of the class, effective from July 1, 1950, but that in all other respects the positions be subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Act.

It is the practice to appoint employees of the Senate on a permanent basis at a rate as close as possible to their annual salary rate on a temporary basis. This rate, however, should not be higher than the maximum of the class.

C. H. BLAND,
Chairman.

S. G. NELSON,
Commissioner.

A. J. BOUDREAU,
Commissioner.

Respectfully submitted,

ÉLIE BEAUREGARD,
Speaker of the Senate.”

Your Committee recommend that the said Report be approved.

All which is respectfully submitted.

N. M. PATERSON,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The said Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Robertson laid on the Table:—

Report of the Civil Service Commission for the calendar year 1949.

Copy of the Auditor General's report on the audit of the accounts of the National Battlefields Commission for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1950, containing a statement of its receipts and disbursements as required by Section 12 of an Act respecting the National Battlefields Act, Quebec, being Chapter 57 of the Statutes of 1908.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Euler, seconded by the Honourable Senator Crerar—

That the Senate of Canada approves the calling by the United States of America of a Convention of delegates from the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty and representing the principal political parties of such democracies, for the purpose of exploring how far their peoples and the peoples of such other democracies as the Convention may invite to send delegates, can apply among them within the framework of the United Nations, the principles of federal union.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Euler moved that the said motion be amended by striking out the words "by the United States of America".

After debate, and—

The question being put on the motion in amendment,
It was resolved in the affirmative.

The question being again put on the main motion, as amended,
It was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion for concurrence in the Report of the Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

After debate, it was—

Ordered, That further debate on the said motion be adjourned until to-morrow.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Petten called the attention of the Senate to some of the advantages accruing to Canada and Newfoundland as the result of Confederation.

With leave of the Senate, and—

On motion of the Honourable Senator Robertson, it was—

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns to-day, it do stand adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Friday, 30th June, 1950

Presentation of Petitions.
Reports of Committees.

Reading of Petitions.
Notices of Inquiries and Motions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Friday, 30th June, 1950

29th June,—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for the concurrence in the Report of the Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.—(*Honourable Senator Taylor*).

No. 65

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Friday, 30th June, 1950

11 a.m.

The Honourable ÉLIE BEAUREGARD, Speaker

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Duffus,	Horner,	McLean,
Beauregard,	Dupuis,	Hugessen,	Paterson,
Bishop,	Euler,	Isnor,	Petten,
Bouffard,	Fafard,	King,	Reid,
Burchill,	Fallis,	Kinley,	Roebuck,
Burke,	Ferland,	Lacasse,	Stambaugh,
Comeau,	Gladstone,	Lambert,	Stevenson,
Daigle,	Godbout,	MacKinnon,	Taylor,
Davis,	Golding,	Marcotte,	Vaillancourt.
Duff,	Grant,	McKeen,	

PRAYERS.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that he had received a communication from the Assistant Secretary to the Governor General—

The same was then read by the Honourable the Speaker, as follows:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

OTTAWA

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

30th June, 1950.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Honourable Patrick Kerwin, acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, will proceed today to the Senate Chamber at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of proroguing the present Session of Parliament.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. F. DELAUTE,

Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The Honourable
The Speaker of the Senate,
Ottawa.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the Table.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion for concurrence in the Report of the Special Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

After further debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,
It was resolved in the affirmative.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill (319), intituled: "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1951", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The said Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen then moved that the Bill be now read a second time.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the said motion,
It was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

The said Bill was, on division, read the second time.

The said Bill was, on division, then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill shall pass.

It was, on division, resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint that House that the Senate have passed this Bill.

The Senate adjourned during pleasure.

After a while the Honourable Patrick Kerwin, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, in his capacity as Deputy Governor General, having come and being seated at the foot of the Throne—

The Honourable the Speaker commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the House of Commons and acquaint that House that:—

“It is the Honourable the Deputy Governor General’s desire that they attend him immediately in the Senate Chamber.”

The House of Commons being come.

The Clerk read the titles of the Bills to be assented to, as follows:—

- An Act for the relief of Marilyn Ruth Cohen Novak.
- An Act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Bernatchez Russell.
- An Act for the relief of Winnifred Evelyn Thompson Clift.
- An Act for the relief of Maida Maria Howard Martin.
- An Act for the relief of June Hedy Leshynska Thompson.
- An Act for the relief of Rosemary Smalley Carrier.
- An Act for the relief of Arthur William Goodson.
- An Act for the relief of Dorothy Melbourne Davis Wand.
- An Act for the relief of Frank Lear Rogers.
- An Act for the relief of Roma Leduc.
- An Act for the relief of Edna Rosaline Casavant Dufresne.
- An Act for the relief of Leo Berger.
- An Act for the relief of Katherine Madge Samworth Monty.
- An Act for the relief of Clara Rosen Freedman.
- An Act for the relief of Frances Berman Mellor, otherwise known as Sharie Sinclair.
- An Act for the relief of Rodolphe Durand.
- An Act for the relief of Helen Leck Karazsi.
- An Act for the relief of Sadie Chernin Petruska, otherwise known as Sadie Chernin Prince.
- An Act for the relief of Audrey Phyllis Angela Blom Rochfort.
- An Act for the relief of Patricia Ruth Segall Wener.
- An Act for the relief of Sophie Piatkowski Demyk.
- An Act for the relief of Hilda Brooks Nangreaves.
- An Act for the relief of Zemelia Katrina Ayoub MacDonald.
- An Act for the relief of Margaret Mary Hamel Whittaker.
- An Act for the relief of Lewis Benjamin Wyman.
- An Act for the relief of Edna Dora Tucker Conley.
- An Act for the relief of Dorothy Marguerite Lester McBride.
- An Act for the relief of Josephine Rood Trottier.
- An Act for the relief of Margaret Irene Sinden Brown.
- An Act for the relief of Camille Poulin.
- An Act for the relief of Elisa Macdonald Mitchell Brock.
- An Act for the relief of Theodore Levasseur.
- An Act for the relief of Mary Marguerite Harvie Fine.
- An Act for the relief of Joseph Lucien Andre Bergeron.
- An Act for the relief of Thelma Leggo Chicoine.

- An Act for the relief of Anna Kathleen Olga McCone Shaw.
 An Act for the relief of Martin Luke Marlow.
 An Act for the relief of Helena Wilhelmina Thornburg Lawton.
 An Act for the relief of Bonnie Ruth McNab Sarrasin.
 An Act for the relief of Lyndia Betsy Mayes Bernier.
 An Act for the relief of Sarah Modlinsky Markis.
 An Act for the relief of Anna Patiris Sarakinis.
 An Act for the relief of Julia Ann Ramsell Blane.
 An Act for the relief of Cyrile-Orance-Horence Presseau.
 An Act for the relief of Paul Edmond Meerte.
 An Act for the relief of Charles George Storey.
 An Act for the relief of Mary Muriel Inez Larman Jarry.
 An Act for the relief of Mary Zilda Alix Runcie.
 An Act for the relief of Aili Esteri Kanaanpaa Toebben.
 An Act for the relief of Pierre Bouchard.
 An Act for the relief of William Aubrey Ricardo Aird.
 An Act for the relief of Marguerite Carmen Samson Wrigglesworth.
 An Act for the relief of Andrew Cerat.
 An Act for the relief of Marie Lucille Giselle Roy Veilleux.
 An Act for the relief of Mabel Pearl Speirs Lazor.
 An Act for the relief of Lena Grace Connolly Hibberd.
 An Act for the relief of Lilian Ferguson Gardner.
 An Act for the relief of Marion Leonard Ryan.
 An Act for the relief of Joseph Georges Neville Poirier.
 An Act for the relief of Marie Gisele St. Laurent Therrien.
 An Act for the relief of Norah Nichol Meighen Allan.
 An Act for the relief of Dora Eleanor Chalmers Grisley.
 An Act for the relief of Ruth Desiree Morrisette Chevalier.
 An Act for the relief of Richard Martello Johnston.
 An Act for the relief of Ernest Beliveau.
 An Act for the relief of David Allan Ferguson.
 An Act for the relief of Ann Louise Fuller Brais.
 An Act for the relief of Helen Leola Davidson Hunter.
 An Act to amend the Aeronautics Act.
 An Act to amend The Tariff Board Act.
 An Act to amend The National Parks Act.
 An Act to amend The Electricity Inspection Act, 1928.
 An Act to amend the Gas Inspection Act.
 An Act respecting the Units of Electrical and Photometric Measure.
 An Act to amend The Income Tax Act.
 An Act to provide for the Publication of Statutory Regulations.
 An Act to amend The Department of Transport Stores Act.
 An Act to provide for the Payment and Distribution of Prize Money.
 An Act to amend the Militia Pension Act and change the Title thereof.
 An Act to amend The Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939.
 An Act to amend The War Veterans' Allowance Act, 1946.
 An Act to amend The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1935.
 An Act to amend The Foreign Insurance Companies Act, 1932.
 An Act to amend The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act,
 1932.
 An Act respecting Defence Supplies and Projects.
 An Act respecting National Defence.
 An Act to amend the Trust Companies Act.

An Act to amend the Loan Companies Act.

An Act to amend The Canada Grain Act.

An Act to provide for the Operation and Maintenance of a Residence for the Prime Minister of Canada.

An Act to authorize the provision of moneys to meet certain capital expenditures made and capital indebtedness incurred by the Canadian National Railways System during the calendar year 1950, and to authorize the guarantee by His Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railway Company.

An Act to amend The Judges Act, 1946.

An Act to amend The Dominion Elections Act, 1938.

An Act to amend the Statute Law.

An Act to incorporate The Association of Kinsmen Clubs.

An Act to amend The Canada-United States of America Tax Convention Act, 1943, and the Canada-United States of America Tax Convention Act, 1944.

An Act to amend The Canadian Citizenship Act.

An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act, 1934.

An Act to amend The Official Secrets Act.

An Act respecting the National Film Board.

An Act to amend the Prisons and Reformatories Act.

To these Bills the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate in the following words:—

“In His Majesty’s name, the Honourable the Deputy Governor General doth assent to these Bills”.

The Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons then addressed the Honourable the Deputy Governor General, as follows:—

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

“The Commons of Canada have voted Supplies required to enable the Government to defray certain expenses of the Public Service.

“In the name of the Commons I present to Your Honour the following Bill:—

“An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the Public Service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1951.”

“To which Bill I humbly request Your Honour’s Assent.”

After the Clerk had read the title of this Bill.

To this Bill the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate in the following words:—

“In His Majesty’s name, the Honourable the Deputy Governor General thanks his loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill.”

After which the Honourable the Deputy Governor General was pleased to close the Second Session of the Twenty-first Parliament of Canada, with the following Speech:—

Honourable Members of the Senate:

Members of the House of Commons:

The North Atlantic Council has made a significant forward step by the formulation of the principle of balanced collective forces as the basis of the defence of the Atlantic community. The government welcomes the decision to have deputies of the Foreign Ministers appointed to maintain continuity in the work of the Council.

In order to further the economic co-operation of North Atlantic Nations, Canada, along with the United States, has accepted an invitation to become associated on an informal basis with the work of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation.

Canada was also represented at the Commonwealth meeting held in Australia to consider the means of assisting in the economic development of south and southeast Asia.

The United Nations has recently been called upon to deal with a serious threat to peace in Korea. Though the situation emphasizes the grave concern which has long been felt over the failure of the Security Council to arrange for the provision of forces to implement its decisions in such cases, the prompt and energetic measures taken by individual members on its behalf and in conformity with its resolutions to restore and maintain peace in that area have met with general approval in all the free nations and will, I am sure, dispose them all to supply such form and degree of co-operation as may be required.

The government remains convinced that until there is genuine good-will among all nations, the maintenance of peace will continue to depend upon the unity and strength of the free nations.

The government is continuing to give close attention to the development of our defence forces. Measures have been enacted to provide for the consolidation of existing legislation with respect to the armed forces including a purely Canadian disciplinary code; and to provide for the procurement of munitions and defence supplies. The government was gratified by the announcement of the United States government that a programme for the purchase of defence supplies in Canada on a reciprocal basis was being developed for the year beginning on July 1.

Our external trade remains at a high level despite difficulties arising out of the world-wide shortage of United States dollars which continues to affect overseas markets for certain of our export products. My Ministers are giving constant attention to the removal of obstacles to the free flow of trade between our country and our traditional customers overseas.

Satisfactory discussions have been held with the Government of the United Kingdom concerning the sale of wheat after the completion of the present contract.

A measure has been enacted to bring the powers of the Canadian Wheat Board into conformity with the provisions of the International Wheat Agreement.

You have renewed the Agricultural Products Act and have provided legislative authority for continuing the support of prices of agricultural and fishery products where such support may be required to reduce the impact of price adjustments.

Legislation was enacted early in the session to bring additional workers under the protection of the Unemployment Insurance Act and the protection itself was extended by supplementary winter benefits.

A Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament has examined carefully the whole question of security for the aged with a view to providing an essential background of informed opinion in advance of the forthcoming general conference of the federal and provincial governments.

During the session agreements were concluded with several of the provincial governments to implement the legislation with respect to housing and also the legislation with respect to a transcontinental highway enacted at the last session.

The Niagara Diversion Treaty between Canada and the United States to provide for the permanent regulation of the diversion of water from the Niagara River for hydro electric power has been approved and it is the hope of the government that, in the interests of both countries, it will receive the early approval of the Senate of the United States.

A uniform and systematic procedure has been provided for the publication and tabling in Parliament of regulations and orders made by the Governor in Council or Ministers or other agents of the Crown in the exercise of powers conferred by statute. You have also approved a measure to enable corporate Crown agencies to sue and to be sued in the ordinary courts.

The consideration of the measure to revise the Indian Act has not been completed. This measure will be re-introduced at your next session. In the meantime, among other amendments to the Dominion Elections Act, 1938, provision has been made to extend the rights of Indians to vote in federal elections.

During the session measures have been enacted respecting the National Research Council; prize money; the inclusion of veterans of British and Allied Forces within the scope of the War Veterans Allowance Act; Prairie Farm Assistance; and the National Film Board.

Bills have also been passed to amend the Canadian Citizenship Act; the Customs Act; the Income Tax Act; the Excise Tax Act; the Tariff Board Act; the Judges Act; the Trust Companies Act; the Loan Companies Act; the Foreign Insurance Companies Act, 1932; the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932; the Railway Act; the Canada Shipping Act, 1934; the Aeronautics Act; the National Parks Act; the Northwest Territories Power Commission Act; the Official Secrets Act; and the Criminal Code.

The Transitional Measures Act has been extended to provide for the orderly decontrol of rents.

The spontaneous and tangible expressions of sympathy for the victims of the Manitoba floods and the fires at Rimouski and Cabano have been a gratifying demonstration of national unity. My Ministers felt they were acting with the unanimous approval of our people in providing immediate assistance in fighting the floods and fires and in applying to the disasters of 1950 the principles and considerations applied in the Fraser River Valley flood of 1948. As on that occasion the work of the armed forces was most effective. Joint federal-provincial commissions of investigation were appointed, and as soon as they could report, an announcement was made of substantial national financial assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the devastated areas.

The Canadian section of the International Joint Commission has been requested to expedite the investigation into measures required for the future control of the Red River.

The Greater Winnipeg Dyking Board appointed jointly by the federal and provincial governments is proceeding with the work of providing flood protection for the Winnipeg area.

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration has been instructed to complete the compilation of data, much of which has already been gathered, with respect to flood control in the Assiniboine River.

The splendid manner in which our people met these disasters, the efforts and endurance of those who fought the flood and the fires, and the response from all parts of Canada and abroad to appeals for assistance have provided heartwarming evidence of the feeling of common humanity which exists in many other countries as well as our own.

Members of the House of Commons:

I thank you for the provision you have made for all essential services for the current fiscal year.

Honourable Members of the Senate:

Members of the House of Commons:

As you return to your homes, I express the hope that Divine Providence will continue to bless our people with peace, prosperity and happiness.

The Honourable the SPEAKER OF THE SENATE then said:

Honourable Members of the Senate,

Members of the House of Commons:

It is the will and pleasure of the Honourable the Deputy Governor General, that this Parliament be prorogued until Wednesday the ninth day of August, next, to be here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Wednesday, the ninth day of August, next.

DW

